participants (64.2%) were between the ages of 26 and 55. Mild anxiety was observed in 46 participants (47.9%), while moderate anxiety was found in 34 participants (35.4%). Statistical analysis of the relationship between anxiety and age among cancer patients revealed a statistically significant difference in participants aged 25 and under (P = .057).
Conclusions: A total of 120 participants were included in the study. Anxiety levels were higher among younger participants, and significant differences were observed between age groups.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV170

Anxiety and Depression in Patients with Aseptic Osteonecrosis at Different Skeletal Sites: A Cross-Sectional Study"

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Introduction: Avascular necrosis, also known as aseptic osteonecrosis (ON), is a progressive disorder brought on by compromised bone vascularisation. ON may affect the knee, shoulder, ankle, and other skeletal areas, while the femoral head is the most often impacted area. Chronic pain, impairment, and loss of function are the results of this condition. Although ON may have an impact on prognosis and quality of life, less is known about its psychological effects, especially those related to anxiety and depression.
Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence and severity of anxiety and depression in patients with aseptic osteonecrosis at different skeletal sites and to explore associated clinical factors.
Methods: In a cross-sectional analysis, we included patients from a tertiary rheumatology service who had been diagnosed with aseptic osteonecrosis (hip, knee, shoulder, ankle, and multifocal locations) from 1995 to 2024. Data on radiography, demographics, and clinical conditions were gathered. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) was used to measure pain, and site-specific scores were used to assess functional restriction. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to evaluate anxiety and depression. Correlations with illness location, stage of ON according to the classification of Arlet and Ficat, and pain were investigated statistically.
Results: Among 43 patients (mean age 53 ± 11 years, 48.8% male), osteonecrosis involved the hip (30 cases, 69.7%), knee (5 cases, 11.6%), shoulder (4 cases, 9.3%), semilunar (3 cases, 6.9%) and multifocal sites (1 case).
The diagnosis of osteonecrosis was confirmed by simple radiography in 15 cases, bone scan in 14 cases and magnetic resonance imagery in 14 cases. The median VAS was 7, and the interquartile range (IQR) was 6 to 8.
Clinically significant anxiety and depression were detected in 42% and 38% of individuals, respectively.
Psychological distress was more common in patients in later stages and those with higher assessments of pain ($p<0.01$).
Conclusions: Regardless of the skeletal location, anxiety and depression are common comorbidities in individuals with osteonecrosis. Multidisciplinary treatment and systematic psychological assessment are crucial for bettering overall patient outcomes and management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV171

Fatigue assessment in patients with rheumatoid arthritis

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Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease that affects joints and causes pain, swelling and stiffness. Fatigue is a major and often underestimated symptom of this disease, which can be intense, persistent and debilitating. This fatigue has a significant impact on patients' quality of life, limiting their daily and social abilities, and can be considered one of the most serious and disabling symptoms of the disease.
Objectives: To assess fatigue in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and to explore associated factors.
Methods: We conducted a descriptive and analytic study. We opted for a non-random sampling method. The population consisted of 45 patients with RA followed up at a rheumatology department. We used the Bristol Rheumatoid Arthritis Fatigue Multi-Dimensional Questionnaire (BRAF-MDQ), which assesses total, physical, coping, cognitive and emotional fatigue. Data confidentiality and participant anonymity were respected.
Results: This study showed that the majority of the population was aged between 41 and 60 years, with a notable female predominance of 84.4%. The results of the assessment of fatigue according to the four dimensions (physical, coping, cognitive and emotional) showed that 53.3% of our population experienced moderate fatigue, 26.7% severe fatigue and 20% mild fatigue. Cross-tabulation revealed moderate to severe fatigue, with a significant association between the overall fatigue score and several variables: gender, level of education, socioeconomic status, and living environment, as well as DAS28 ($p<0.05$).
Conclusions: Chronic fatigue associated with rheumatoid arthritis significantly impairs patients' quality of life. Often overlooked, it affects patients physically, emotionally and socially.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV172

Results of a study on the correlation between students' motivation to achieve success and anxiety

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