
DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.1254

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF FATIGUE IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS IN AN ASIAN POPULATION
J. S. Q. Tan1,2, W. Fong3,2, Y. H. Kwan3, Y. Y. Leung1,3, 1Singapore General Hospital, Rheumatology and Immunology, Singapore, Singapore; 2Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore, Singapore; 3Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, Singapore

Background: Fatigue is one of the core domains to be measured in all clinical trials for psoriatic arthritis (PsA). Studies of fatigue in PsA in Asia are scarce.

Objectives: To describe the prevalence and evaluate the factors associated with fatigue in PsA patients within a multi-ethnic Asian population.

Methods: We used data from the PRESPOND registry for PsA patients attending an outpatient clinic of a tertiary institution in Singapore. Demographic data and disease characteristics were evaluated. Fatigue was assessed by question 1 of BASDAI (BASDAI-F) and the vitality domain of SF-36 VT. Attendees were divided into active PsA and inactive PsA based on BASDAI-F and SF-36 VT. Multivariable linear regression was used to evaluate factors associated with fatigue.

Results: 131 patients (50.4% men, 63.4% Chinese, median PsA duration 1.78 years) with completed data for fatigue were included. The median (IQR) tender and swollen joint count were 2 (5) and 1 (3) respectively. 45 patients (34%) experienced high fatigue (defined by BASDAI-F ≥ 6/10). 5 clusters of factors were identified using principal component analysis that explained 66.2% of the variance of all factors, which mapped to disease activity, disease chronicity, demographics (ethnicity and gender), and BMI (Figure 1).

Conclusion: PsA-associated fatigue is prevalent in this Asian PsA cohort and is associated with disease activity and chronicity.

References:

AB0836

ITCH AS THE MAJOR MEDIATOR OF THE EFFECT OF TOFACITINIB ON HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PSA: A MEDIATION ANALYSIS
P. C. Taylor1, A. G. Bushmakin2, J. C. Cappelleri2, P. Young3, R. Germino4, J. F. Melo5, G. Yosipovitch6, 1University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; 2Pfizer Inc, Groton, United States of America; 3Pfizer Inc, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, United States of America; 4Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, United States of America; 5University of Miami, Miami, United States of America

Background: PsA is a chronic, systemic inflammatory disease with signs and symptoms across multiple domains, including cutaneous manifestations, which can impact health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Tofacitinib is an oral Janus kinase inhibitor for the treatment of PsA. In two Phase 3 randomised studies, patients (pts) with active PsA treated with tofacitinib experienced greater improvements in various dermatologic endpoints, compared with placebo. As pruritus is a bothersome symptom of skin disease in pts with PsA, we sought to determine how tofacitinib affects HRQoL via clinical improvements in skin symptoms including itch.

Objectives: To determine the relationships between tofacitinib treatment, dermatologic symptoms and pt-reported HRQoL related to skin disease in PsA.

Methods: Analyses used data (mean scores from Months 1 and 3) from two Phase 3 studies (OPAL Broaden [NCT01877668]; OPAL Beyond [NCT01882439]) of pts with active PsA treated with tofacitinib 5 mg twice daily or placebo; pts