

Medication adherence and persistence in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature review

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Purpose: Proper adherence and persistence to medications are crucial for better quality of life and improved outcomes in rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriasis (PsO), and psoriatic arthritis (PsA). We systematically describe current adherence and persistence patterns for RA, PsO, and PsA, with a focus on biologics and identifying factors associated with adherence and persistence.

Patients and methods: Using various databases, a systematic literature review of US-based studies published from 2000 to 2015 on medication adherence and persistence to biologics and associated factors was conducted among patients with RA, PsO, and PsA.

Results: Using the medication possession ratio or the percentage of days covered >80%, RA and PsO adherence rates for etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab ranged from 16% to 73%, 21% to 70%, and 38% to 81%, respectively. Using the criteria of a ≥ 45 -day gap, RA persistence rates for etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab ranged from 46% to 89%, 42% to 94%, and 41% to 76%, respectively. In PsO, persistence rates for etanercept and adalimumab ranged from 34% to 50% and 50% to 62%, respectively. Similar persistence rates were observed in PsA. Experienced biologics users showed better adherence and persistence. Younger age, female gender, higher out-of-pocket costs, greater disease severity, and more comorbidities were associated with lower adherence and persistence rates. Qualitative surveys revealed that nonpersistence was partly due to perceived ineffectiveness and safety/tolerability concerns.

Conclusion: Biologic adherence and persistence rates in RA, PsO, and PsA in the United States were low, with significant opportunity for improvement. Various factors – including decrease in disease severity; reduction of comorbidities; lower out-of-pocket costs; refilling at specialty pharmacies; and awareness of drug effectiveness, safety, and tolerability – can inform targeted approaches to improve these rates.

Keywords: biologics, compliance, nonadherence, nonpersistence, factors, discontinuation

Introduction

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriasis (PsO), and psoriatic arthritis (PsA) are chronic inflammatory diseases that affect patients' social, emotional, and physical well-being.¹⁻⁴ With a diagnosis rate of 41 per 100,000 people worldwide, RA affects approximately 0.5% (1.3 million) of adults in the United States,⁵ with women approximately 2.5 times more likely to develop RA than men.⁶ According to the World Psoriasis Day Consortium, 2%–3% of the population (125 million people worldwide) experience PsO⁷ and 18%–42% of those with PsO also have PsA.⁷ In the USA, in 2013, an estimated 7.4 million adults had PsO.⁸

Multiple therapies can treat RA, PsO, and PsA improving in health-related quality of life, relieving symptoms, slowing disease progression for RA and PsA, and providing greater clearance of PsO. However, proper adherence and persistence are crucial to realize these outcomes.

Adherence is the extent to which a patient takes a medication as prescribed by his or her health care professional and is usually reported as medication possession ratio (MPR) or percentage of days covered (PDC).^{1,9} Medication persistence is generally defined as the duration of time from initiation of therapy to discontinuation and is usually reported as number of days of continuous therapy use.⁹ Persistence can also be reported as persistence rate, or the percentage of patients continuing with treatment for a defined duration without a predefined gap in treatment.⁹ Adherence and persistence are problematic in RA, PsO, and PsA.^{1,2,10–12} Nonadherence and nonpersistence lead to suboptimal patient outcomes and place a substantial burden on the health care system.¹³ Health care costs attributable to nonadherence annually in the United States are estimated to be \$100–\$300 billion per year.¹⁴

A systematic literature review was performed to evaluate medication adherence and persistence reported among patients with RA, PsO, or PsA who are treated with biologics, and identify factors associated with adherence and persistence. There are existing systematic literature reviews of adherence and persistence rates among the individual diseases for multiple treatment types.^{1,2,4,15–19} The current systematic literature review adds to the available literature by evaluating the consistency in the rates of adherence and persistence across patients with RA, PsO, or PsA that has not been previously reported.

Patients and methods

A systematic literature review of medication adherence and persistence to biologics among patients with RA, PsO, or PsA was performed through electronic databases (through December 28, 2015) and e-publications ahead of print (through January 12, 2016) in PubMed and then supplemented with searches of the MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, and Cochrane databases, as well as conference proceedings from the American College of Rheumatology, the American Academy of Dermatology, and the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research from 2013 to 2015 (search terms provided in Supplementary materials). Search results were evaluated in a stepwise fashion (Figure 1), with two independent reviewers screening all abstracts and then full-text articles. A third reviewer provided facilitation

of reviewer discussion/disagreement. For inclusion, studies must have met the following criteria: 1) been published between 2000 and 2016; 2) utilized an observational study design (ie, prospective cohorts, retrospective cohorts, cross-sectional studies, and case-control studies except where the cases and controls were prespecified to be adherent/persistent and nonadherent/nonpersistent groups); 3) been based in the United States; 4) evaluated adults aged ≥ 18 years receiving biologic treatment for RA, PsO, or PsA; and 5) provided rates of medication adherence and/or persistence.

Additional information on reasons or factors related to nonadherence or nonpersistence included in these studies was also collated. Data from studies meeting inclusion criteria were extracted into a standardized extraction template in Microsoft Excel by a single reviewer and were validated by a second reviewer. Any studies excluded after review of the full-text article were tabulated with the reason for exclusion. A critical assessment of the included observational studies was conducted based on the questionnaire developed for the effective health program for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.²⁰

Results

Included studies

Forty-three primary studies were included in this systematic literature review (Figure 1). The majority of the studies utilized a retrospective design; a few are cross-sectional studies, and two are prospective studies (Tables 1 and 2). Study participants were assessed from a variety of sources but largely represented populations from claims databases or inpatient/outpatient hospital settings. Most studies reported adherence and/or persistence patterns over 1 year, with some studies using survival methods including Kaplan–Meier plots to report longer term patterns up to 5 years. The sample sizes of the included studies vary widely, ranging from 45 patients³⁵ to 15,834 patients,⁴¹ with most including more than 100 patients. Adherence and/or persistence in RA was examined in 26 studies,^{21–32,41} PsO in 12 studies,^{34–40,42,44,55–57} and PsA in five studies.^{32,41,42,58,59} A few studies evaluated a mixed group of patients or data in more than one of the disease states of interest. In addition, some studies examined adherence only, some evaluated persistence only, and others reported both adherence and persistence. In the critical assessment, domains such as study limitations, directness of linkage to the evaluated intervention, consistency, precision, and reporting bias were evaluated. Overall, the studies addressed many of these elements; however, many of the questions related to bias that may stem from differences between groups

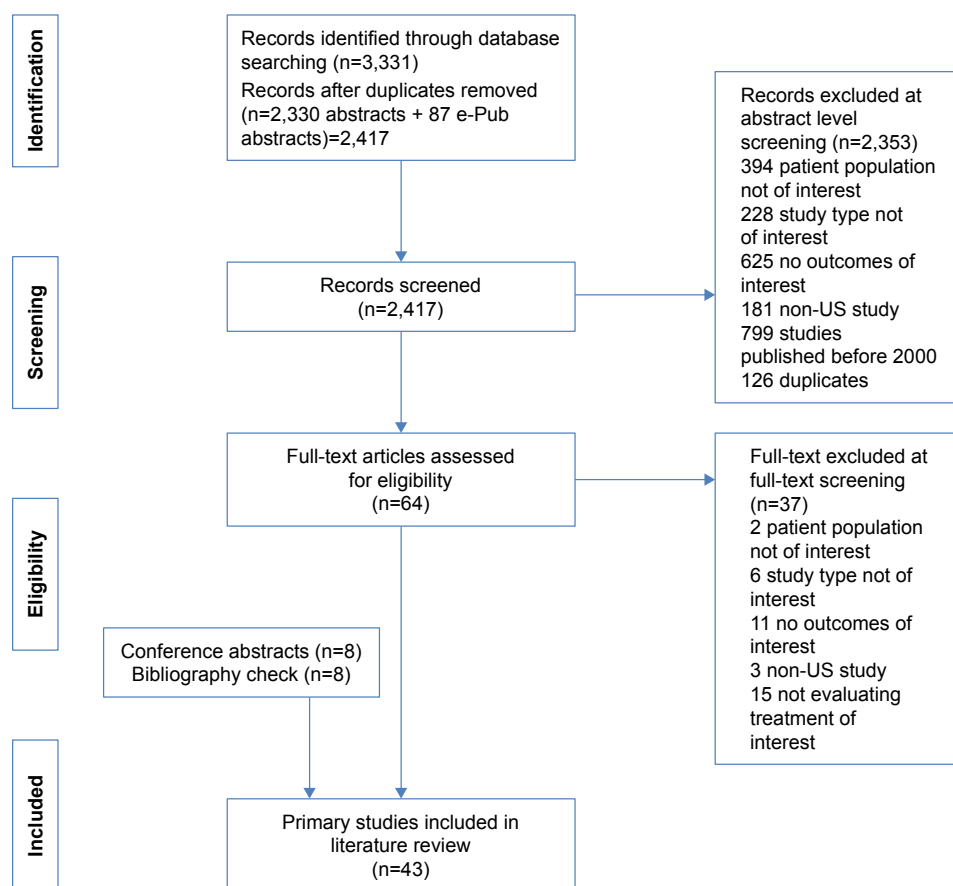


Figure 1 PRISMA flowchart of included studies.

Table 1 Medication adherence study characteristics and results

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Length of follow-up (time period)	Adherence definition ^a	Adherence rates (%)
RA studies						
Chu et al ²¹	Retrospective cohort	KPSC-EMRs	RA patients (N=2,151): ADA (n=564), ETN (n=1,587)	2 years (2002–2009)	PDC ≥80%	ADA (63), ETN (67)
Erhardt et al ²²	Retrospective cohort	VA clinical and administrative data	RA patients (N=2,296), veterans transitioning from MTX monotherapy: MTX + TNFi (n=2,125), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (n=171)	1 year (2006–2012)	PDC ≥80%	MTX + TNFi (26), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (11)
Oladapo et al ²³	Retrospective cohort	Texas Medicaid	RA patients (N=822; new biologic users) within 6 months of injection period: ETN (n=274), ADA (n=274), IFX (n=274)	1 year (2003–2011)	MPR ≥80%	ETN (16), ADA (21), IFX (38)
Tkacz et al ²⁴	Retrospective cohort	Optum Insight Clinformatics	RA patients (N=3,892) with previous prescriptions of biologics: ADA (n=1,532), ETN (n=2,099), GOL (n=261)	1 year (2009–2011)	MPR ≥80% and PDC ≥80%	ADA: MPR (71), PDC (70); ETN: MPR (62), PDC (61); GOL: MPR (82), PDC (81)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Length of follow-up (time period)	Adherence definition ^a	Adherence rates (%)
Li et al ²⁵	Retrospective cohort	MAX files	RA patients (N=2,638; new users of biologics): ETN (n=1,359), ANA (n=267), IFX (n=1,012)	1 year (2000–2002)	PDC \geq 80%	ETN (32), ANA (11), IFX (43)
Borah et al ²⁶	Retrospective cohort	Managed care administrative claims data	RA patients (N=3,829), including new/experienced biologic users: ETN (n=2,537), ADA (n=1,292)	1 year (2005–2006)	MPR \geq 80%	ETN: new users (65), experienced users (73); ADA: new users (63), experienced users (70)
Grijalva et al ²⁷	Retrospective cohort	Tennessee Medicaid managed-care program	RA patients (N=14,586) with previous therapeutic treatment (MTX, ETN, IFX, ADA)	NR (1995–2005)	Median MPR: The percent of person-time exposed to initial regimen during the episodes, as calculated for patients with 180+ person-days of follow-up	Median adherence: MTX (59), ADA (72), ETN (73), IFX (68)
Harley et al ²⁸	Retrospective cohort	Large US health plan	RA patients (N=2,662) receiving new biologic or new MTX treatment 182 days prior to study index: MTX (n=1,668), biologics (IFX [n=141], ETN [n=853])	1 year (NR)	Compliance ratio \geq 80%: number of therapy administrations or filled prescriptions divided by the expected number	IFX (81), ETN (68), MTX (64)
Curkendall et al ²⁹	Retrospective cohort	MEDSTAT MarketScan Commercial Insurance claims	Newly initiated RA patients (N=2,285; ADA, ETN)	1 year (2002–2004)	Average MPR	Mean adherence (52)
Grijalva et al ³⁰	Retrospective cohort	Tennessee Medicaid managed-care program	RA patients (N=6,018) with previously filled regimen and a year of continuous health plan enrollment: DMARDs (MTX, HCQ, SSZ, LF) and biologics and MTX (IFX, ETN, ADA, ANA)	1 year (1995–2004)	Average MPR	Mean adherence for MTX (80), IFX (90), MTX + IFX (66), ETN (83), MTX + ETN (64), ADA (85), MTX + ADA (72)
Barlow et al ³¹	Retrospective cohort	Prescription benefit plans of Medco Health Solutions, Inc.	RA patients (N=4,388) with one previous prescription of assigned biologic and continuous drug/medical benefit (ETN, ADA): Group 1 – specialty pharmacy (n=3,054); Group 2 – retail pharmacy (n=1,334)	1 year (2006–2008)	Average MPR: Defined as the proportion of days covered by medication supply during the 1-year fixed interval	Mean adherence for Group 1, years 1–3: (63, 68, 61); Group 2, years 1–3 (50, 51, 44)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Length of follow-up (time period)	Adherence definition ^a	Adherence rates (%)
Ellis et al ³²	Retrospective cohort	Truven database	RA patients (N=1,036) with first or most recent prescription for GOL	NR (2008–2010)	The number of refills occurring between 21 and 38 days from a previous fill divided by the total refill intervals	GOL (79)
Stockl et al ³³	Prospective cohort	PBM DTM program	RA patients (N=518) on injectable RA medications (ETN, ADA, ANA, ABA, IFX, RIT): Group 1 – study ITT (n=340); Group 2 – study completer (n=244); Group 3 – specialty pharmacy-matched cohort (n=244); Group 4 – community pharmacy-matched cohort (n=244) ^b	0.67 year (2007–2008)	Mean PDC: The sum of the days' supply for all claims during the post-identification period divided by 240 days	Mean PDC: Group 1 (83), Group 2 (89), Group 3 (81), Group 4 (60)
Bonafede et al ³⁴	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounters	RA patients (N=4,542): ETN + MTX (n=3,724), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (n=818)	1 year (2009–2013)	PDC ≥80%	ETN + MTX (28), ETN alone (50), MTX alone (45), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (18)
PsO studies						
Sandoval et al ³⁵	Retrospective cohort	Wake Forest School of Medicine Department of Dermatology Clinic	PsO patients (N=45): UST 45 mg (n=26), UST 90 mg (n=19)	NR (2009–2013)	Proportion of injections within ±2-week window of the recommended dosing schedule calculated every 12 weeks	UST 45 mg median (100), mean (87); UST 90 mg median (80), mean (78)
Doshi et al ³⁶	Retrospective cohort	Medicare files	PsO patients (N=2,707): IFX (n=318), UST (n=280), ADA (n=1,084), ETN (n=1,025)	1 year (2009–2012)	PDC ≥80%	IFX (49), UST (43), ADA (41), ETN (29)
Bhosle et al ³⁷	Retrospective cohort	North Carolina Medicaid	PsO patients (N=186) prescribed biologic during study period (ALE, EFA, ETN)	0.50 year (2001–2004)	Proportion of days of supply for dispensed prescription medications vs usage	ALE (60), EFA (73), ETN (68)
Li et al ³⁸	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounter and the Medicare Supplemental and Coordination of Benefits databases	PsO patients (N=3,249) prescribed biologics between the study period dates: divided by PDC patterns, Group 1: 50% ≤ PDC <75% (n=760); Group 2: PDC <25% (n=535); Group 3: 25% ≤ PDC <50% (n=574); Group 4: PDC >75% (n=1,380)	1 year (2007–2011)	PDC-based categorizations	Continually high adherence, Groups 1–4: (6, 0, 0, 96); High then low adherence, Groups 1–4: (24, 1, 58, 0); Moderate then low adherence, Groups 1–4: (0, 98, 17, 0); Consistently moderate adherence, Groups 1–4: (71, 1, 25, 4)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Length of follow-up (time period)	Adherence definition ^a	Adherence rates (%)
Goren et al ³⁹	Web-based survey	US claims database: Diplomat Specialty Pharmacy	PsO patients (N=345) prescribed biologic between study period dates: ADA (n=262), UST (n=83)	NR (2009–2011)	Adherence: number of patients who never missed taking medication or injection	ADA (67), UST (88)
Kamangar et al ⁴⁰	Cross-sectional	UCSF PsO Center	PsO patients (N=106) previously treated with one or more biologic agents (ETN, ADA, ALE, EFA, IFX, UST, GOL)	NR (2010–2011)	Frequency of a patient missing a dose of biologic	Never/rarely missed (67), sometimes (27), often (6)
PsA study						
Ellis et al ³²	Retrospective cohort	Truven database	PsA patients (N=325) with first or most recent prescription for GOL	NR (2008–2010)	Proportion of the number of refills occurring between 21 and 38 days from a previous fill divided by the total refill intervals	GOL (76)

Notes: ^aUnless specified otherwise, MPR is based on the sum of days' supply of the index treatment divided by duration of treatment. The 80% cutoff has been examined as an acceptable threshold in multiple studies assessing medication adherence. Unless specified otherwise, PDC is the percentage of days covered, based on days' supply of prescription claims during which a patient has medication available during the post-index period. The 80% cutoff has been examined in multiple studies assessing medication adherence and accepted as an accurate threshold. ^bThe DTM ITT cohort consisted of all patients enrolled in the DTM ITT program who were continuously enrolled in the plan for the 4-month preidentification period and 8-month postidentification period. The DTM completer cohort consists of the subset of DTM ITT patients who completed the month 6 DTM consultation and who could be matched to patients in the community pharmacy and specialty pharmacy cohorts. The community pharmacy and specialty pharmacy cohorts consist of continuously enrolled patients who could be matched to the DTM completer patients.

Abbreviations: ABA, abatacept; ADA, adalimumab; ALE, alefacept; ANA, anakinra; DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; DTM, drug therapy management; EFA, efalizumab; EMR, electronic medical record; ETN, etanercept; GOL, golimumab; HCQ, hydroxychloroquine; IFX, infliximab; ITT, intent-to-treat; KPSC, Kaiser Permanente Southern California; LF, leflunomide; MAX, Medicaid Analytic Extract; MPR, medication possession ratio; MTX, methotrexate; NR, not reported; PBM, pharmacy benefits management; PDC, percentage of days covered; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PsO, psoriasis; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RIT, rituximab; SSZ, sulfasalazine; TNFi, tumor necrosis factor alpha inhibitor; UCSF, University of California–San Francisco; US, United States; UST, ustekinumab; VA, Veterans Affairs.

Table 2 Medication persistence study characteristics and results

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Time period	Persistence definition	Persistence rates (%)
RA studies						
Shim et al ⁴¹	Cross-sectional	Proprietary administrative claims database	RA/PsA patients (N=15,834) with a biologic insurance claim on TOC, CER, ETN, ADA, and INF with continuous enrollment in health plan from index claim to 15 months post-claim	1 year (2012–2013)	Persistent patients are those with treatment length of at least 365 days after the index claim without a therapy gap or switch in therapy	Overall (67)
Erhardt et al ²²	Retrospective cohort	VA clinical and administrative data	RA patients (N=2,296); veterans transitioning from MTX monotherapy: MTX + TNFi (n=2,125), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (n=171)	1 year (2006–2012)	Persistent patients are those for whom the treatment continued over the 12-month period without a ≥90-day gap in refilling of drug	MTX + TNFi (45), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (18)
Li et al ²⁵	Retrospective cohort	MAX files	RA patients (N=2,638; new users of biologics): ETN (n=1,359), ANA (n=267), IFX (n=1,012)	1 year (2000–2002)	Persistent patients are those who did not have a 90-day continuous gap in therapy or switched from initiation of second biologic within 90 days of discontinuation date of index biologic and no evidence use of the second (switched to) biologic in 120 days before discontinuation of indexed biologic	ETN (53.8), ANA (7), IFX (53.7)

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Table 2 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Time period	Persistence definition	Persistence rates (%)
Grijalva et al ³⁰	Retrospective cohort	Tennessee Medicaid managed care program	RA patients (N=6,018) with previously filled regimen and a year of continuous health plan enrollment; biologics and MTX: IFX, ETN, ADA, ANA	NR (1995–2004)	Median persistence: time to cessation of therapy for at least 90 days without the addition of an alternate DMARD and time to switching to a different DMARD regimen	In months: ^a IFX (2.8), ETN (5.8), ADA (4.4); in months: ^a MTX + IFX (5.1), MTX + ETN (4.8), MTX + ADA (7.2), MTX + ANA (5.1)
Sauer et al ⁴²	Retrospective cohort	VHA	RA patients (N=10,719) with one biologic prescription during study period (new/experienced biologic users); new biologic users: ETN (n=2,109), ADA (n=2,035), IFX (n=263), RIT (n=277), ABA (n=25), GOL (n=20); biologic experienced: ETN (n=3,040), ADA (n=2,120), IFX (n=498), RIT (n=92), ABA (n=122), GOL (n=2)	1 year (2008–2011)	Persistent patients are those with no 45-day gap in index biologic therapy after the end of clinical benefit from the previous dose and who did not switch to another biologic	RA new biologic users: ETN (54), ADA (55), IFX (57), RIT (29), ABA (51), GOL (55); RA biologic experienced: ETN (61), ADA (61), IFX (76), RIT (38), ABA (62), GOL (0)
Gu et al ⁴³	Retrospective cohort	Healthcare integrated research database	RA patients (N=4,937) initiating first-line biologics (new biologic users): ABA (n=290), ADA (n=1,471), CER (n=132), ETN (n=2,331), GOL (n=184), IFX (n=529)	1 year (2009–2013)	Persistent patients are those with <45-day gap in days of supply on their index agent or without a biologic switch	ABA (45), ADA (42), CER (33), ETN (45), GOL (34), IFX (47)
Howe et al ⁴⁴	Retrospective cohort	Humana Commercial Claims	RA patients (N=1,445; new/experienced biologic users); new biologic users: ABA (n=42), ADA (n=238), ETN (n=280), GOL (n=10), RIT (n=26), IFX (n=71); biologic experienced: ABA (n=37), ADA (n=231), ETN (n=338), GOL (n=4), RIT (n=12), IFX (n=145)	1 year (2007–2012)	Persistent patients are those who continued on index biologics without a ≥45-day gap in therapy until the end of the follow-up period, without a switch to another biologic	New biologic users: ABA (41), ADA (43), ETN (46), GOL (20), RIT (42), IFX (41); biologic experienced: ABA (60), ADA (60), ETN (60), GOL (25), RIT (50), IFX (63)
Fisher et al ⁴⁵	Retrospective cohort	HIRD	RA patients (N=4,985), including patients who were new/experienced users of biologics; new biologic users: ETN (n=1,595), ADA (n=417), IFX (n=414); biologic experienced: ETN (n=1,203), ADA (n=507), IFX (n=849)	1 year (2007–2011)	Persistent patients are those who did not have 1) a number of days from index date to date of the first occurrence of a switch to another biologic DMARD, 2) a gap in index therapy of 45 days between the end of the day of supply of the previous prescription and the next prescription renewal for self-injected agents,	New biologic users: ETN (62), ADA (66), IFX (69); biologic experienced: ETN (89), ADA (94), IFX (96)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Time period	Persistence definition	Persistence rates (%)
					and 3) 101 days from the previous infliximab infusion (8-week dosing interval plus the 45-day gap)	
Greenberg et al ⁴⁶	Retrospective analysis from a prospective registry	Corrona registry	Newly TNFi prescribed (n=1,475 biologically naïve, n=616 first-time switchers, n=151 second-time or more switchers) RA patients (N=2,242); new biologic users: ADA (n=460), ETN (n=480), IFX (n=535); first-time switcher: ADA (n=311), ETN (n=139), IFX (n=166)	1 year and 2 years (2002–2008)	Time from initiation to discontinuation of the anti-TNF or to last follow-up visit; treatment persistence was estimated using survival analysis methods	New users year 1/2: ADA (68/53), ETN (72/53), IFX (76/63); first-time switchers year 1/2: ADA (57/42), ETN (60/41), IFX (65/43)
Tang et al ⁴⁷	Retrospective cohort	PharMetrics: managed-care integrated medical and pharmacy claims	RA patients (N=1,242) receiving biologic and MTX combination treatment with previously filled prescriptions; biologic and MTX: ADA (n=145), ETN (n=607), IFX (n=490)	1 year (2000–2005)	Persistence was defined as the number of days between the first and last anti-TNF treatment and was reported as a percentage of the 1-year period after treatment initiation	ADA (71), ETN (73), IFX (78) ^b
Yazici et al ⁴⁸	Retrospective cohort	PharMetrics managed-care integrated medical and pharmacy claims	RA patients (N=9,074) who had previously initiated biologic treatment with health plan eligibility 3 months prior to and 6 months after index; population in 2000: ETN (n=563), ADA (n=0), IFX (n=127); population in 2002: ETN (n=447), ADA (n=0), IFX (n=736); population in 2004: ETN (n=1,326), ADA (n=666), IFX (n=706)	NR (2000–2005)	Persistent patients are considered persistent until a 30-day treatment gap after completion of prior subscription or a switch in biologic prior	In 2000: ETN (50), ADA (NA), IFX (65); in 2002: ETN (7), ADA (NA), IFX (35); in 2004: ETN (1), ADA (5), IFX (20)
Cannon et al ⁴⁹	Retrospective analysis from a prospective registry	VARA registry	RA-confirmed patients (N=563) on first TNFi therapy after March 17, 2003, and enrolled in the VA for at least 6 months prior to first TNFi prescription: ADA (n=204), ETN (n=290), IFX (n=69)	1 year, 5 years	The number of days from the course start date to course end date or the date of a switch to an alternative TNFi, whichever came first; treatment persistence was estimated using survival analysis methods	1 year: ADA (64), ETN (56), IFX (67); 5 years: ADA (25), ETN (18), IFX (21)
Markenson et al ⁵⁰	Retrospective analysis from a prospective registry	RADIUS I registry	Patients with first exposure to TNFi during the study (N=2,418, including patients who were biologic naïve and patients previously treated with a biologic agent); course 1: ETN (n=694), IFX (n=1,427), ADA (n=297); course 2: ETN (n=248), IFX (n=130), ADA (n=277) ^c	5 years (2001–2003)	Time from initiation of TNFi to discontinuation; treatment persistence was estimated using survival analysis methods	Course 1 rates for years 1–5: ETN (78, 66, 61, 53, 51); IFX (76, 65, 58, 51, 48); ADA (80, 65, 52, 48); ^d course 2 rates for years 1–3: ETN (74, 59, 56), IFX (77, 59, 50), ADA (69, 52, 46)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Time period	Persistence definition	Persistence rates (%)
Agarwal et al ⁵¹	Prospective cohort	BRASS	RA patients (N=503) without a previous specific treatment protocol (ETN, ADA, IFX)	3.25 years	Persistent patients are those who did not discontinue the TNFi they reported using and remained on the same TNFi	Overall (58)
Stockl et al ³³	Prospective cohort	PBM DTM program	RA patients (N=518) on injectable RA medications (ETN, ADA, ANA, ABA, IFX, RIT): Group 1 – study ITT (n=340); Group 2 – study completer (n=244); Group 3 – specialty pharmacy (n=244); Group 4 – community pharmacy (n=244)	0.67 year (2007–2008)	Persistent patients are those without a 30-day gap between depletion date (fill date plus days' supply) for the last filled prescription and the end of the post-identification period or switching from index injectable RA medication to another injectable RA medication	Group 1 (77), Group 2 (87), Group 3 (73), Group 4 (52)
Agarwal et al ⁵²	Retrospective chart review	Hospital infusion center pharmacy and EMRs	RA patients (N=183) receiving at least one infusion of IFX	5 years (1999–2003)	Persistent patients are those who did not discontinue treatments	Overall (33)
Bonafede et al ³⁴	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounters	RA patients (N=4,542): ETN + MTX (n=3,724), MTX + HCQ + SSZ (n=818)	1 year (2009–2013)	Persistent patients are those with no treatment gap of >45 days for any drug and no addition or switching to other DMARDs	ETN + MTX (29); MTX + HCQ + SSZ (23)
Bolge et al ⁵³	Cross-sectional	National Health and Wellness Surveys and the Light Speed Research Ailment Panel	RA existing biologic users (N=250)	NA (2008–2010)	Persistent patients are those who did not discontinue biologics in the 12-month period	Overall (51) ADA (61) CER (90) ETN (66) GOL (92)
PsO studies						
Bonafede et al ⁵⁴	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health Analytics Market Scan Commercial Claims and Encounters	PsO patients (N=2775; new/experienced biologic users): ADA (n=1,166), ETN (n=1,609)	1 year (2005–2010)	Persistent patients are those who remained on biologic and did not switch or have a therapy gap of ≥45 days	ADA (57), ETN (46)
Sauer et al ⁴²	Retrospective cohort	VHA	PsO patients (N=3,426) with one biologic prescription during study period (new/experienced biologic users); new biologic users: ADA (n=924), ETN (n=1,136), INF (n=20); biologic experienced: ADA (n=260), ETN (n=1,047), INF (n=16)	1 year (2008–2011)	Persistent patients are those who continued on index biologics without a ≥45-day gap in therapy until the end of the follow-up period, without a switch to another biologic	New biologic users: ADA (51), ETN (47), INF (55); biologic experienced: ADA (58), ETN (50), INF (75)
Howe et al ⁴⁴	Retrospective cohort	Humana Commercial Claims	PsO patients (N=576; new/experienced biologic users); new biologic users: ADA (n=126), ETN (n=155); biologic experienced: ADA (n=69), ETN (n=214)	1 year (2007–2012)	Persistent patients are those who continued on index biologics without a ≥45-day gap in therapy until the end of the follow-up period, without a switch to another biologic	New biologic users: ADA (50), ETN (34); biologic experienced: ADA (62), ETN (48)
Chastek et al ⁵⁵	Retrospective cohort	National US health plan OptumInsight	PsO patients (N=827; new users), ≥1 medical claim with a diagnosis for PsO	1 year (2008)	Persistent patients are those with no gaps in therapy ≥60 days	ETN (42), ADA (40)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Source of patient sample	Patient population	Time period	Persistence definition	Persistence rates (%)
			(ICD-9 code 696.1) from baseline through 30 days after the index date: ETN (n=330), ADA (n=497)			
Feldman et al ⁵⁶	Retrospective cohort	MarketScan Commercial Encounters Database	PsO patients (N=4,309) with ≥ 2 claims for biologic agents: ETN (n=2,452), ADA (n=1,662), UST (n=195)	1 year (2007–2012)	Persistent patients are those with no treatment gaps that exceeded 4–18 weeks, dependent upon the biologic prescribed	ETN (19), ADA (53); UST (71)
Cao et al ⁵⁷	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounters	PsO patients (N=1,152) with ≥ 1 nondiagnostic medical claim or prescription claim indicating UST treatment: UST (n=1,000)	1 year (2009–2010)	Persistent patients are those with continual usage over 130 days	UST (81)
PsA studies						
Shim et al ⁴¹	Cross-sectional	Proprietary administrative claims database	RA/PsA patients (N=15,834) with a biologic insurance claim on TOC, CER, ETN, ADA, and INF with continuous enrollment in health plan from index claim to 15 months post-claim	1 year (2012–2013)	Persistent patients are those with a treatment length of at least 365 days after the index claim without a therapy gap or switch in therapy	Overall (67)
Sauer et al ⁴²	Retrospective cohort	VHA	PsA patients (N=875) with one biologic prescription during study period (new/experienced biologic users); new biologic users: ADA (n=924), ETN (n=1,136), INF (n=20); biologic experienced: ADA (n=260), ETN (n=1,047), INF (n=16)	1 year (2008–2011)	Persistent patients are those who continued on index biologics without a ≥ 45 -day gap in therapy until the end of the follow-up period, without a switch to another biologic	New biologic users: ADA (56), ETN (51), INF (74); biologic experienced: ADA (56), ETN (58), INF (79)
Mease et al ⁵⁸	Retrospective analysis from a prospective registry	Corrona registry	PsA patients (N=519; new users) with 6 months post-follow-up after index treatment: ADA (n=214), ETN (n=155), IFX (n=110)	1 year (2004–2012)	Median persistence: the length of time that patients with PsA maintained their initial biologic therapy	ADA: mono (2.4 years), combo (2.4 years); ETN: mono (3.9 years), combo (1.6 years); IFX: mono (1.4 years), combo (NR)
Chastek et al ⁵⁹	Retrospective cohort	OptumInsight Life Sciences Research Database	PsA patients (N=346) with one previous claim and continuously enrolled in health plan: ADA (n=144), ETN (n=202)	ADA: 1.2 years; ETN: 1 year (2006–2008)	Persistent patients are those with continuous use of index medication without gaps in therapy of at least 60 days	ADA (50), ETN (45)
Mixed study^e						
Bonafede et al ⁵⁴	Retrospective cohort	Truven Health Analytics MarketScan Commercial Claims and Encounters	PsO/PsA (N=481) patients who had initiated biologic therapy: ADA (n=235), ETN (n=246)	1 year (2005–2010)	Persistent patients are those who did not have to switch to another TNFi or have a gap in therapy of ≥ 45 days over the run-out of the fill	PsA and PsO: ADA (60), ETN (58)

Notes: ^aMedian months of persistence. ^bPercentage of days of being persistent. ^cFirst-course therapy was defined as the first exposure to an anti-TNF agent at any time during the study. Second-course therapy was defined as initiation of any anti-TNF agent following the first discontinuation. ^dData for adalimumab was reported up to 4 years only. ^eData combined for multiple disease states (rather than separated by disease state).

Abbreviations: ABA, abatacept; ADA, adalimumab; ANA, anakinra; BRASS, Brigham RA Sequential Study; CER, certolizumab pegol; DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; DTM, drug therapy management; EMR, electronic medical record; ETN, etanercept; GOL, golimumab; HCQ, hydroxychloroquine; HIRD, HealthCore Integrated Research Database; ICD-9, International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; INF or IFX, infliximab; ITT, intent-to-treat; MAX, Medicaid Analytic Extract; MTX, methotrexate; NR, not reported; PBM, pharmacy benefits management; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PsO, psoriasis; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RADIUS, Rheumatoid Arthritis Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Intervention and Utilization Study; RIT, rituximab; SSZ, sulfasalazine; TNFi, tumor necrosis factor alpha inhibitor; TOC, tocilizumab; US, United States; UST, ustekinumab; VA, Veterans Affairs; VARA, Veterans Affairs Rheumatoid Arthritis; VHA, Veterans Health Administration.

being compared were not relevant because a majority of the studies were noncomparative in nature. A majority of the studies were considered to be of moderate to high quality for the domains that were applicable (Table 3).

Rates and factors associated with adherence

A total of 20 studies evaluated adherence rates in RA (14 studies),^{21–34} PsO (six studies),^{35–40} or PsA (one study)³²

Table 3 Risk of bias assessment^a

Author, year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chu et al, ²¹ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Erhardt et al, ²² 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	Low	Low	NA	Low	High	Low	Low
Oladapo et al, ²³ 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Tkacz et al, ²⁴ 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Li et al, ²⁸ 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low
Borah et al, ²⁶ 2009	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Grijalva et al, ²⁷ 2010	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Harley et al, ²⁸ 2003	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Unclear	Low	Unclear
Curkendall et al, ²⁹ 2008	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Grijalva et al, ³⁰ 2007	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Barlow et al, ³¹ 2012	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	High	Low	High
Ellis et al, ³² 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Stockl et al, ³³ 2010	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Bonafede et al, ³⁴ 2013	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sandoval et al, ³⁵ 2013	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Doshi et al, ³⁶ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Unclear
Bhosle et al, ³⁷ 2006	NA	NA	NA	Low	NA	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Li et al, ²⁵ 2010	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Goren et al, ³⁹ 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Kamangar et al, ⁴⁰ 2013	NA	NA	NA	Low	NA	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low
Shim et al, ⁴¹ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Sauer et al, ⁴² 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Gu et al, ⁴³ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	High
Howe et al, ⁴⁴ 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Fisher et al, ⁴⁵ 2013	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Greenberg et al, ⁴⁶ 2012	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tang et al, ⁴⁷ 2008	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Yazici et al, ⁴⁸ 2009	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Cannon et al, ⁴⁹ 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	High	Low	Unclear
Markenson et al, ⁵⁰ 2011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	High
Agarwal et al, ⁵¹ 2008	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bonafede et al, ³⁴ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Agarwal et al, ⁵² 2005	NA	NA	NA	Low	NA	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chastek et al, ⁵³ 2013	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Feldman et al, ⁵⁴ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Cao et al, ⁵⁷ 2015	NA	NA	NA	Low	NA	Low	NA	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	High
Mease et al, ⁵⁸ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low
Chastek et al, ⁵⁹ 2012	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bolge et al, ⁵³ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Kwiatkowski et al, ⁶⁰ 2015	NA	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	NA	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low
Zhang et al, ⁶¹ 2013	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Menter et al, ⁶² 2014	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Zhang et al, ⁶³ 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Notes: ^aThe table answers whether there is a low, high, or unclear risk of bias for these questions: 1. Do the inclusion/exclusion criteria vary across the comparison groups of the study? 2. Does the strategy for recruiting participants into the study differ across groups? 3. Is the selection of the comparison group inappropriate, after taking into account feasibility and ethical considerations? 4. Does the study fail to account for important variations in the execution of the study from the proposed protocol? 5. Was the outcome assessor not blinded to the intervention or exposure status of participants? 6. Were valid and reliable measures implemented consistently across all study participants used to assess inclusion/exclusion criteria, intervention/exposure outcomes, participant health benefits and harms, and confounding? 7. Was the length of follow-up different across study groups? 8. In cases of high loss to follow-up (or differential loss to follow-up), was the impact assessed (eg, through sensitivity analysis or other adjustment method)? 9. Are any important primary outcomes missing from the results? 10. Are any important harms or adverse events that may be a consequence of the intervention/exposure missing from the results? 11. Are results believable, taking study limitations into consideration? 12. Were important confounding variables not taken into account in the design and/or analysis (eg, through matching, stratification, interaction terms, multivariate analysis, or other statistical adjustment such as instrumental variables)?

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable.

patient populations, with one study³² evaluating both RA and PsA patients (Table 1). Of these studies, nine analyzed data from private or commercial databases, six from government databases (Medicare/Medicaid/Veterans Affairs), two from registry data, and three from inpatient/outpatient hospital records (Table 1). When reported, follow-up periods were relatively consistent, ranging from 0.5 to 1 year. Individual studies measured adherence in various ways.

Rheumatoid arthritis

In RA, eight studies reported adherence using the standardized threshold of $\geq 80\%$ for the PDC, the MPR, or the compliance ratio (number of therapy administrations or filled prescriptions divided by the expected number) methods over a 1-year time period.^{21–27,54} Adherence rates varied widely and were generally low. The median adherence rate for etanercept was 63% (range, 16%–73%) and was reported in seven studies.^{21,23–26,28,34} The median adherence rate for adalimumab was also 63% (range, 21%–70%) and was reported in four studies.^{23,24,26,27} Only three studies reported adherence rates for infliximab using the $\geq 80\%$ MPR or PDC criteria (38%, 43%, and 81% over 1 year).^{23,25,28} Although limited, in studies where multiple medications were studied simultaneously, adherence rates were greater for infliximab than for adalimumab or etanercept.^{23,28} For example, after matching for various baseline covariates, Oladapo et al²³ reported a higher adherence rate for infliximab (38%) users compared to adalimumab (21%) and etanercept (16%) users. Likewise, Harley et al²⁸ reported a higher compliance ratio for infliximab users (81%) than for etanercept (68%) and methotrexate (64%) users. Harley et al²⁸ further corroborated the high adherence among infliximab users, reporting that etanercept (odds ratio [OR] 0.462; 95% CI 0.290–0.736) and methotrexate (OR 0.385; 95% CI 0.245–0.604) users were less likely to comply with their medications compared to infliximab users. Also using the criteria of $\geq 80\%$ MPR or PDC, patients taking golimumab had a higher adherence rate (81%; N=261) than those taking adalimumab (70%; N=1,532) or etanercept (61%; N=2,099).²⁴ Two studies assessed biologic–methotrexate combination therapy, and adherence rates were 26% and 28% over 1 year – higher than adherence to triple therapy combination of methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, and sulfasalazine (11% and 18%).^{22,54}

Nine RA studies reported significant patient factors associated with better adherence using logistic regression analysis.^{21,24–26,28–30,54,60} Patient factors, including older age,^{21,24,25} male gender,^{24,29} other races (not including African Americans or Hispanics) compared with Whites,²⁵ and

Whites compared with African Americans,²¹ were identified as more likely to be adherent.

Borah et al²⁶ reported that experienced biologic users were more adherent than new users for both adalimumab and etanercept treatment groups (mean MPR, 70% vs 63% and 73% vs 65%, respectively) and that experienced adalimumab users had 25% higher odds of nonadherence than experienced etanercept users (OR 1.25; 95% CI 1.05–1.49). In another study, higher adherence (monotherapy: mean MPR) was observed for biologic monotherapies (90% infliximab, 83% etanercept, 85% adalimumab) compared to biologic–methotrexate combination therapies (all mean MPRs <75%) or with methotrexate monotherapy (80%).³⁰

Another study found that patients with RA taking biologics who filled prescriptions through specialty pharmacies had higher adherence than those receiving medication from retail pharmacies.³¹ Over 3 years (2006, 2007, and 2008), the mean adjusted adherence rates for specialty pharmacy and retail pharmacies patients were 63% vs 50%, 68% vs 51%, and 61% vs 44%, respectively.

Psoriasis

Six studies reported adherence rates on PsO (Table 1).^{35–40} Ustekinumab is the most frequently studied. Defining adherence as a PDC $\geq 80\%$ over 1 year among 2,707 patients with PsO, Doshi et al³⁶ found adherence to be the greatest with infliximab (49%) users, followed by ustekinumab (43%), adalimumab (41%), and etanercept (29%) users. Each of the other studies defined adherence differently (eg, never missing medication or injection, frequency of a missed dose, or adherence to recommended dosing schedule) and had fewer patient samples. Consequently, a wide range of adherence rates was observed (Table 1).

Three PsO studies assessed factors and reasons associated with medication nonadherence.^{37–39} A higher Charlson Comorbidity Index score is associated with decreased biologic adherence.³⁷ In addition, being adherent to other prescribed PsO medications, including topical, phototherapy, or systemic drugs such as methotrexate, prednisone, acitretin, cyclosporine, and isotretinoin, was associated with better adherence to biologics.³⁷ Older age, male gender, concomitant therapy, and low comorbid anxiety were associated with better adherence pattern.³⁸ Based on a web-based survey, common reasons for nonadherence included the need to reschedule existing injection appointments (7.4% adalimumab; 3.2% ustekinumab), the unaffordability of therapies (18.5% adalimumab; 22.6% ustekinumab), forgetfulness (44.4% adalimumab; 3.2% ustekinumab), and other

medical problems (not defined; 25.9% adalimumab; 16.1% ustekinumab).³⁹

Psoriatic arthritis

Using the Truven Health MarketScan Commercial Claims database and defining medication adherence as proportion of adherent refills, one retrospective study of 325 patients with PsA reported a 76% adherence rate for golimumab users (Table 1).³²

Rates and factors associated with persistence

A total of 23 studies evaluated medication persistence rates in RA (17 studies), PsO (six studies), and PsA (four studies) patient populations, with four studies^{41,42,44,54} evaluating more than one disease state for their patient population. Persistence was defined variably across studies (Table 2).

Rheumatoid arthritis

In the studies identified, persistence was usually measured as the time that patients continued treatment without a gap, discontinuation, or switching to another therapy over the specified time period. In most studies, the follow-up duration was 1 year and the gaps were ≥ 30 , 45, or 90 days.

Similar to studies of adherence, a wide variation in persistence rates was observed, and the rates were generally low. However, unlike studies examining adherence, no biologic stood out as having higher persistence rates. Using the criteria of a gap of ≥ 45 days over a 1-year time period, the median persistence rate was 61% (range, 46%–89%) from four studies that evaluated etanercept.^{42–45} For adalimumab and infliximab, the median rates were 57.5% (range, 42%–94%) and 63% (range, 41%–76%), respectively.^{42–45} Abatacept and golimumab rates were reported in three studies,^{42–44} with median rates of 52% (range, 41%–62%) and 29.5% (range, 20%–55%), respectively. Rates were 40% (range, 29%–50%) for rituximab^{42,44} and 33% for certolizumab.⁴³

Three studies that used the same criteria (≥ 45 -day gap over a 1-year time period) presented the persistence rates by new or experienced biologic users, reporting consistently higher rates for experienced biologic users.^{42,44,45} However, one study of etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab users over a 1- and 2-year time period reported that first-time switchers (nonestablished users) and second-time switchers had lower persistence rates, corroborated by higher likelihood of drug discontinuation (OR 1.42; 95% CI 1.22–1.67; $P < 0.001$ and OR 1.35; 95% CI 1.03–1.76; $P = 0.028$, respectively) compared to new biologic users.⁴⁶ Several studies

have compared biologic–methotrexate combinations with various conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (cDMARD) regimens (eg, triple therapy combination of methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, and sulfasalazine). Generally, persistence in the biologic combination groups was higher than in cDMARD combination patients.²² In comparing various biologic–methotrexate combinations, the mean persistence rate in the overall population over 1 year was 74.6%, with higher rates for infliximab combination (78%) compared to etanercept (72.8%) and adalimumab (70.8%) combination.⁴⁷ Grijalva et al³⁰ also reported that episodes of adalimumab–methotrexate combinations had a higher likelihood of persistence compared to methotrexate-only episodes (hazard ratio [HR] 0.63; 95% CI 0.48–0.84).

As reported in three studies, patients taking infliximab tended to be more persistent compared to those taking etanercept or adalimumab,^{45,46,48} and another two studies reported that patients taking etanercept were likely more persistent than those taking adalimumab.^{26,30} However, there are notable exceptions where adalimumab–methotrexate combinations have greater persistence than infliximab–methotrexate or etanercept–methotrexate combinations,³⁰ with some studies finding no differences in 1- or 5-year persistence rates between tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors.^{25,42,44,49,50}

Several modifiable and nonmodifiable factors have been associated with persistence either positively or negatively among patients with RA. Nonmodifiable factors identified include age, gender, and race, whereas potentially modifiable factors identified include disease activity, comorbidities, out-of-pocket costs, combination therapy with methotrexate, cumulative use of methotrexate, and therapy management programs (disease therapy management and specialty pharmacy).^{29,30,46,50,51,61} Older patients tended to be persistent to infliximab (HR 0.99; 95% CI 0.98–1.00; $P = 0.002$); female patients (HR 1.24; 95% CI 1.01–1.51; $P = 0.040$) were more likely to discontinue etanercept; and White patients were more persistent than other races on etanercept.⁵⁰ Markenson et al⁵⁰ and Agarwal et al⁵¹ reported that patients with higher disease activity (Clinical Disease Activity Index > 22 : HR 1.35; 95% CI 1.08–1.69; $P = 0.009$; and RA Disease Activity Index scores: HR 1.13; 95% CI 1.05–1.22) and physician global assessment scores (HR 1.27; 95% CI 1.18–1.38) are more likely to discontinue TNF inhibitor use. Higher Charlson Comorbidity Index scores (HR 1.07; $P = 0.002$) and higher weekly out-of-pocket costs ($> \$50$) (HR 1.58; $P < 0.001$) increased the likelihood of nonpersistence to biologic therapy.²⁹ In addition, cumulative use of methotrexate was associated with a decreased risk of TNF inhibitor

discontinuation, as combined use of biologic and methotrexate was associated with a decreased risk of discontinuation compared to biologic monotherapy.^{30,46,51,61}

One prospective study evaluated medication persistence to injectable RA medications (etanercept, adalimumab, anakinra, abatacept, infliximab, and rituximab) for patients participating in a disease therapy management program compared to nonparticipants receiving the same medication from specialty or community pharmacies over 0.67 years.³³ The persistence rate (>30 -day gap or switching) was 77% for disease therapy management intent-to-treat patients, 86.8% for disease therapy management completers, 73% for specialty pharmacy patients, and 52% for community pharmacy patients.³³

Other factors reported as reasons for low persistence were lack of effectiveness, continued disease activity, toxicity, and health insurance coverage/cost.^{52,53}

Psoriasis

Six studies reported persistence patterns of biologics over a 1-year time period in PsO.^{34,42,44,55–57} Three of these use a ≥ 45 -day gap period. Median persistence rates for etanercept and adalimumab were 47% (range, 34%–50%) and 57% (range, 50%–62%), respectively.^{42,44} Similar rates are observed when the definition was based on a ≥ 60 -day gap.⁵⁵ In a retrospective study of MarketScan data, ustekinumab persistence (71%) was higher than that for adalimumab (53%) or etanercept (19%); however, it should be noted that this study utilizes a gap criteria that depend on the biologic prescribed (a gap definition of ≥ 30 days to ≥ 130 days).⁵⁶ In a separate study, ustekinumab persistence was high (81%), with a gap definition of ≥ 130 days.⁵⁷

Clinical variables such as experience with drug and dosing may impact persistence.^{42,57} One study reported persistence for infliximab users as 55% in new users and 75% in experienced users.⁴² Patients who initiated on the 90 mg dose of ustekinumab showed lower persistence compared to those who initiated on the 45 mg dose.⁵⁷ Reasons for stop/switch are similar across biologics, with lack of efficacy being the most frequent reason for nonpersistence.

Psoriatic arthritis

Four studies evaluated persistence rates in patients with PsA.^{41,42,58,59} Overall, persistence for all biologics, described as no treatment gap or switching over 1 year of treatment, was 61%. Using a ≥ 45 -day gap criterion, persistence rates for etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab were 51%, 56%, and 74%, respectively, in new users and 58%, 56%, and 79%,

respectively, in established users.⁴² Similar rates for adalimumab and etanercept users were observed in another study using ≥ 60 -day gap criteria to describe persistence.⁴¹ Median duration of persistence with monotherapy and biologic–methotrexate combination therapies was 2.4 and 2.4 years, respectively, for adalimumab; 3.9 and 1.6 years, respectively, for etanercept; and 1.4 years for infliximab monotherapy (no data reported for methotrexate–infliximab combination).⁵⁸

Two studies reported factors associated with biologic persistence in PsA.^{58,62} Shorter persistence is associated with a history of prior treatment with methotrexate, a history of coronary artery disease, a higher body mass index, and worse scores on most measures of baseline disability and disease activity.⁵⁸ Ustekinumab was associated with a lower HR of discontinuing treatment (switching or stopping) compared to infliximab, adalimumab, and etanercept.⁶²

Discussion

Since the inception of biologic therapies for the treatment of RA, patients with the disease have experienced an increase in health-related quality of life, relief of symptoms, and decrease in disease progression; however, proper adherence is the key to these positive outcomes because a lack of consistency to any such treatment regimen puts patients at a higher risk for disease reoccurrence and treatment failure.² Successful treatment with biologics depends on ensuring long-term medication adherence; however, adherence rates differ between types of biologics and treatment schedules.^{36,53} In turn, this has an impact on the overall treatment effect of the available therapies.

This systematic literature review included a wide range of US studies describing adherence and persistence to biologics for patients with RA, PsO, or PsA. Most studies assessed patients with RA, with fewer studies available on patients with PsO and PsA. Various measures of adherence were used. Most commonly, MPR and PDC were used for reporting adherence, with an 80% cutoff predominantly used as a measure of successful adherence to treatment. Persistence was also defined differently across the studies but was most commonly reported as time from initial start (fill or refill) to treatment gap of ≥ 30 , 45, or 90 days or to discontinuation. Variation in measures of adherence and persistence contributed to a wide range of adherence and persistence rates observed across studies. Etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab were the most commonly studied biologics in the RA literature, and ustekinumab was the most common in the PsO literature. There was a notable lack of adherence data for patients with PsA.

Overall, adherence and persistence were variable and low across the three disease states. Limited data were available to support a comparison of adherence for the same biologics in RA as compared with PsO, although some suggest a difference in adherence to the same biologics between disease states. The reasons for observed differences are unknown. Adherence and persistence rates of approximately 50%–60% across the disease states were observed for commonly used therapies such as etanercept, adalimumab, and infliximab, although the observed ranges varied widely. Reasons that may contribute to the wide variation in observed adherence and persistence rates include differences in study populations, source of data, drug administration preference, and approaches used to measure adherence and persistence across the studies. Therefore, comparisons of rates between different drugs can be justifiable when drawn from the same study utilizing a comparable patient population and approach. For example, a few studies reported that infliximab users in RA were more adherent compared to adalimumab or etanercept users.^{23,25,28,30} This might be because of the wider interval schedule and intravenous route of infliximab administration in an outpatient setting compared to self-administered subcutaneous injections for etanercept and adalimumab. In a qualitative survey of patients' preferences, patients with RA preferred intravenous routes of administration (34.5%) to subcutaneous administration (25.3%), whereas patients with PsA preferred subcutaneous injections (45%) to intravenous infusions (9.7%).⁶⁰

Many factors were associated with nonadherence or nonpersistence. Although some are demographic or socioeconomic in nature, others were related to patients' choices or their understanding of treatment pathways. Nonadherence among patients with RA and PsO and nonpersistence among patients with RA were associated with younger age, female gender, non-White race, and refilling prescriptions at retail pharmacies. Interestingly, biologic–methotrexate combination therapy was associated with lower adherence but also with higher persistence among patients with RA when compared to biologic monotherapy. Increased persistence among patients with RA using biologic–methotrexate combination therapy was in agreement with a recent study by Zhang et al,⁶³ which showed that biologic–methotrexate combination therapy users are 30% less likely to be nonpersistent compared to biologic users. Although experience with biologics and the type of therapy affected adherence among patients with RA, they were also notable factors affecting persistence among patients with PsO. High out-of-pocket cost, greater disease activity, and a high number of comorbidities were also deterrents to adherence or persistence. Qualitative

surveys revealed that patients were not persistent because of perceived ineffectiveness and safety/tolerability concerns. In a survey, 59% of patients with PsA were not receiving any therapy or were receiving only a topical therapy, with 46% of them believing that the therapies were worse than the disease.³

Strengths of this systematic literature review on adherence and persistence of biologic users in three chronic inflammatory diseases include the variety of data sources used to inform this study, the different patient populations/study designs, and the summarization of observational studies representing real-world experiences. Based on the most current available evidence, consistently low adherence and persistence rates for biologics were observed in all three disease states studied. In addition, the qualitative surveys from patients provided insight into the areas of concerns from the patients' perspectives. Inherent limitations to this systematic literature review include inconsistency in methodology across published studies and varied dosing schedules of different biologic drugs. These factors limit the ability to pool results for a quantitative summary and complicate standardization and generalizability of the findings. Additionally, because the data summarized here are secondary data based on the available literature, biases inherent in the studies may be present.

Conclusion

Despite the efficacy that biologics have on the outcomes of RA, PsO, and PsA patients, adherence and persistence rates to these medications were low, presenting significant opportunity for improvement. Various factors that may influence medication adherence or persistence patterns – including lower disease severity/activity; fewer comorbidities; lower out-of-pocket costs; refilling at specialty pharmacies; participation in disease management programs; and awareness of drug effectiveness, safety, and tolerability – point to areas where targeted improvements could be focused. These data should serve to guide future research to identify and implement innovative approaches that measure and reduce nonadherence or nonpersistence and improve treatment outcomes in RA, PsO, and PsA patients.

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Disclosure

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63. Zhang J, Xie F, Delzell E, et al. Impact of biologic agents with and without concomitant methotrexate and at reduced doses in older rheumatoid arthritis patients. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2015;67(5):624–632.

Supplementary materials

Search strategy.

Embase 1974 to 2015 December 28, 2015 using OvidSp

1	*rheumatoid arthritis/	97,740
2	*rheumatoid nodule/	651
3	(rheumatoid adj nodule).ti,ab.	295
4	(arthritis adj2 rheumat\$).ti,ab.	119,688
5	RA.ti,ab.	85,007
6	*psoriasis/	31,038
7	psoria\$.ti,ab.	52,099
8	*psoriatic arthritis/	6,451
9	psoriatic arthrit\$.ti,ab.	9,783
10	or/1-9	224,711
11	*medication compliance/	3,158
12	*patient compliance/	19,028
13	(cooperat\$ or co-operat\$).ti,ab.	137,785
14	*treatment refusal/	3,763
15	(treatment adj2 refusal).ti,ab.	652
16	*patient dropouts/	107
17	patient dropout\$.ti,ab.	212
18	(uncooperat\$ or unco-operat\$).ti,ab.	1,488
19	(patient adj perspective\$).ti,ab.	2,682
20	(patient adj attitude\$).ti,ab.	1,047
21	(patient adj experience\$).ti,ab.	15,219
22	continuation rate\$.ti,ab.	1,162
23	(adher\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	41,915
24	(complan\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or patient\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	50,669
25	(persist\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	31,812
26	((nonadher\$ or non-adher\$ or non adher\$) adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	6,231
27	((nonpersist\$ or non-persist\$ or non persist\$) adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	233
28	((noncomplan\$ or non-complan\$ or non complian\$) adj5 (patient\$ or regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	7,993
29	(assessment adj5 (adher\$ or complian\$ or persist\$)).ti,ab.	3,684
30	(assessment adj5 (nonadher\$ or non-adher\$ or non adher\$)).ti,ab.	85
31	(assessment adj5 (noncomplan\$ or non-complan\$ or non complian\$)).ti,ab.	81
32	(assessment adj5 (nonpersist\$ or non-persist\$ or non persist\$ or nonpersist\$)).ti,ab.	5
33	or/11-32	294,808
34	10 and 33	3,614
35	limit 34 to (conference abstract or conference paper or conference proceeding or "conference review" or editorial or letter or "review")	1,764
36	34 not 35	1,850
37	limit 36 to human	1,478

Ovid Medline (R) in-process and other non-indexed citations and Ovid and Medline (R) 1946 – December 28, 2015 using OvidSp

1	*Arthritis, Rheumatoid/	69,229
2	*Rheumatoid Nodule/	567
3	(rheumatoid adj nodule).ti,ab.	240
4	(arthritis adj2 rheumat\$).ti,ab.	86,167
5	RA.ti,ab.	56,769
6	*Psoriasis/	23,577
7	psoria\$.ti,ab.	35,733
8	psoriatic arthrit\$.ti,ab.	5,659
9	*Arthritis, Psoriatic/	3,171
10	or/1-9	161,396
11	*Medication Adherence/	6,402
12	*Patient Compliance/	20,742
13	(adher\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	27,924
14	(complan\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or patient\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	32,328
15	(persist\$ adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	23,065
16	cooperat\$ or co-operat\$).ti,ab.	118,393
17	*Treatment Refusal/	5,526
18	(treatment adj2 refusal).ti,ab.	514
19	*Patient Dropouts/	2,516
20	patient dropout\$.ti,ab.	172
21	((nonadher\$ or non-adher\$ or non adher\$) adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	4,056
22	((nonpersist\$ or non-persist\$ or non persist\$) adj5 (regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	131
23	((noncomplan\$ or non-complan\$ or non complian\$) adj5 (patient\$ or regimen\$ or medication\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or drug\$ or intervention\$ or biologic\$)).ti,ab.	5,319
24	(uncooperat\$ or unco-operat\$).ti,ab.	1,188
25	(patient adj perspective\$).ti,ab.	1,878
26	(patient adj attitude\$).ti,ab.	811
27	(patient adj experience\$).ti,ab.	10,173
28	continuation rate\$.ti,ab.	1,142
29	(assessment adj5 (adher\$ or complian\$ or persist\$)).ti,ab.	2,418
30	(assessment adj5 (nonadher\$ or non-adher\$ or non adher\$)).ti,ab.	57
31	(assessment adj5 (noncomplan\$ or non-complan\$ or non complian\$)).ti,ab.	49
32	(assessment adj5 (nonpersist\$ or non-persist\$ or non persist\$ or nonpersist\$)).ti,ab.	4
33	or/11-32	235,799
34	10 and 33	2,041
35	limit 34 to (case reports or comment or in vitro or lectures or letter or "review")	467
36	34 not 35	1,574
37	limit 36 to humans	1,250

Cochrane, December 28, 2015 (CENTRAL only)

1	MeSH descriptor: [Arthritis, Rheumatoid] explode all trees	4,206
2	MeSH descriptor: [Rheumatoid Nodule] explode all trees	11
3	rheumatoid next nodule*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	17
4	arthritis near/3 rheumat*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	7,762
5	RA:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	4,379
6	MeSH descriptor: [Psoriasis] explode all trees	1,916
7	psoria*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	4,176
8	MeSH descriptor: [Arthritis, Psoriatic] explode all trees	199
9	psoriatic arthrit*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	551
10	MeSH descriptor: [Medication Adherence] explode all trees	1,141
11	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Compliance] explode all trees	9,064
12	adher* near/5 (regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	5,854
13	((complan* or complian* or complian*) near/5 (regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	8,236
14	((persist*) near/5 (regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	3,335
15	(cooperat* or co-operat*):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	6,506
16	MeSH descriptor: [Treatment Refusal] explode all trees	262
17	treatment near/2 refusal:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	443
18	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Dropouts] explode all trees	1,589
19	patient dropout*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	3,269
20	((nonadher* or non-adher* or non adher*) near/5 (regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	440
21	((noncomplan* or non-complan* or non complian*) near/5 (patient* or regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	785
22	((nonpersist* or non-persist* or non persist*) near/5 (regimen* or medication* or treatment* or therap* or drug* or intervention* or biologic*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	29
23	(uncooperat* or unco-operat*):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	134
24	(assessment near/5 (adher* or complian* or persist*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	1,751
25	(assessment near/5 (nonadher* or non-adher* or non adher*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	3
26	(assessment near/5 (noncomplan* or non-complan* or non complian*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	8
27	(assessment near/5 (nonpersist* or non-persist* or non persist*)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	0
28	(patient next perspective*):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	252
29	patient next attitude*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	1,001
30	patient next experience*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	4,444
31	continuation rate*:ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)	1,015
32	#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9	13,154
33	#10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31	36,736
34	#32 and #33	552
35	MeSH descriptor: [Arthritis, Rheumatoid] this term only	4,063
36	MeSH descriptor: [Rheumatoid Nodule] this term only	11
37	MeSH descriptor: [Psoriasis] this term only	1,749
38	MeSH descriptor: [Arthritis, Psoriatic] this term only	199
39	MeSH descriptor: [Medication Adherence] this term only	1,141
40	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Compliance] this term only	7,978
41	MeSH descriptor: [Treatment Refusal] this term only	262
42	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Dropouts] this term only	1,589
43	#3 or #4 or #5 or #7 or #9 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38	13,016
44	#12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #17 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #39 or #40 or #41 or #42	36,736
45	#43 and #44	549

e-Pub search in PubMed, January 12, 2016

(((((("Arthritis, Rheumatoid"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Rheumatoid Nodule"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Psoriasis"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Arthritis, Psoriatic"[Mesh:noexp]) OR (rheumatoid nodule*[tiab]) OR (arthritis rheumat*[tiab]) OR (RA[tiab]) OR (psoria*[tiab]) OR (psoriatic arthrit*[tiab])))) AND (((("Medication Adherence"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Patient Compliance"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Treatment Refusal"[Mesh:noexp]) OR ("Patient Dropouts"[Mesh:noexp]) OR (adher*[tiab]) OR (complan*[tiab]) OR (persist*[tiab]) OR (cooperat*[tiab]) OR (co-operat*[tiab]) OR (treatment refusal[tiab]) OR (patient dropout*[tiab]) OR (nonadher*[tiab]) OR (non-adher*[tiab]) OR (non-persist*[tiab]) OR

(nonpersist*[tiab]) OR (noncomplan*[tiab]) OR (non-complan*[tiab]) OR (uncooperat*[tiab]) OR (unco-operat*[tiab]) OR (patient perspective*[tiab]) OR (patient attitude*[tiab]) OR (patient experience*[tiab]) OR (continuation rate*[tiab]) OR (assessment adher*[tiab]) OR (assessment complian*[tiab]) OR (assessment persist*[tiab]) OR (assessment nonadher*[tiab]) OR (assessment non-adher*[tiab]) OR (assessment noncomplan*[tiab]) OR (assessment non-complan*[tiab]) OR (assessment nonpersist*[tiab]) OR (assessment non-persist*[tiab])))) AND ((publisher[sb] NOT pubstatusnihms[All Fields] NOT pubstatuspmcsd[All Fields] NOT pmcbook[All Fields] OR pubstatusaheadofprint[All Fields])

Search Result: 87

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