individuals. We aimed to describe sociodemographic characteristics of Chicago where POLs disseminated lupus-related information and to explore using the Area Deprivation Index (ADI) as a measure of the sociodemographic characteristics (higher ADI, more deprived).

Methods Fourteen POLs were recruited from primarily African American, underserved areas to disseminate lupus-related information. POLs recorded encounters throughout their social networks noting the number of individuals contacted and the addresses of venues where educational material was shared. GIS mapping documented the networks, the Healthy Chicago Data (HCD) described the sociodemographic factors and health resources of the POL networks, and GIS addresses linked geocodes with the ADI for these neighborhoods by census block tracks.

Results Nine POLs' social networks were concentrated in four selected predominantly African American communities (Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Englewood and Roseland) located on the Southside of Chicago where health, educational, and financial resources are limited using HCD. 8–17% of individuals living in these areas lacked health insurance, and the percent living below the Federal poverty line and for not completing high school was highest in Englewood (30.8%, 19.7%) and Roseland (27.2%, 13.5%), respectively. Five additional POLs also participated with social networks in other neighborhoods where we could calculate an ADI as shown in the figure 1. The percentage of ADI encounters in Chicago ranged from 9% in ADI 1 to 18% in ADI 10.

Conclusions POLs reached communities with varied ADI categories reflecting dissemination from least to most disadvantaged areas.

Abstract P66 Figure 1

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JACCOUD'S ARTHROPATHY IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A CASE SERIES OF 52 BRAZILIAN PATIENTS

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Background Jaccoud's arthropathy (JA) is a condition characterized clinically by 'reversible' joint deformities such as swan neck, thumb subluxation, ulnar deviation, 'boutonniere' and hallux valgus, along with an absence of articular erosions on a plain radiograph. JA was initially described in patients with rheumatic fever (RF), but presently the main clinical entity associated to JA is systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). In general its prevalence in either SLE or RF is around 5%.

The aim of the present study is to describe a series of SLE patients with JA, followed up at two referral lupus centers in Brazil.

Methods The patients included in this study met the SLE classification criteria proposed by the American College of Rheumatology and also presented JA based on previously proposed criteria. Data collection was obtained through interviews, general physical examination with emphasis on the musculoskeletal system and review of medical records. The patients were originated from two SLE referral outpatient clinics in Salvador, Brazil and the search was conducted throughout 2018–2019.

Results Fifty-two patients with JA were included being 51 female, mean age was 48 ± 13 years and mean disease duration was 19 ± 7 years. The most frequently found joint deformities were swan neck [49/52 (94%)] ulnar deviation [32/52 (61%)] and thumb subluxation [23/52 (44%)].

Discussion To the best of our knowledge it is the largest case series of JA in SLE ever described. Some patients have been included in previous studies developed by our group. Based on the findings of such studies some conclusions can be drawn: 1) Although in the majority of the cases JA is a 'correctable' arthropathy sometimes the joints are fixed, resembling those seen in rheumatoid arthritis, even in the absence of bone erosions. 2) The level of interleukin 6 is higher in SLE patients with JA as compared to those without such complication. 3) Classically in JA no erosion is seen on plain radiographs, however its presence on magnetic resonance imaging or high-performance ultrasound examination is not so rare.

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A DIET RICH IN WHEAT ALPHA-AMYLASE/TRYPsin INHIBITORS (ATIs) ENHANCES DISEASE PROGRESSION IN THE MRL-FAS(LPR) MOUSE MODEL OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

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Background Wheat alpha-amylase/trypsin inhibitors (ATIs) are the second most prevalent proteins in wheat (3–4% vs 80–