The associations between PA-level and SED with all-cause mortality were analysed using cox regressions, adjusting for age, sex, diagnosis only positively correlated with pain under dual-task condition (rho= 0.341; p-value: 0.031). In single task condition did not significantly correlate (rho= 0.252; p-value: 0.116).

Conclusions
The performance of 10m walking test under single and dual-task conditions are correlated with the fear of falling. However, the pain intensity only significantly correlated with 10m walking test performance under dual-task condition. This could indicate that pain intensity has more influence than the fear of falling on decreasing the performance of a daily living activity such as walking. However, further studies under dual-task paradigm are needed to confirm this hypothesis.

Abstract
P05-07 The association between 24-hour activity composition and back pain in Slovenian university students
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Background
Back pain is the most common musculoskeletal symptom. Several risk/protective factors, including sedentary behaviour, physical activity and sleep, have been proposed. Research has typically examined these time-use behaviours in isolation, ignoring the compositional nature of time-use data. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between a 24-hour activity composition and back pain in university students using compositional isotemporal substitution modelling.

Methods
A cross-sectional study of 135 Slovenian university students (20 ± 2 years, 70% male) assessed 24-hour time use and back pain. Volunteers completed the SIMPAQ questionnaire (asking about the activity time divided into three categories: sedentary, in bed, and physical activity) and the BackPEI questionnaire (asking about back pain in the past 3 months). The compositional isotemporal substitution analysis based on logistic regression model was used to examine the association between the activity composition and the occurrence of back pain. The compositional isotemporal substitution analysis based on a linear regression model was used to examine the association between the activity composition and back pain intensity, for those that experienced it. Both models were adjusted for age, sex and BMI.

Results
The prevalence of back pain in the past 3 months was 62%. The 24-hour activity composition was associated with back pain intensity in the symptomatic subgroup, while no associations with the occurrence of back pain was found. Reallocation of 30 minutes from sedentary behaviour to physical activity was associated with a mean reduction of back pain intensity by 0.1 (95% CI: 0.01 to 0.201) on a continuous 10-point Visual Analog Scale. Likewise, the opposite reallocation was associated with an increase of back pain intensity by 0.1 (95% CI: 0.003 to 0.21). No significant associations with the intensity of back pain were found for reallocations of 30 minutes to and from bed time.

Conclusion
Study findings indicate that reallocating time from sedentary behaviour to physical activity has a favourable association with back pain intensity. However, the effect size was relatively small and findings need to be interpreted with caution. Further studies including more precise measures of exposure and with larger sample sizes are warranted.

Keywords: compositional data analysis, time use, spinal health, risk factor, epidemiology