Patient-reported outcomes in European spondyloarthritis patients: a systematic review of the literature

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Objective: This review aims to summarize the current literature on patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in spondyloarthritis (SpA).

Patients and methods: We performed a systematic literature review to identify studies (original articles and narrative and systematic reviews) regarding PROs (health-related quality of life [HRQoL], satisfaction, preferences, adherence/compliance, and persistence) in SpA patients published in the European Union through December 2016. International databases (Medline/PubMed, Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Knowledge, Scopus) were searched using keywords in English. The methodological quality of the studies was assessed using the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine criteria.

Results: A total of 26 publications met the inclusion criteria. Generally, studies indicated that SpA has a negative impact on patients’ HRQoL. In patients with ankylosing spondylitis, physical domains were more affected than emotional ones, whereas for psoriatic arthritis, both physical and psychological factors were strongly affected by the disease. Data indicated that biological agents (BAs) greatly contributed to improvement in HRQoL in both ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis patients. Findings on compliance with BAs were heterogeneous. However, persistence rates exceeded 50% irrespective of the BA administered. Results on preferences indicated that most SpA patients prefer being involved in decisions regarding their treatment and that besides efficacy and safety, frequency and route of administration may influence patients’ preferences for BAs.

Conclusion: Implementing management programs for SpA patients focuses on the physical, emotional, and social consequences of the disease, in addition to assessing and including patient preferences in the treatment decision-making process, could be crucial to improve patients’ HRQoL and ensure their satisfaction and compliance with treatment.

Keywords: spondyloarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, patient-reported outcomes, European Union, systematic review

Introduction

Spondyloarthritis (SpA) refers to a group of interrelated inflammatory diseases that share some features, including articular and extra-articular manifestations.¹ SpA affects 1%–3% of the general population. In European countries, the reported prevalence varies between 0.3% and 1.9%.² Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and psoriatic arthritis (PsA) are the most frequent types of SpA. AS mainly affects the spine and sacroiliac joint and to a lesser extent the peripheral joints and entheses. PsA is characterized by the involvement of both peripheral and/or spinal joints and skin manifestations.³ The European prevalence of AS is 0.03%–1.8%, while prevalence is 0.05%–0.42% for PsA.⁴
PsA causes joint damage that leads to loss of articular function; specifically, a high percentage of PsA patients have more than one deformed joint and about 20% develop a very destructive disabling form of arthritis. As a consequence, progression of PsA leads to a reduction in patients’ functional capacity, affecting their social and working lives. Various studies have suggested that PsA has a negative impact on functional status and patients’ health-related quality of life (HRQoL), and it is associated with an increased risk of death.

AS patients typically present axial skeleton and sacroiliac joint involvement, resulting in structural and functional impairment. Additionally, many extra-articular features may also occur in AS patients, including uveitis, osteoporosis, bowel disease, and cardiac, pulmonary, skin (psoriasis), and kidney involvement. The incidence of cardiovascular disease and mortality is also increased in AS patients. Adults with AS may thus have significantly reduced HRQoL, in addition to limitations in physical functioning and comorbidities that are strongly associated with decreased work productivity.

In view of the clinical and social implications of SpA, management of SpA patients should aim to prevent structural damage and preserve their functional status, in order to optimize HRQoL. With this aim, new therapies, such as biological therapies, have been developed, and new treatment strategies, eg, treat to target, have been adopted over the last decade. The implementation in routine-practice of biological agent (BA) therapy has led to a significant improvement in clinical outcomes, including the physical functioning of patients with rheumatic disease. However, poor adherence to medication in SpA patients remains a challenge in clinical practice. New BAs involve different routes of administration and different toxicity, and are sometimes associated with higher drug costs, all of which may influence patient adherence and preference for medication. In view of the new scenario, a more patient-centered approach to decision making is needed. In fact, assessing and including patients’ preferences within routine clinical practice are related to an increase in medication adherence, as well as improved treatment outcomes. This work reviews and summarizes the current literature on patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in patients with SpA (AS and PsA) in the European Union (EU).

Methods
We performed a systematic literature review to identify studies on PROs in SpA (AS and PsA) patients. Studies assessing HRQoL, satisfaction, adherence/compliance, or persistence with treatment and patients’ preferences for treatment in SpA populations published in the EU through December 2016 were selected. As recommended by the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, publicly accessible international databases (Medline/PubMed, Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Knowledge, Scopus) were searched using keywords in English joined by the Boolean operators “OR” and “AND” (Table 1).

Inclusion criteria
We included original articles, narrative reviews, and systematic reviews in English and Spanish that evaluated PROs (HRQoL, satisfaction, adherence/compliance, or persistence with treatment and patients’ preferences) in SpA patients in EU setting.

Exclusion criteria
We excluded studies conducted in non-EU countries, letters to the editor, editorials, experts’ opinions, case studies, congress proceedings, mixed-population studies, those that focused on only one explanatory factor, and studies related to specific medical interventions.

Selection of studies
Following removal of duplicates and irrelevant publications, two independent researchers screened the remaining studies based on preset inclusion and exclusion criteria. Discrepancies were resolved by consensus. The methodological...
quality of the studies was assessed using Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine criteria.  

Results
Studies selected
The database searches yielded a total of 8,954 titles. Of these, 8,864 were excluded as irrelevant to study purposes (4,748, 53%) or duplicates (3,916, 43.7%). Following full-text reading and application of the inclusion/exclusion criteria, 26 of the remaining 290 publications were included in the review (Figure 1). Most publications reviewed (n=16, 61.5%) were cross-sectional studies examining HRQoL in SpA patients, while a lower proportion evaluated other PROs such as persistence, satisfaction, or preferences (Table 2).

HRQoL in SpA patients
Of the 18 publications examining HRQoL in SpA patients, 13 (72.5%) employed generic HRQoL instruments, while only four used disease-specific questionnaires, alone or in combination with generic ones (Tables 2 and 3).

HRQoL in SpA patients compared with other rheumatological disorders and the general population
Salaffi et al20 revealed that inflammatory rheumatic diseases, including SpA, have a negative impact on patients’ HRQoL, affecting both physical (physical component summary [PCS]) and mental (mental component summary [MCS]) dimensions. PCS was more affected in AS, whereas both physical and emotional well-being deteriorated in patients with PsA.

Correlation between clinical variables and HRQoL in SpA
Of the studies selected, two20,21 sought to identify explanatory clinical factors for HRQoL in SpA. In particular, Salaffi et al20 showed that for inflammatory rheumatic diseases, high disease-activity score, chronic comorbidity, and radiographic damage negatively affected PCS, while the severity of psoriatic lesions (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index) was significantly associated with poor MCS in PsA patients. In the same line, Jajić et al21 observed that for AS patients, clinical variables correlated mainly with PCS, whereas in PsA patients both PCS and MCS were affected by the disease. Functional status, measured by the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI), had the strongest impact on PCS in both diseases.

Depression, anxiety, and HRQoL in SpA
Kotsis et al22 and Hyphantis et al23 investigated the prevalence of major depressive disorders in SpA and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and their association with HRQoL. Both studies showed that psychological factors were strongly associated with HRQoL in PsA patients. In particular, both anxiety and concern about bodily symptoms were independent correlates of the physical domain of HRQoL.22 On the other hand, only cognitive variables were important correlates of HRQoL in AS patients, with illness concern being the only significant independent correlate of physical HRQoL.23

HRQoL and work productivity in SpA patients
Two studies evaluated the relationship between HRQoL and productivity loss in SpA patients. Chorus et al24 showed a positive association between work and HRQoL PCS; however, no association was found with MCS. Kawalec et al25 observed that patients’ HRQoL, expressed as utility scores, was negatively correlated with absenteeism, presenteeism, and indirect costs, suggesting that higher HRQoL was associated with higher productivity and lower indirect costs. Disease-activity score was positively correlated with indirect costs and negatively correlated with HRQoL. Therefore, the greater the disease activity, the lower the utility and the larger the indirect cost.

Compliance and HRQoL in SpA patients
Hromadkova et al26 assessed the relationship between drug compliance and HRQoL in patients with different rheumatic
disorders, including SpA. A significantly negative correlation between compliance and HRQoL PCS was found in SpA patients, suggesting that patients with worse HRQoL might be more compliant with treatment.

### Influence of biological therapies on SpA-patient HRQoL

Three of the studies investigated the impact of BAs on HRQoL in SpA patients in the clinical practice setting. Saad et al.27 reported a significant improvement in all Short Form (SF)-36 subscales after 6 months of therapy with BAs, with greatest improvements observed in PCS. Sieper et al.28 observed that almost two-thirds of AS patients considered pain a very important risk factor in their HRQoL.

**HRQoL in AS patients**

**Factors influencing HRQoL in AS patients**

Kucharz et al.29 observed that almost two-thirds of AS patients considered pain a very important risk factor in their HRQoL.

### Table 2 Description of studies reviewed

<table>
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<th>Design</th>
<th>Evidence level</th>
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<th>PROMs used</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salaffi et al.20 (Italy)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>HRQoL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jajic et al.21 (Croatia)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>HRQoL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotsis et al.22 (Greece)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>HRQoL, WHOQoL-Bref</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyphantis et al.23 (Greece)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>HRQoL, WHOQoL-Bref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorus et al.24 (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
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<td>HRQoL, SF36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kawalec et al.25 (Poland)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
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<td>HRQoL, EQ5D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saad et al.26 (UK)</td>
<td>Prospective study (6-month follow-up)</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>HRQoL, Ad hoc questionnaire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sieper et al.27 (Germany, France, Spain, Italy, UK)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>HRQoL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kucharz et al.28 (Poland)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
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<td>HRQoL, SF36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ariza-Arizà et al.29 (Spain)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
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<td>de las Peñas et al.30 (Spain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ariza-Arizà et al.31 (Spain)</td>
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<td>2C</td>
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<tr>
<td>O’Dwyer et al.32 (Ireland)</td>
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<td>Talli et al.33 (multicenter – 13 countries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyrammond-Zemmour et al.34</td>
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<td>2C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brodzsky et al.35 (Hungary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hromadkova et al.36 (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
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<td>Wallman et al.37 (Sweden)</td>
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<td>López-González et al.38 (Spain)</td>
<td>Systematic literature review</td>
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<td>Lyu et al.39 (Germany)</td>
<td>Retrospective (12-month follow-up)</td>
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<td>Persistence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saad et al.40 (UK)</td>
<td>Prospective (3-year follow-up)</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Persistence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kristensen et al.41 (Sweden)</td>
<td>Prospective (2-year follow-up)</td>
<td>1B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Favalli et al.42 (Italy)</td>
<td>Retrospective (8-year follow-up)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renzi et al.43 (Italy)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
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<td>Nolla et al.44 (Spain)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Preferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rothey et al.45 (UK)</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Preferences</td>
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**Abbreviations:** ASQoL, Ankylosing Spondylitis Quality of Life; CQR, Compliance Questionnaire Rheumatology; DCE, discrete-choice experiment; DLQi, Dermatology Life Quality Index; EQ, EuroQoL; HRQoL, Health-Related Quality of Life; PsAID, Psoriatic Arthritis Impact of Disease; SF, Short Form; WHOQoL-Bref, World Health Organization Quality of Life – brief.
### Table 3 Characteristics of HRQoL-related studies reviewed

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<th>Demographic and clinical characteristics</th>
<th>Main results</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salaffi et al²⁵ (Italy)</td>
<td>RA (n=469, 71.8% female, mean age 57.5 [SD 14.3] years, disease duration 6.1 [SD 4.2] years)</td>
<td>Compared to healthy controls, both components of the SF36 questionnaire (PCS and MCS) were significantly impaired in patients with the three inflammatory diseases ($P&lt;0.0001$). Compared to other rheumatoid diseases, MCS were lower in PsA patients. The PCS was influenced by high disease activity (DAS, $P&lt;0.0001$), chronic comorbidity ($P&lt;0.0001$), and radiographic damage ($P=0.004$) in all diseases. An association was found in AS ($P&gt;0.001$) and axial PsA ($P=0.009$) with low educational level and MCS. In peripheral PsA ($P&lt;0.0001$) and axial PsA ($P=0.03$), severity of psoriatic lesions was associated with poor MCS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jajić et al²¹ (Croatia)</td>
<td>AS (n=32, 62.5% female, mean age 51.4 [SD 9.7] years, disease duration 7 [2–11] years)</td>
<td>Although perception of general health was similar in both groups, AS patients had reduced HRQoL values for physical domains, whereas PsA patients presented reduced HRQoL values for both PCS and MCS. For AS patients, clinical variables correlated mainly with the PCS, while in PsA patients correlations between clinical variables and SF36 were more distributed. In both diseases, BASFI had the strongest correlation with PCS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotsis et al²² (Greece)</td>
<td>PsA (n=81, 47% female, mean age 48.9 [SD 12.4] years, disease duration 9.2 [SD 6] years)</td>
<td>The prevalence of moderate and severe levels of depressive symptoms (PHQ 9≥10) was similar in PsA (21.7%) and RA (25.1%) patients. Among PsA patients, depression symptoms were more frequent in those with polyarthritis (36.7%) compared to those with oligoarthritis (9.8%) and spondyloarthritis (16.7%). In general, all participants perceived their arthritis as a chronic disease that could not be controlled. According to a regression analysis, both anxiety ($β=−0.28$) and concern about bodily symptoms ($β=−0.33$) were independent correlates of the physical domain of HRQoL in PsA patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyphantis et al²³ (Greece)</td>
<td>AS (n=55, 14.5% female, mean age 42.9 [SD 10.9] years, disease duration 15.3 [SD 11.5] years)</td>
<td>The prevalence of clinically significant depressive symptoms (PHQ 9≥10) was lower in AS (14.8%) compared to RA (25.1%) patients ($P=0.09$), but psychological distress levels and HRQoL were similar in both disorders. Illness concern ($β=−0.37$) was the only significant independent correlate of physical HRQoL in AS. Symptoms of anxiety and depression had a minor contribution to physical HRQoL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorus et al²⁴ (the Netherlands)</td>
<td>AS (n=658, 29.9% female, mean age 43.5 [SD 9.4] years, disease duration 12.3 [SD 8] years)</td>
<td>PCS was worse in patients with RA than AS, although MCS was reported to be more favorable in RA than AS. A positive association between work and PCS in both groups of patients was assessed. However, no association between work and MCS was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawalec et al²⁵ (Poland)</td>
<td>PsA (n=50, 58% female, mean age 45.5 [35.75–53.5] years, age at onset 36.5 [29–44] years)</td>
<td>PsA has been demonstrated to reduce patients’ HRQoL and generate considerable indirect costs, mainly due to lower productivity at work.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To elucidate the relationship between drug compliance and HRQoL in patients with different rheumatic disorders</td>
<td>SpA (n=41, 68.1% female, mean age 50 [22–79] years, disease duration 3.8 [0.7–8.3] years) RA (n=178, 78.7% female, mean age 59 [26–82] years, disease duration 7.4 [5.5–19.9] years) SSc (n=41, 75.6% female, mean age 58 [26–80] years, disease duration 6.8 [5.5–23.9] years) JIA (n=23, 73.9% female, mean age 28 [18–51] years, disease duration 6.8 [6.6–20.9] years)</td>
<td>A significantly negative correlation between compliance and PCS was established in SpA patients (−0.301, P=0.05).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To evaluate the impact of BAs on HRQoL, functional status in PsA patients, and study-potential predictors for HRQoL</td>
<td>PsA (n=596, 52.3% female, mean age 45.7 [SD 11.1] years, disease duration 12.4 [SD 8.7] years)</td>
<td>The largest changes were achieved within the first 6 months of BA treatment, and were sustained throughout the follow-up period (18 months). At 6 months, improvement for PCS was 53.2% (95% CI 44.5%–61.9%), whereas for the mental component scale it was 16.9% (95% CI 14.7%–19.2%). There was a statistically significant association between improvement in PCS and change in DAS28 (β=2.92 per unit improvement, 95% CI 2.10–3.75).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To assess the impact of nr-axSpA versus general population-matched controls</td>
<td>axSpA (n=631, 29.6% female, mean age 41.8 [SD 12] years, disease duration 51.6 [SD 60] months, cDMARD, 23.58%, BAs 36.1%, 66.5% responders to treatment, 24.8% nonresponders)</td>
<td>EQSD utility scores were lower in patients with nr-axSpA versus general population-matched controls (0.776 vs 0.884, P&lt;0.001). Pain-score reduction was higher in BA-treated patients (2.5 vs 4.0, P&lt;0.001) patients. BA-treated patients were more likely to be in remission than BA-naïve patients (67% vs 34%, P&lt;0.001). BA-naïve patients reported greater presenteeism (28% vs 16%, P=0.037), overall work impairment (37% vs 19%, P=0.018), and activity impairment (31% vs 23%, P=0.045) than BA-treated patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To compare clinical development, HRQoL, and treatment adherence between nr-axSpA and AS patients during 3 years of BA in clinical practice</td>
<td>nr-axSpA (n=86, 38% female, mean age 38 [SD 13] years, disease duration 9 [SD 9] years) AS (n=238, 24% female, mean age 43 [SD 12] years, disease duration 16 [SD 12] years)</td>
<td>Following BA initiation, mean VAS global, VAS pain, EQSD utility, Evaluator’s global, ESR, and CRP improved rapidly in both groups, and within 3–6 months had reached a plateau, which was then sustained for 3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To obtain patients’ opinions on factors associated with AS that may potentially influence their HRQoL</td>
<td>AS (n=53, 22.2% female)</td>
<td>Patients considered pain (64% [0, not important at all to 4, very important], mean score 3.5), to need help of another person for everyday functioning (52%, 3.4) and impairment in family life (49%, 3.4) very important risk factors in their HRQoL. Management of AS, including treatment (23%, 2.5) and frequent hospitalizations (7.5%, 2.4), were not considered a significant factor impairing patients’ HRQoL. Young male patients were more worried by risk of losing of their jobs, while an impairment of sexual life due to AS was more important to male than to female patients.</td>
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Table 3 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Demographic and clinical characteristics</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ariza-Ariza et al (Spain)</td>
<td>To determine physical function and HRQoL of Spanish patients with AS</td>
<td>BASFI had a good correlation (Pearson 0.6) with PCS (r=0.75, ( R^2=0.56, P&lt;0.0001 )), patient and physician global assessment, pain measurements, BASDAI, and most HRQoL scores. Physician global assessment (P=0.043), patient paint assessment (P=0.036), and BASFI score (P=0.002) were independently associated with the SF36. Only BASFI score showed an independent association with the EQ5D health profile (P=0.002).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de las Peñas et al (Spain)</td>
<td>To assess correlations among mobility, function, and HRQoL in subjects with AS</td>
<td>All domains of HRQoL except mental health were negatively correlated with BASFI score (r=-0.35 to -0.75, ( P&lt;0.05 )). Physical function, bodily pain, general health, vitality, and social role were negatively correlated with BASDAI score (r=-0.35 to -0.63, ( P&lt;0.05 )). Few mobility measures of BASMI showed a positive correlation with SF36 domains: lumbar flexion (modified Schober) correlated with physical function (r=0.36, ( P&lt;0.03 )), and maximal intermalleolar distance correlated with physical function (r=0.36, ( P&lt;0.034 )) and social role (r=-0.33, ( P&lt;0.04 )).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariza-Ariza et al (Spain)</td>
<td>To identify variables associated with utility of health states in patients with AS</td>
<td>In the univariate analysis, patient global assessment (r=-0.66, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), BASDAI (r=-0.68, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), and BASFI (r=-0.75, ( P&lt;0.0001 )) had good correlations with EQ5D values. In the multivariate analysis, BASFI (β=0.0679, ( P=0.00 )) and BASDAI (β=0.0441, ( P=0.004 )) kept an independent association with utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Dwyer et al (Ireland)</td>
<td>To assess health-related physical fitness of adults with AS, compare this to the general population, and examine the relationship between physical fitness and condition-specific outcomes</td>
<td>Compared to age- and sex-matched population controls, AS patients showed significantly lower cardiorespiratory fitness, flexibility, muscular strength and endurance, and increased body fat. Physical fitness was associated with physical function (BASFI). Flexibility (BASMi) had the largest contribution in the multivariate analysis, BASFI (β=0.334, ( P&lt;0.001 )) had good correlations with EQ5D values. Aerobic capacity was associated with HRQoL, accounting for 11.2% of the variance in BASFI score (β=0.599, ( P=0.038 )). Disease activity was not associated with any physical fitness component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tälli et al (multicenter)</td>
<td>To explore the meaning of PGA in PsA by examining associations with domains of health assessed by the PsAud</td>
<td>Physical domains of PsAiD – pain (0.72, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), discomfort (0.73, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), work and/or leisure activities (0.70, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), and functional capacity (0.68, ( P&lt;0.0001 )) – had stronger correlation with patients’ assessment (PGA) than other PROs or physician-based assessments, such as HAD (0.59, ( P&lt;0.0001 )) and SF36 PCS (–0.56, ( P&lt;0.0001 )). A good correlation was established between PGA and psychological and social impact of PsAID: coping (0.77, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), anxiety (0.68, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), fatigue (0.66, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), depression (0.65, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), and social participation (0.58, ( P&lt;0.0001 )). A moderate or low correlation was found between PGA and impact related to skin (0.34–0.47, ( P&lt;0.0001 )), joint counts were poorly correlated with PGA (0.24–0.52, ( P&lt;0.0001 )).</td>
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</table>
In addition, around 50% of patients indicated that the need for assistance in activities of daily living (ADL) and impairment in family life potentially influenced their HRQoL. Young male patients were more concerned by the risk of losing their jobs than older ones, while impairment of sexual life due to the disease was more important to males than to females. Management of the disease (treatment or frequent hospitalization) was not considered a significant factor impairing their HRQoL.

### Patient-reported measures and HRQoL in AS patients

Mobility and physical function are the most important end points for AS patients, and several instruments have been developed to evaluate disease activity from patient perspectives (BAS Disease Activity Index [BASDAI]) and physical functioning (BASFI and BAS Metrology Index). A correlation between physical function (BASFI) and HRQoL in AS patients was established by Ariza-Ariza et al., showing that BASFI score presented an independent association with HRQoL. This association was confirmed by de las Peñas et al. These authors observed that function (BASFI) and disease activity (BASDAI) were correlated with HRQoL (physical function, pain, and vitality domains). In the same vein, Ariza-Ariza et al. found that physical function (BASFI) and disease activity (BASDAI) were the main determinants of health-state utility values in AS patients. Finally, a recent study published by O’Dwyer et al. confirmed that adults with AS show a significant reduction in physical fitness compared to age- and sex-matched healthy controls. The AS group demonstrated significantly lower cardiorespiratory fitness, flexibility, muscular strength, and increased body fat compared to controls. All components of physical fitness were associated with physical function (BASFI), while only aerobic capacity was associated with HRQoL (ASQoL).

### HRQoL in PsA patients

#### Patient-reported measures and HRQoL in PsA patients

Tälli et al. showed that patient global assessment (PGA) in PsA was determined mainly by physical but also physiological aspects of the disease. In particular, coping, pain, work, leisure activities, and anxiety were identified as the main explanatory factors for PGA scores. Skin lesions seemed to have a lower impact on PGA than joint involvement, which had a larger effect on PsA patients’ HRQoL. Similarly, Puylairmond-Zemmour et al. established an association between pain and coping with patient-acceptable symptom state, showing that less pain and better coping were correlated with better level of acceptability of disease status.

#### Disease severity and HRQoL in PsA patients

Brodszky et al. found strong correlations between both generic (EuroQol 5D) and specific HRQoL (PsAQoL) instruments and patient perceptions of health. These correlations were confirmed by the work of Torre-Alonso et al., showing that BASFI score presented an independent association with HRQoL. This association was confirmed by de las Peñas et al. These authors observed that function (BASFI) and disease activity (BASDAI) were correlated with HRQoL (physical function, pain, and vitality domains). In the same vein, Ariza-Ariza et al. found that physical function (BASFI) and disease activity (BASDAI) were the main determinants of health-state utility values in AS patients. Finally, a recent study published by O’Dwyer et al. confirmed that adults with AS show a significant reduction in physical fitness compared to age- and sex-matched healthy controls. The AS group demonstrated significantly lower cardiorespiratory fitness, flexibility, muscular strength, and increased body fat compared to controls. All components of physical fitness were associated with physical function (BASFI), while only aerobic capacity was associated with HRQoL (ASQoL).

### Table 3 (Continued)

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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Demographic and clinical characteristics</th>
<th>Main results</th>
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<tr>
<td>Puylairmond-Zemmour et al. (multicenter)</td>
<td>To explore the link between PASS and patient-perceived impact in RA and PsA</td>
<td>Multivariate analyses of the five domains of PsAID – pain, functional capacity, fatigue, sleep disturbance, and coping – indicated that in PsA patients, pain (OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.52–0.75) and coping (OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.52–0.75) were associated in PASS after adjustment on DAS28 (OR 0.83, 95% CI 0.71–0.97).</td>
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<td>Brodszky et al. (Hungary)</td>
<td>To compare PsAQoL, HAQ, and EQ5D in terms of ability to assess disease severity in PsA</td>
<td>EQSD and PsAQoL scores were strongly correlated with clinical variables, such as HAD (β = -0.71 to 0.64, (P &lt; 0.05)), BASDAI (β = -0.69 to 0.62, (P &lt; 0.05)), PGA (β = -0.63 to 0.52, (P &lt; 0.05)), and patient pain VAS (β = -0.68 to 0.54, (P &lt; 0.05)). Disease duration (β = -0.14 to 0.15, (P &lt; 0.05)) and psoriasis (β = -0.13 to 0.12, not significant) correlated weakly with HRQoL instruments.</td>
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**Abbreviations:** axSpA, axial spondyloarthritis; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; BAs, biological agents; BASDAI, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; BASFI, BAS Functional Index; BASMI, BAS Metrology Index; DAS, disease-activity score; EQ, EuroQol; ESR, erythrocyte-sedimentation rate; HAQ, Health Assessment Questionnaire; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; MCS, mental component summary; nr, nonradiographic; PASS, patient-acceptable symptom state; PCS, physical component summary; PGA, patient global assessment; PHQ 9, Patient Health Questionnaire; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PsAiD, Psoriatic Arthritis Impact of Disease; SF, Short Form; vAS, visual analog scale.
and disease severity assessed by Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) disability score, patient-pain visual analog scale, PGA, and BASDAI. However, disease duration and psoriasis correlated weakly with these HRQoL instruments.

**Compliance and persistence in SpA patients**

According to the definition of adherence/compliance (extent to which patient acts in accordance the prescribed interval and dose of dosing regimen) and persistence (duration of time from initiation to discontinuation of therapy),

Table 4 Characteristics of adherence/persistence-related observational studies reviewed

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<td>López-González et al (Spain) To analyze evidence on adherence to BAs in RA, SpA, and PsA</td>
<td>A total of 24 publications were reviewed: 19 included RA patients, nine SpA, and five chronic arthritis in general Follow-up 1–9 years Survival time of the BA was the most common measure of persistence (n=16); MPR or PDC the usual method to assess adherence (n=5)</td>
<td>Adherence to BAs was superior in SpA over RA. Several factors were identified as adherence predictors. Women were less adherent than men. A poor clinical condition at baseline was associated with lower persistence; however, high baseline CRP improved overall persistence. Methotrexate and other DMARDs increased adherence, but the number of previous DMARDs was associated with premature treatment discontinuation.</td>
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<td>Lyu et al (Germany) To evaluate treatment persistence among RA, AS, and PsA patients initiating subcutaneous BAs in Germany</td>
<td>RA (n=576, 75% female, mean age 56.9 years, SD 13.1 years) AS (n=108, 29.6% female, mean age 42 years, SD 11.5 years) PsA (n=197, 50.3% female, mean age 49.4 years, SD 10.6 years)</td>
<td>Persistence rates over 12 months were 51.9%, 48.1%, and 57.9% for RA, AS, and PsA patients, respectively. In AS and PsA, there was no significant difference in the time to discontinuation for naïve compared to experienced patients.</td>
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<td>Saad et al (UK) To assess persistence with first-course and second-course treatment with BAs in PsA patients</td>
<td>PsA (n=566, 53% female, mean age 45.7 years, SD 11.1 years), disease duration 12.4 years, SD 8.7 years</td>
<td>At 12-month follow-up, 75.5% remained on their first BA, while 9.5% discontinued treatment due to inefficacy and 10% due to AEs. Being female (HR 1.5, 95% CI 1.0–1.7) and having baseline comorbidity (HR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1–2.0) were associated with significantly higher drug-discontinuation rates. Persistence with the second course of therapy was lower than with the first course.</td>
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<td>Kristensen et al (Sweden) To examine clinical characteristics as possible predictors of long-term treatment continuation with BAs in naive AS patients</td>
<td>Isolated AS (n=122, 25% female, mean age 42 years, SD 12 years), disease duration 15 years, SD 12 years AS peripheral arthritis (n=121, 10% female, mean age 44 years, SD 12 years), disease duration 16 years, SD 12 years</td>
<td>Drug-survival rates at 12 and 24 months were 86% and 78% for patients with peripheral arthritis and 74% and 68% for patients with isolated AS (P&lt;0.05). In both groups, at 24 months 11% of withdrawals were due to AEs and 13% due to inefficacy. After 12 and 24 months, 93% and 85% of the patients with improvement in VAS global remained on treatment, while only 79% and 68% continued the treatment in the less favorable VAS global response (P&lt;0.01), respectively. Male sex (discontinuation HR 0.36, 95% CI 0.19–0.68) and presence of peripheral arthritis (HR 0.49, 95% CI 0.27–0.88) were found to be statically significant predictors for continuation of therapy. This impact seemed to be mainly related to a lower risk of ceasing treatment due to inefficacy.</td>
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*Continued*
poor clinical condition, and number of previous BAs were identified as explanatory factors for patient compliance.

Results of persistence in SpA patients were heterogeneous among the studies reviewed. Lyu et al\(^4\) observed that among AS and PsA patients who were initiating biological treatment, persistence at 12 months was relatively low (48%–58%). Nonetheless, Saad et al\(^4\) reported a higher survival rate on their index BA (75.5%) for patients with PsA after 12 months of follow-up. In line with these results, Kristensen et al\(^2\) showed drug-survival rates at 12 and 24 months of 86% and 78% for peripheral arthritis patients and 74% and 68% for patients with isolated AS starting biological therapy. Likewise, Wallman et al\(^9\) showed a high proportion of patients with nr-axSpA (70%) and AS (77%) remaining on BA therapy after three years follow up. For long-term persistence, Favalli et al\(^2\) reported cumulative 8-year retention of 57.2% for axSpA and 51.9% for PsA. Finally, related to compliance, Hromadkove et al\(^4\) reported that only 38.3% of patients with AS were compliant with BA treatment, as indicated by Compliance Questionnaire Rheumatology score (≥80).

Satisfaction with decision making

Reni et al\(^24\) examined PsA patients’ preferences about their role in the decision-making process, as well as their satisfaction with both their care and their knowledge about PsA therapies (Table 5). Overall, the majority of PsA patients (72.7%) wanted to be involved in decision making, although 40.6% preferred that their doctors make the final decision after considering their opinion; 65.5% of PsA patients reported being completely or fairly satisfied with their care and information. Multivariate analysis showed that information on both treatment side effects and treatment options was significantly associated with overall satisfaction, confirming that improving patient–doctor communication may improve patients’ satisfaction with their care.

Patient preferences for SpA treatments

Two publications examined patient preferences for treatment characteristics (Table 5). Nolla et al\(^1\) assessed the relative importance given by patients with rheumatic diseases (RA, AS, and PsA) and rheumatologists to attributes of BAs.
For these patients, although efficacy (pain relief and improvement in functional capacity) and safety (risk of adverse events) were key aspects, both the frequency (time until perceiving the need for a new dose) and method of administration played an important role as attributes of BASs. Rothery et al observed that PsA patients conferred the greatest importance to eliminating severe side effects of sickness/nausea and the least importance to a change in risk of relapse. Patients were willing to accept a large increase in the risk of relapse in order to reduce the side effects of sickness/nausea.

Discussion
This review reports current knowledge on PROs in SpA patients in the EU. To date, the evidence indicates that similar to other rheumatic conditions, SpA patients report poorer

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<td>Renzi et al (Italy)</td>
<td>To examine attitudes toward and satisfaction with decision making of patients with PsA compared with patients who had cutaneous psoriasis</td>
<td>PsA (n=33, 51% female, 61.5% aged ≥50 years, disease duration 76.9% &lt;12 years) PsA (n=207, 29.5% female, 64.7% aged ≥50 years, disease duration 54.4% &lt;12 years)</td>
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<td>Nolla et al (Spain)</td>
<td>To define importance of values assigned to attributes of BASs by Spanish patients with rheumatic diseases (RA, AS, and PsA) and rheumatologists</td>
<td>AS (n=158, 28.2% female, mean age 46.3 [SD 11.4] years, disease duration 13.1 [SD 9.2] years) PsA (n=165, 44.2% female, mean age 49.5 [SD 11.4] years, disease duration 12.6 [SD 8.2] years) RA (n=165, 73.8% female, mean age 55.9 [SD 11.5] years, disease duration 13 [SD 7.8] years)</td>
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<td>Rothery et al (UK)</td>
<td>To assess patients’ preferences for treatment-related benefits and risk of disease relapse in the management of patients in low disease states of PsA</td>
<td>PsA (n=136, 46.6% female, 56.3% aged ≥5 years, 57% &lt;9 years’ disease duration) Treatment 31.2% methotrexate alone, 15.4% other cDMARDs alone, 12.2% BASs alone, 27.5% methotrexate combined with cDMARDs or BASs, 3.2% other cDMARDs combined with BAS, 10.5% no medication</td>
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Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; BAS, biological agents; cDMARDs, conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; Pso, psoriasis; RI, relative importance; SpA, spondyloarthritis.
HRQoL compared to the general population. For AS patients, physical domains were more impaired than emotional well-being, whereas for PsA patients both physical and psychological factors were strongly affected by the disease. Indeed, prevalence of depressive symptoms was higher in PsA than in AS and particularly high in patients with polyarthritis. In PsA, anxiety symptoms and concern about somatic symptoms were independently correlated with HRQoL, while in AS patients only impairment of cognitive function was found to be associated with HRQoL deterioration.

Work disability is a major problem for SpA patients. Indeed, these diseases tend to occur in the working-age population, and studies have suggested that the ability to work and to perform ADL positively influence patients’ perceptions of their physical performance. In a cross-sectional study conducted in the US, limitations in ADL were significantly associated with lower PCS scores in patients with AS whereas for PsA patients ADL limitations were associated with both lower PCS and MCS scores, which supports results from EU reports in this review.

The PCS in AS patients is important. In these patients, physical restrictions in joint mobility, particularly of the spine,48,49 in addition to reductions in aerobic capacity50,51 and loss of skeletal muscle,52,53 are frequent. We found that physical function measured by the BASFI was highly correlated with HRQoL, indicating that functional impairment associated with AS can cause a significant impact on patients’ HRQoL, with important limitations on their daily activities. Conversely, PsA is a heterogeneous disease that is greatly influenced by psychological and social aspects of the disease. The most affected aspects of HRQoL in PsA patients were coping with a chronic disease, limitations on work and/or leisure time, and anxiety or depression. Interestingly, joint symptoms had a greater effect on PsA patients’ lives than skin symptoms.

Overall, SpA treatment has changed dramatically with the development of BAs.11-13 Substantial improvements in the signs and symptoms of PsA patients have been reported for these agents, although all BAs are similar in terms of efficacy and safety.54 The current evidence suggests that routine clinical use of BAs contributes greatly to the improvement of HRQoL in SpA patients. Significantly, the greatest improvements were found in the PCS, with smaller but still significant improvements in the MCS.

However, the potential clinical benefits demonstrated by BAs in clinical trials may be reduced by poor adherence and early discontinuation of treatment in clinical practice, thereby increasing medical costs and resulting in the need for more aggressive treatments.55-57 Results on compliance with biological treatment of SpA patients were heterogeneous in real-life situations; nonetheless, all rates of persistence at 12 months were >50% of the population, with no significant differences between PsA and AS patients and irrespective of the individual BA administered. A recent retrospective cohort study58 conducted in 53,477 BA-naïve patients with rheumatic conditions in the US reported that the majority of patients remained persistent in the first year of BA therapy; however, they observed lower adherence ratios when 12-month medication-possession ratios were measured. Overall, in line with our results, patient characteristics, such as male sex, high disease activity, or peripheral arthritis, and treatment characteristics, such as concomitant methotrexate use, positively influence treatment persistence. Interestingly, higher HRQoL and a lower rate of functional disability were associated with lower compliance with treatment. According to Calip et al,59 young adults were less likely to be treatment-compliant, resulting in more comorbidities, hospitalizations, or visits to the emergency department.

In rheumatic diseases, assessing and including patient preferences in the decision-making process have been found to contribute to increased medication adherence, improved treatment outcomes, reduced health care costs, and enhanced patient satisfaction.59-61 The available evidence suggests that European SpA patients attach great importance to outcomes (pain relief and improvement of functional capacity, low risk of adverse events); however, process attributes, such as self-administration at home or longer time between doses, were also considered important attributes for BAs. Preferences varied depending on the PsA-disease states: low-disease-state patients were more concerned about the side effects of sickness/nausea than about the risk of relapse.

Results on PsA patients confirm that most patients want to be involved in decision making about their treatment. Satisfaction was associated with doctors providing treatment information and actively involving patients in decision making. In line with these results, Nota et al62 reported that most patients with rheumatic disease preferred to be involved in decisions about their medication and especially preferred more participation in decision making regarding their first treatment, which most commonly occurs in newly diagnosed patients.

Limitations
Possible limitations of this review include the heterogeneity of the articles retrieved in terms of patients, treatments, or methodology. Regarding the design, all studies assessing HRQoL in SpA were cross-sectional, and it is important to take into account that cross-sectional design might limit
comparisons among SpA patients and with other diseases and does not allow the drawing of final conclusions about the factors associated with HRQoL and their cause–effect relationship. On the other hand, there may be relevant publications in languages other than English and Spanish or that are indexed in different databases than those searched that we have not identified in this review.

Conclusion
SpA has a negative impact on patients’ HRQoL. The physical aspects of HRQoL, especially functioning limitations and pain, are severely affected in both AS and PsA patients. In PsA patients, the impact of disease on emotional well-being is considerable. In both disease, BA therapy is associated with improvements in both physical and emotional status. However, these potential improvements may be reduced by poor adherence. Even though there are inconsistent findings, persistence rates in SpA patients are >50%, irrespective of the individual BA administered. Finally, results on preferences showed that most SpA patients preferred to be involved in decisions regarding their treatment, and although efficacy and safety are both considered essential, frequency and methods of administration also play a role as preference attributes for BA. These findings suggest that implementing management programs for SpA patients focused on the physical, emotional, and social consequences of the disease, in addition to assessing and including patient’s preferences in the treatment decision-making process, could be crucial in improving patients’ HRQoL and ensuring their satisfaction and compliance with treatment.

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