PS6:110 MOTOR AND COGNITIVE FATIGUE IN SLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH MOOD AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQOL) IN PATIENTS WITH SLE: RESULTS FROM THE PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES IN LUPUS (PRO-LUPUS) STUDY

¹A Bland, ²S Hunziker, ^{3,4}M Barraclough, ⁵K Kane, ⁶R Cervera, ⁷T Dörner, ⁸A Doria, ⁹J Pouchot, ¹⁰T Stoll, ^{11,12}I-K Penner, ^{3,4}IN Bruce. ¹Division of neuroscience and experimental psychology, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK; ²University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; ³Aruk Centre for Epidemiology, CfMDR, FMBH, The University of Manchester, MAHSC, Manchester, UK; ⁴The Kellgren Centre for Rheumatology, NIHR Manchester BRC, Manchester University Hospitals NHS FT, MAHSC, Manchester, UK; ⁵Division of Musculoskeletal and Dermatological Sciences, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK; ⁶Department of Autoimmune Diseases, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain; ⁷Department Medicine/Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, GERMANY; ⁸Rheumatology Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Padova, Italy; ⁹Internal Medicine Department, European Georges Pompidou Hospital, Paris Descartes University, Paris, FRANCE; ¹⁰Klinik für Rheumatologie Geriatrie und Rehabilitation, Spitaler Schaffhausen, Schaffhausen, SWITZERLAND; ¹¹Zentrum für Angewandte Neurokognition und Neuropsychologische Forschung, COGNITO, Düsseldorf, Germany; ¹²Klinik für Neurologie, Heinrich Heine Universität, Düsseldorf, Germany

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Background Fatigue is a commonly reported problem in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) but the cause and impact of this symptom are not fully understood. Clinical, physical and psychosocial aspects may affect fatigue as well as cognitive performance. Of note, the influence of disease status and inflammatory disease activity on fatigue in SLE is poorly understood. We aimed to better understand these associations by studying changes in fatigue over time.

Methods 100 SLE patients, all with lupus nephritis, were recruited across 5 European countries. Participants completed assessments examining; fatigue (FSMC: Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive functions), disease activity (SLEDAI, tender joints score), SLICC damage index, cognition (SPRT: Spatial Recall Test, SDMT: Symbol Digits Modalities Test, PASAT: Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test, SRT: Selective Reminding Test, WLG: Word List Generation), pain (pain mannequin), depression (CES-D: Centre for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale), steroid dose and HRQoL (SF-36 v2, LupusQoL), at baseline and at follow-up, 3–4 months later. Correlations of score changes between baseline and follow-up were calculated using SPSS 22 and any significant results ($p < 0.01$) are reported below.

Results All participants met 1997 revised ACR criteria for SLE and had biopsy-proven lupus nephritis (ISN grades II–V). The

mean (SD) SLEDAI score was 4.67 (5.05) at baseline and 4.37 (5.55) at follow-up. Cognitive scores were significantly different at baseline compared to follow-up, where all scores improved. When examining the correlations between changes in score from baseline to follow-up, there were significant associations between changes in fatigue (motor and cognitive) scores with mood, the physical subscale of the SF-36 and a number of domains of the LupusQoL including pain and burden to others (Table 1). No significant correlations were found between changes in fatigue and disease activity, damage, steroid dose or cognitive measures.

Conclusions In SLE patients the major associations of motor and cognitive fatigue are with mood, pain and poorer HRQoL. We found no significant correlations with disease activity, damage or steroid dose. Self-rated QoL and depression may more directly impact fatigue than disease activity and these psychosocial aspects need to be addressed to help manage fatigue more effectively in SLE.

PS6:111 FORTY YEARS OF A LONDON LUPUS CLINIC – A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF DRUG USE

BS Bernstein, T McDonnell, C Wincup, B Tejera Segura, A Rahman. Centre for Rheumatology, UCL, London, UK

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Background The SLE Clinic at University College London Hospital (UCLH) has been running since 1978. During this period there have been major changes in the management of SLE, including successive introduction of cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate and rituximab, and increasing recognition of the adverse effects of corticosteroids and the benefits of hydroxychloroquine. We therefore carried out a retrospective analysis of use of drugs to treat patients with SLE in this clinic, particularly looking for patterns of usage that might vary with age at diagnosis, ethnicity, gender and decade of diagnosis.

Methods Medical records from 171 patients (Mean age at diagnosis=30, 93% female, mean follow-up 22 years) were assessed to see which drugs had ever been prescribed, according to the following outcome categories – any corticosteroids, higher dose corticosteroids (intravenous or >5 mg per day oral), hydroxychloroquine, immunosuppressants (IS) (including mycophenolate, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab).

Abstract PS6:110 Table 1 Significant correlative ($p < 0.01$) associated with change in score between baseline and follow-up

Study measure	FSMC-Cognitive	FSMC-Motor
SF-36 v2 Physical subscale	-0.365	-0.381
LupusQoL Physical subscale	-0.416	-0.359
LupusQoL Pain subscale	-0.568	-0.514
LupusQoL Burden subscale	-0.317	-0.337
LupusQoL Emotional subscale	-0.317	ns
LupusQoL Fatigue subscale	-0.423	-0.316
LupusQoL Planning subscale	ns	-0.324
LupusQoL Health subscale	ns	ns
CES-D	0.347	0.335

FSMC-Cognitive: Fatigue scale for motor and cognitive functions, cognitive subscale; FSMC-Motor: Fatigue scale for motor and cognitive functions, motor subscale; CES-D: Center for epidemiological studies – depression scale; SF-36: 36-item short form health survey; LupusQoL: Lupus quality of life questionnaire