Introduction: In this study, sarcopenia defined by the SARC-F questionnaire has a predictive value of clinical characteristics of patients to predict sarcopenia parameters and poor physical performance in patients with knee OA.

Methods: We aimed to evaluate the treatment satisfaction of ankylosing spondylitis (AS) patients treated with tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNF-Is) in Korea. Patients aged≥19, diagnosed as AS patients treated with TNF-Is in Korea were quite satisfied with their treatments. Since the worst satisfaction in the convenience domain was presented amongst 4 domains, more convenient treatment options may be required to enhance the entire satisfaction of patients. With the result of a negative association between disease activity and satisfaction, this study strengthened the previous studies reporting the positive relationship between health improvement and satisfaction.

Results: Amongst 4 domains, more convenient treatment options may be required to enhance the entire satisfaction of patients. With the result of a negative association between disease activity and satisfaction, this study strengthened the previous studies reporting the positive relationship between health improvement and satisfaction.

Conclusions: Sarcopenic vs non-sarcopenic patients according to sex

Figure 1. Sarcopenic vs non-sarcopenic patients according to sex

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Figure 1. Related factors with treatment satisfaction measured by TSQM

THU0622-HPR PATIENTS’ SATISFACTIONS TO TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR INHIBITORS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS IN KOREA; RESULTS FROM A MULTICENTERED, OBSERVATIONAL, AND CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background: An experience of particular treatment is one of the characteristics impacting on patients’ decisions to continue, discontinue, or alter their medical treatments. Reports on patients’ treatment satisfaction would be weighty when selecting an optimal treatment reflecting the patient’s perspective.

Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the treatment satisfaction of ankylosing spondylitis (AS) patients treated with tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNF-Is) and identify the factors associated with satisfaction in Korea.

Methods: The study was conducted from July to November in 2018 at 4 hospitals representative in treating AS in Korea. Patients aged≥19, diagnosed as AS based on Modified New York criteria 1984; and treated with current TNF-Is and same type of device for≥3 months were included. We used ‘Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire For Medication (TSQM)’ which is consisted of 4 domains; effectiveness, side effects, convenience, and global satisfaction. Scores (0 – 100) of satisfaction indicate the higher the better. Multivariable linear regressions with 95% of statistical significance level was performed to identify related factors.

Results: Enrolled 497 patients (85.3% male, 40.3 years old) were prevalent with AS for mean 10 years and indicated average 3.1 in Bath AS Disease Activity Index (BASDAI). Adalimumab (39.6%) was the most commonly used, followed by etanercept (23.5%), infliximab (21.9%) and golimumab (14.9%). TNF-Is were prescribed at low, regular, and high dose for 24.9%, 70.5% and 4.7% of patients and as subcutaneous with pen type, syringe type, and intravenous injection for 50.9%, 26.8% and 22.3% of patients, respectively. Conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (cDMARDs) and steroids were concomitantly used for 5.4% and 8.3% of patients, respectively.

Average score of TSQM was the lowest in convenience amongst 4 domains: 72.2 in effectiveness, 96.9 in side effects, 67.6 in convenience, and 71.4 in global satisfaction. Negative associations were shown between BASDAI and all domains of TSQM. Patients who prescribed TNF-Is at high dose were more satisfied to effectiveness while they were less satisfied to side-effect, as against patients prescribed it at low dose. TNF-Is, use of cDMARDs and steroids were not significantly associated with treatment satisfaction (Fig. 1).

Conclusion: AS patients treated with TNF-Is in Korea were quite satisfied with their treatments. Since the worst satisfaction in the convenience domain was presented amongst 4 domains, more convenient treatment options may be required to enhance the entire satisfaction of patients. With the result of a negative association between disease activity and satisfaction, this study strengthened the previous studies reporting the positive relationship between health improvement and satisfaction.

References: