The Impact of Caring for Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis on Caregivers' Quality of Life

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INTRODUCTION

- Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) affects patients and their families, increasing caregivers' burden and decreasing quality of life, as explored by qualitative studies.
- However, quantitative research using standardized measures and utility scores is limited.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the relationship of care-related quality of life of caregivers of children with JIA with demographic and clinical factors.

METHODS

- **Study**: The Canada-Netherlands Personalized Medicine Network in Childhood Arthritis and Rheumatic Diseases (UCAN CAN-DU) & Precision Decisions for Childhood Arthritis (CURE), carried out in all pediatric rheumatology clinics in Canada and the Netherlands, including all subtypes of JIA, and patients across the disease trajectory from new diagnosis to starting or stopping biologics.
- Sample: All patients with a completed CarerQol-7D measured at baseline.
- Data: Demographic and clinical information, and the standardized and validated CarerQol-7D instrument, collected between July/2019 and September/2024.
- Instrument: CarerQol-7D contains seven dimensions with a utility score from 0 (worst caregiving situation) to 100 (best caregiving situation) and a well-being visual analog scale (VAS) score from 0 (completely unhappy) to 10 (completely happy).
- **Data analysis**: Linear regression models explored associations between CarerQol-7D utility and VAS scores with demographic and clinical factors using a stepwise process, and the final model was selected via Akaike Information Criterion for model fit.

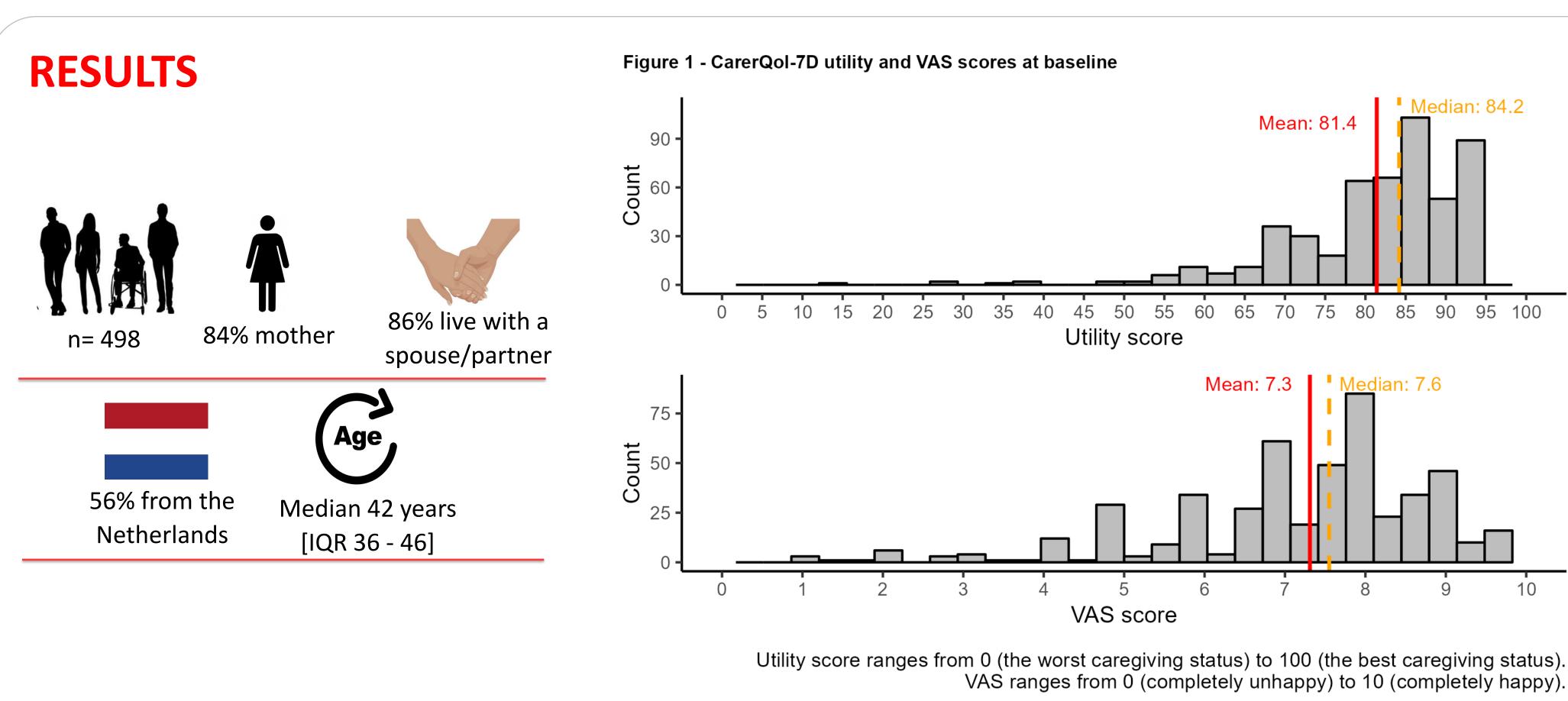


Figure 2 - Distribution of caregivers response by CarerQol-7D dimensions

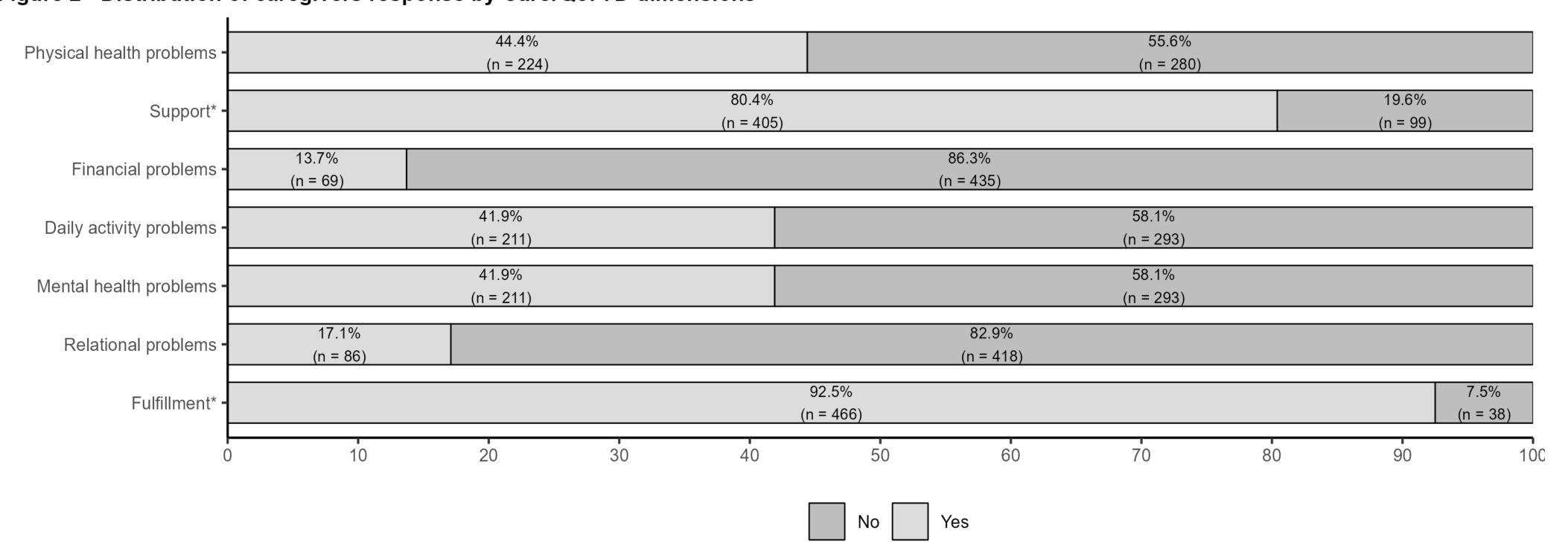


Table 1 - Regular regression models for CarerQol-7D utility and VAS scores (n= 446)

Predictors	Estimates	CI	p
Utility scores			
(Intercept)	84.35	81.26 - 87.43	<0.001
Children's biological sex [male]	-1.98	-3.90 — -0.05	0.045
Mental health condition caregiver	-9.35	-11.97 – -6.73	<0.001
Caregiver received extra help	-3.88	-6.05 – -1.71	<0.001
R ² / R ² adjusted	0.189 / 0.176		
VAS scores			
(Intercept)	9.56	8.25 - 10.88	<0.001
Country [Netherlands]	-1.07	-1.730.41	0.002
Children age group [10-15]	0.50	0.08 - 0.92	0.019
Children age group [16-18]	0.71	0.17 - 1.24	0.010
Children with other comorbidities	-0.42	-0.740.10	0.010
Children with musculoskeletal signs	-0.30	-0.56 — -0.04	0.023
and symptoms			
Caregiver gender [male]	0.39	0.01 - 0.76	0.043
Physical health condition caregiver	-0.27	-0.530.02	0.035
Mental health condition caregiver	-1.22	-1.59 — -0.85	<0.001
Mental health condition	-1.00	-1.480.51	<0.001
spouse/partner			
Caregiver received extra help	-0.36	-0.67 — -0.05	0.023
R ² / R ² adjusted	0.249 / 0.224		

CONCLUSION

- UCAN CAN-DU & CURE is the **first study** to use the CarerQol-7D to explore the care-related quality of life in JIA.
- Novel insights from a large (n= 498), multicenter cohort (n= 18), across all JIA subtypes, various treatment regimes, and age groups.
- Despite high average scores, the distribution reveals a considerable portion of caregivers face substantial burdens.
- Although most caregivers reported fulfillment and support, many struggle with physical and mental health and unmet assistance needs.
- Targeted interventions, particularly in mental and physical health, and daily support, are needed to mitigate caregivers' burden and enhance their quality of life.

n are the number of participants for each response category. Percentages (%) indicate the proportion of participants selecting each response.
*Positive dimensions.

