was observed. In addition, a significant increase in muscle strength and a reduction in body fat could be demonstrated.

Conclusion Due to the initial significantly reduced cardiorespiratory fitness of the patients, but with promising first data showing a benefit of the patients after the training program, a follow-up study with a larger SLE patient collective over a period of 2 years is planned. In addition, a murine comparative study will be initiated in the spontaneous lupus mouse model of the MRL-Fas lpr mice. On the one hand, the influence of physical exercise on disease activity and progression of SLE should be analysed. Furthermore, we want to investigate the effects of physical activity on the musculature (inflammation, necrosis and fibrosis) and cardiovascular damage.

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TOLERABILITY, EFFICACY AND ADHERENCE: WHAT DO LUPUS PATIENTS THINK ABOUT TREATMENT?

Elvira Chocano Navarro, George Robinson, Lucia Martin Gutierrez, Thomas McDonnell, Kirsty Waddington, Elizabeth Juny, Coziana Ciurtin, Chris Wincup. *Dept. of Rheumatology, University College London, London, UK*

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Background The treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) can be challenging due to the complex nature of symptoms, yet despite recent advances in treatment, patients' opinion and medication beliefs are poorly understood. Furthermore, patient understanding of treatment plays a major role in medication adherence. In this study we aimed to understand patient experiences relating to treatment.

Methods Thirteen patients attended a patient engagement event. They were asked to answer 12 structured treatment-based questions designed to assess medication beliefs. Round table discussions were held where patients shared their experiences to allow for both qualitative and quantitative data collection.

Results The majority of patients (74.5%) believed that they had a good understanding of their current treatment with many accessing medication-related information though consultation with their rheumatologist or specialist nurse (93.3%),

Abstract P126 Figure 1 'Word Cloud' Analysis of patient concerns prior to starting treatment

Abstract P126 Figure 2 'Word Cloud' Analysis of perceived side effects experienced by patients

via patient information sheets (33%) and by using online resources (46.6%).

Many patients (76.9%) reported that they had concerns before starting a new treatment, in particular in relation to potential side effects and ultimate treatment duration. A substantial number (75%) of patients reported a previous adverse reaction or side effect to treatment. Just over half of participants (54.6%) were previously advised by their doctor to stop taking a medication because it was not effective. Interestingly, 40% said they had stopped taking their medication on their own accord, usually due to side effects, with 54.5% reported stopping treatment due to feeling it to be ineffective. Figure 1 shows 'World Cloud' qualitative analysis of patient responses regarding concerns prior to starting treatment. Figure 2 shows perceived side effects reported by participants. Over 90% of respondents thought more research should be performed in investigating potential side effects and to identify those who will respond well prior to starting a treatment.

Conclusions In summary this work shows that patients are concerned about adverse events associated with treatment and supports new research to identify ways to mitigate those effects.

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LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF COMBINED B-CELL IMMUNOMODULATION WITH RITUXIMAB AND BELIMUMAB IN SEVERE, REFRACTORY SLE: TWO YEAR RESULTS RITUXIMAB AND BELIMUMAB COMBINATION FOR SEVERE SLE

¹Tineke Kraaij, ¹Eline J Arends, ¹Laura S van Dam, ¹Sylvia WA Kamerling, ²Paul LA van Daele, ¹Obbo W Bredewold, ¹Argo Ray, ³Jaap A Bakker, ⁴Hans U Scherer, ⁴Tom JW Huizinga, ¹Ton J Rabelink, ¹Cees van Kooten, ¹YK Onno Teng. ¹Dept of Nephrology, LUMC, Leiden; ²Dept of Clinical Immunology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam; ³Dept of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, LUMC, Leiden; ⁴Dept of Rheumatology, LUMC, Leiden, The Netherlands

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Background Anti-CD20 B-cell depletion has not shown superior efficacy to standard immunosuppression in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Besides trial design,