AB1203

BURDEN DISEASE OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN COLOMBIA, 2015

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Background: The prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in Colombia according to the COPCORD study was 1.49%. The disease burden data available in our country are based on the results of the Global Burden Disease study (GBD) of 2016. However, the GBD study takes reference data from non-Colombian residents that was extrapolated to our population, given the absence of demographic data at that moment.

Objectives: To estimate the disease burden of RA for 2015

Methods: A descriptive study was developed. The reference data of the population was taken by DANE (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística) and the WHO (World Health Organization). The GBD disability definitions were adapted from individual questions of functionality and quality of life questionnaires of the COPCORD study in Colombia (1). A Markov model was developed to calculate the years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL), years lived with disability (YLD) and Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY).

Results:

The distribution of cases by age and severity levels of RA are shown in figure 1 and 2 respectively.

Abstract AB1203 Figure 1. Distribution of cases by age and sex

Abstract AB1203 Figure 2. Distribution of severity levels of RA

Since direct death due to RA were not registered according to the search of the ICD-10 codes in DANE, the YLL was 0. The YLDs in total were 118,358. The DALYs were 118,358 for a rate of 361.54 per 100,000, which is higher than the GBD 2016 results (60 per 100,000).

Conclusion: The burden disease of rheumatoid arthritis is higher than that referred by GBD. Holistic approaches are required to reduce these parameters of impact on the public health of Colombians. Our data on DALYs usefulness lies in the urgent need for an early diagnosis, to reduce disability and thereby improve the quality of life of patients. Even though, RA was not the registered primary cause of death, it is necessary to explore mortality-associated conditions due to this rheumatic disease.

REFERENCES

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AB1204

BURDEN DISEASE OF LOW BACK PAIN IN COLOMBIA, 2015

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Background: Low back pain (LBP) is the second most frequent rheumatic disease in Colombia. According to the COPCORD study, LBP prevalence was 7.24% (CI 95% 6.28-8.34%) (1).

Objectives: To estimate the disease burden of LBP for 2015.

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted. A Markov model was developed based on cases with LBP, distribution of disability and mortality according to DANE (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística) and the WHO (World Health Organization) reference data. The results are shown in terms of the years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL), years lived with disability (YLD) and finally as Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY).

Results: The distribution of cases by age of LBP are shown in figure 1.

Abstract AB1204 Figure 1. Distribution of cases by age and sex

An algorithm was designed to determine the distribution in percentages of severity levels, according to the GBD definitions (figure 2).

Abstract AB1204 Figure 2. Distribution of severity levels of rheumatoid arthritis