POOR HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQOL) AND FATIGUE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH A HIGHER WORK PRODUCTIVITY IMPAIRMENT IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) PATIENTS

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The mean age at diagnosis was 32.2 years (11.8); 121 (91.7%) were female. Nearly all patients were Mezato. Mean years of education was 14.1 (2.6). The mean disease duration was 11.9 (7.5) years. Mean SLEDAI was 2.9 (4.0), and mean SDI was 1 (1.4). The mean percent of time for absenteeism was 5.0 (12.9), it was 28.5 (26.4) for presenteeism, and it was 31.3 (27.2) for overall work impairment. In the multiple regression analysis, factors associated with absenteeism were disease duration (B=-0.34; SE=0.12; p=0.007); pain (B=-0.14; SE=0.06; p=0.046); intimate relationship (B=-0.07; SE=0.03; p=0.046) and emotional health (B=0.06; SE=0.06; p=0.006), with presenteeism were physical health (B=-0.43; SE=0.14; p=0.002) and FACIT (B=-0.87; SE=0.30; p=0.005) and with overall work impairment were pain (B=-0.40; SE=0.11; p=0.001) and FACIT-Fatigue (B=0.74; SE=0.28; p=0.010).

Background: A poor HRQOL and higher levels of fatigue were associated with a higher percentage of absenteeism, presenteeism and overall work impairment in SLE patients. Addressing the factors related to HRQOL and Fatigue may have significant impact on work performance among SLE patients.

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