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**Background:** Recent data suggest gender differences on clinical manifestations, treatment access, and impact of the disease in patients with Axial Spondyloarthritis (axSpA). However, more data to confirm this hypothesis are needed.

**Objectives:** To assess gender differences on the physical, social, and psychological impact of the disease in patients with axSpA.

**Methods:** A sample of 680 axSpA patients was interviewed as part of the Spanish Atlas-2017 project. This aimed to promote early referral, improve healthcare, and the use of effective treatments in patients with axSpA. Among the recorded data, the following variables were collected: sociodemographic, smoking habits, degree of functional limitation in 18 daily activities (0–3 none, little, some, moderate), spinal stiffness level at cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine (0–3 none, little, some, moderate), disease activity through BASDAI (0–10), risk of severe psychiatric illness using General Health Questionnaire – GHQ-12 (0–12), treatment received (NSAIDs and biological therapy), and disability. Differences for all of these variables between patients who are part of support group associations (associated-patients) and those who are not (non-associated patients) were tested using Mann-Whitney or Chi-square tests.

**Results:** In total, 323 (47.5%) men and 357 (52.5%) women participated in the survey. Compared with men, women reported a longer delay in diagnosis. Additionally, despite having a shorter disease duration, women reported significantly higher disease activity, worse functionality, and a higher risk of severe psychiatric illness than men. On the other hand, male patients had been treated more frequently with biological therapies and were significantly more likely to have had their disability legally recognised.

**Abstract FRI0206 – Table 1.** Sociodemographic and clinical outcomes of the disease characteristics stratified for the patient gender

	Men (mean±SD or %)	Women (mean±SD or %)	P
Age	48.1±10.89	43.40±10.29	<0.001
Marital Status (Married)	76.5%	66.9%	<0.05
Study Level (University)	31.9%	41.5%	<0.01
Smoker	56%	51.5%	0.2
Patient Association Membership	53.9%	35.6%	<0.001
Diagnostic Delay	7.85±7.02	9.18±8.19	0.07
Disease Duration	23.98±12.48	17.91±11.09	<0.001
HLA-B27 (Positive) (n=507)	83.4%	71.4%	0.001
Treatment			
- NSAIDs (without biology)	26.9%	32.5%	0.1
- Biology (with or without NSAIDs)	39.9%	33.1%	<0.06
BASDAI (n=442)	5.10±2.14	5.88±2.14	<0.001
Stiffness (High) (n=540)	44.4%	29.2%	<0.001
Functional Limitation (0–54) (n=605)	24.63±13.10	30.55±12.65	<0.001
GHQ-12 (n=474)	5.30±4.52	6.19±4.41	0.02
Inability to Work (n=344)	55.4%	33.3%	<0.001

**Conclusions:** Gender differences are observed regarding the impact of the disease in patients with axSpA. While women report a higher physical and psychological impact of the disease, men are more frequently legally recognised as disabled.

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