

GOLIMUMAB IMPROVES QUALITY OF LIFE AND OTHER PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, IN REAL-WORLD CONDITIONS

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AIM OF THE STUDY

To assess the impact of golimumab on quality-of-life (QoL) and other patient-reported outcomes in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) under a real-world setting in Greece.

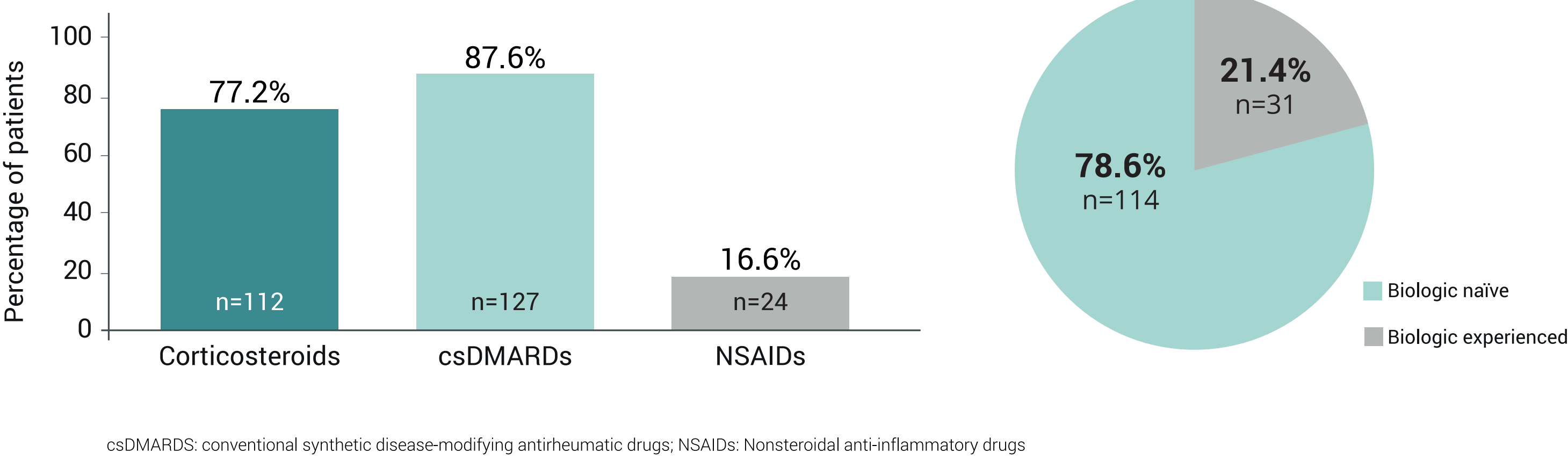
METHODS

GO-Q was an **observational, prospective**, 12-month study conducted in rheumatology sites throughout **Greece**, in **golimumab naïve** patients with moderate-to-severe active RA; patients previously treated with >1 prior biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs bDMARDs or patients switching anti- Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF)s were excluded. Primary endpoint: the changes on QoL at 3/6/12 months, by the EQ-5Q-3L questionnaire. Other endpoints assessed the impact of golimumab on disease activity (Disease Activity Score for 28 joints with Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate [DAS28-ESR]), physical function (Health Assessment Questionnaire–Disability Index [HAQ-DI]), and work productivity/activity impairment (Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaire [WPAI] for RA), at 3/6/12 months respectively. Non-parametric tests were used for all comparisons.

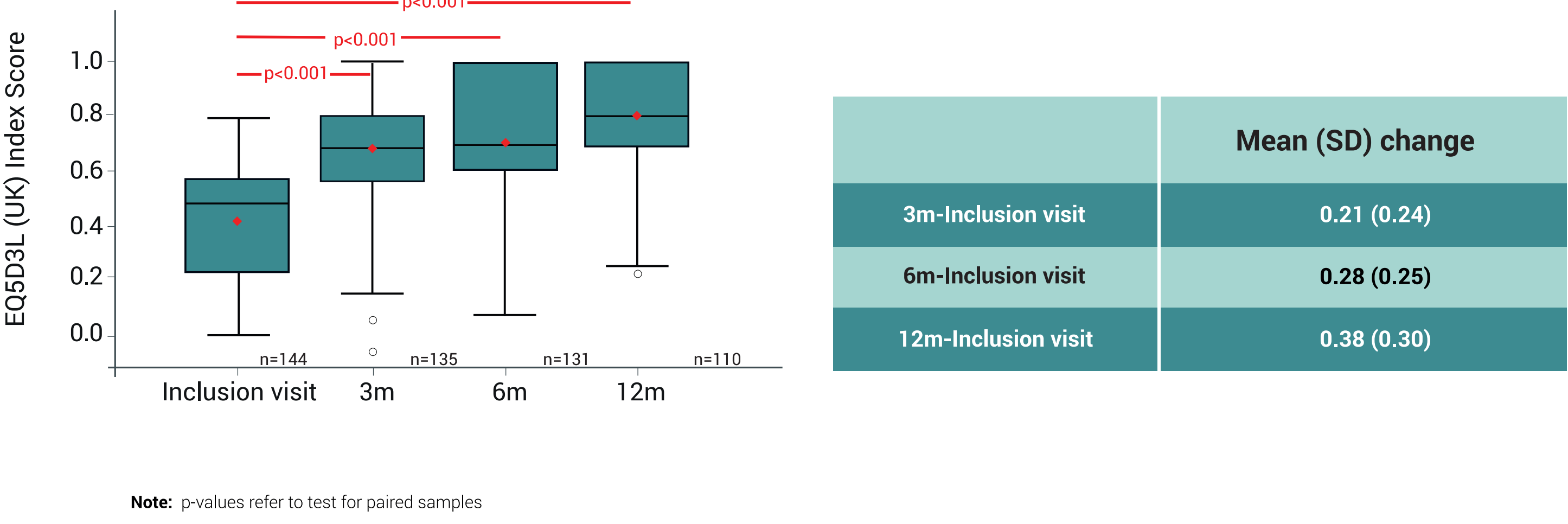
Baseline Patient Characteristics

	N	Mean (±sd)
Age (years)	145	54.6 (12.2)
Gender: Female N(%)	116 (80.0%)	
Disease duration (years)	145	4.6 (5.1)
Duration of previous biologic treatment (in months)	31	301.2 (40.4)

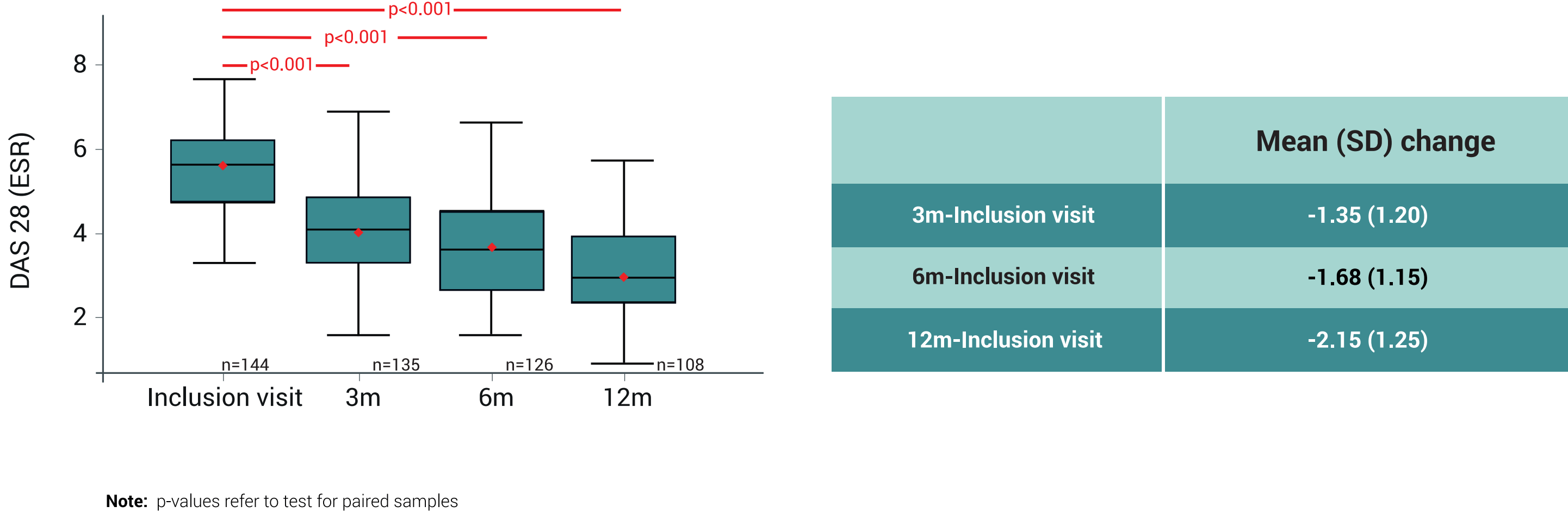
Treatment at baseline (N=145)



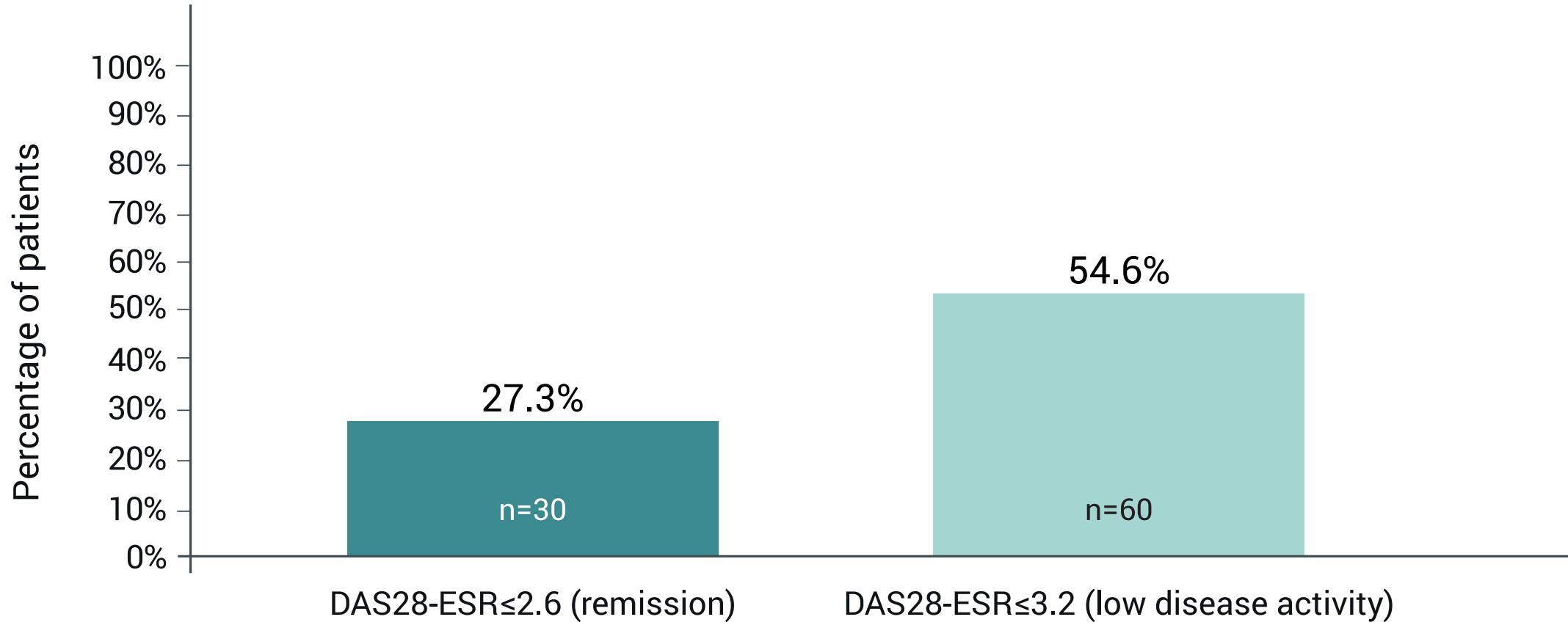
EQ-5D-3L UK Index during follow-up



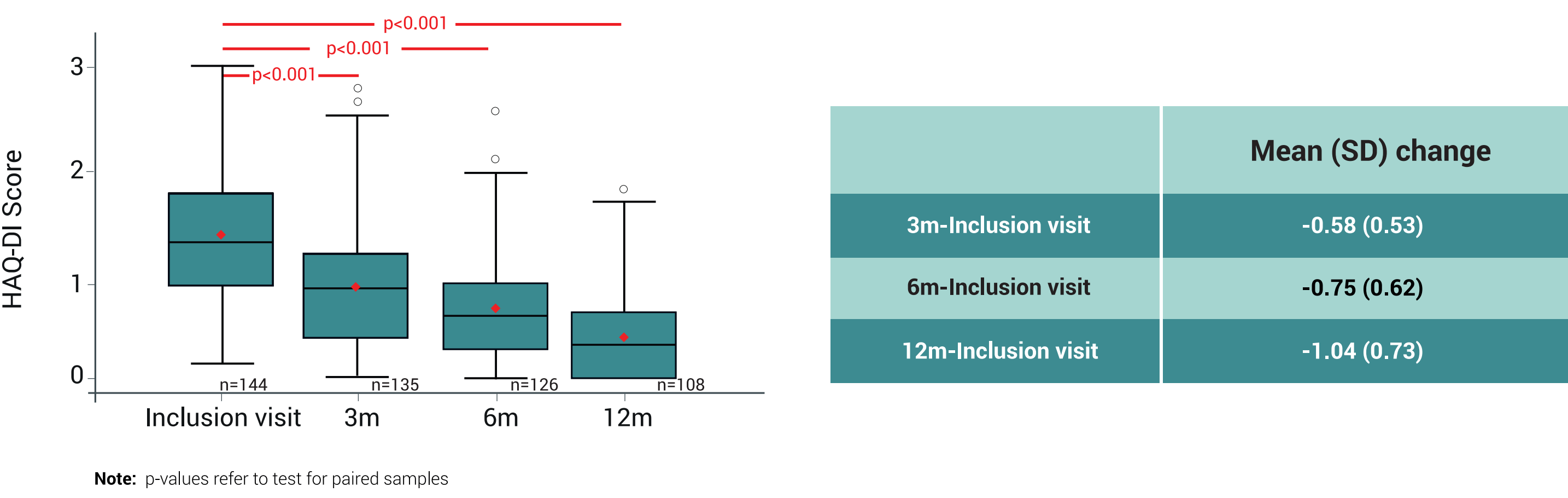
DAS-28 ESR during follow-up



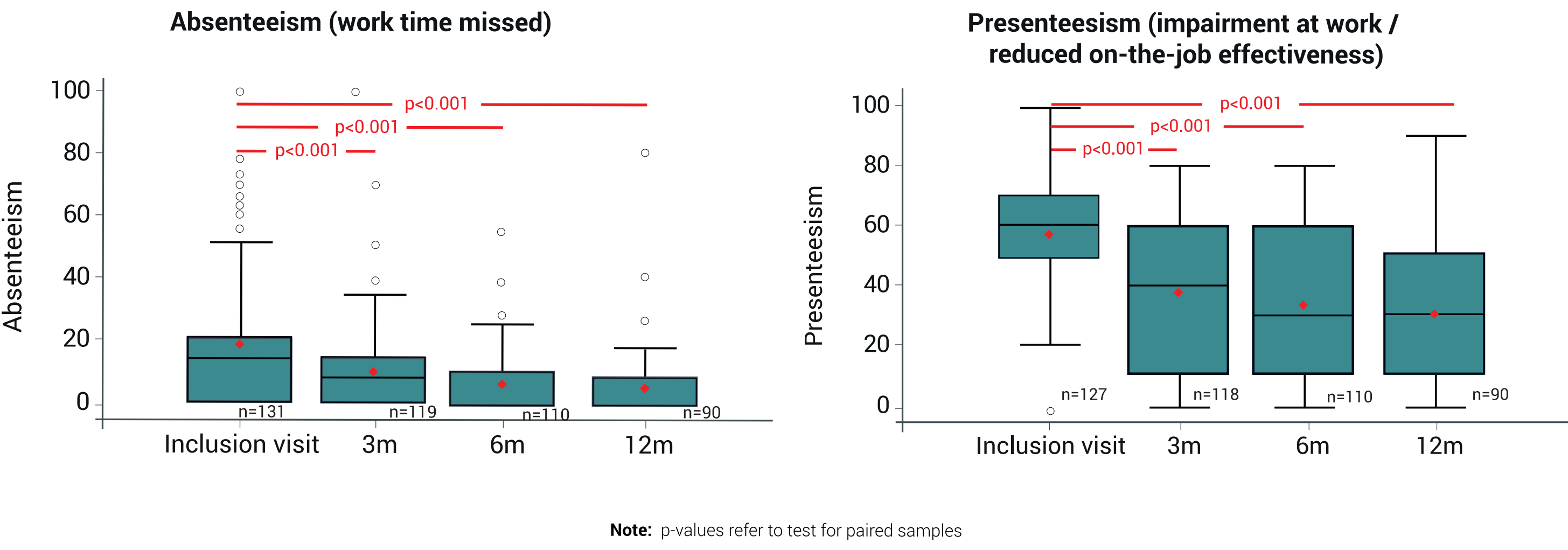
DAS28-ESR Remission and Low Disease Activity rate 12 months after golimumab initiation (N=108)



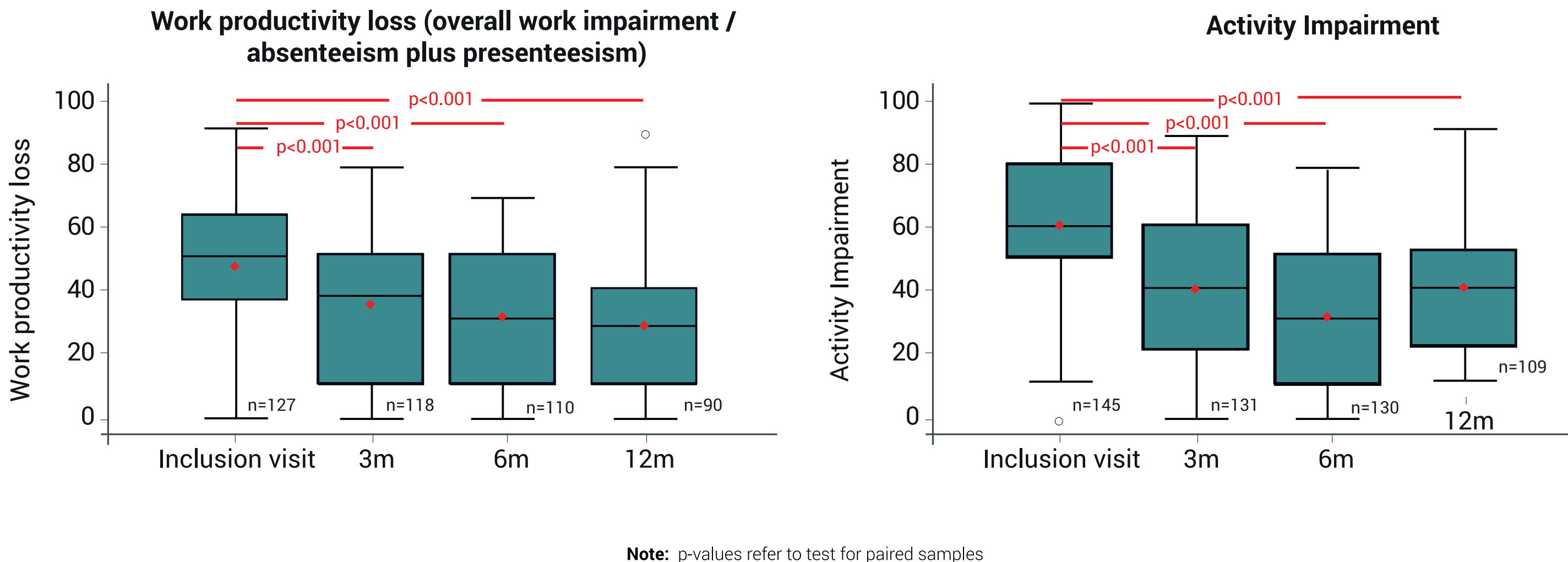
Impact of golimumab on the burden of disease (HAQ-DI)



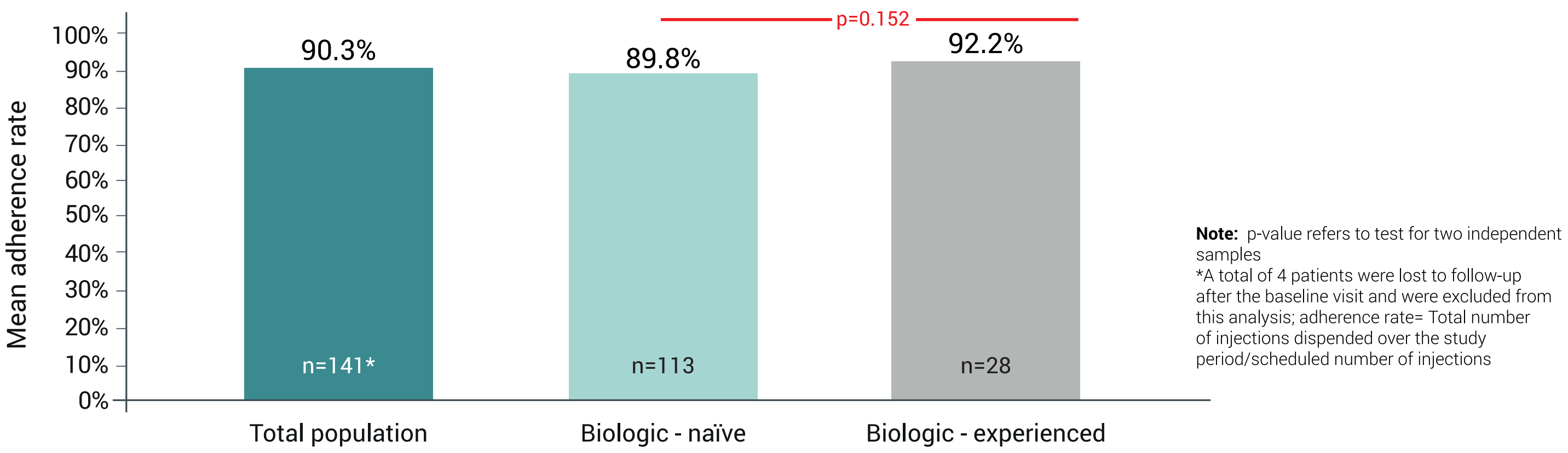
WPAI scores from baseline to 12m visit



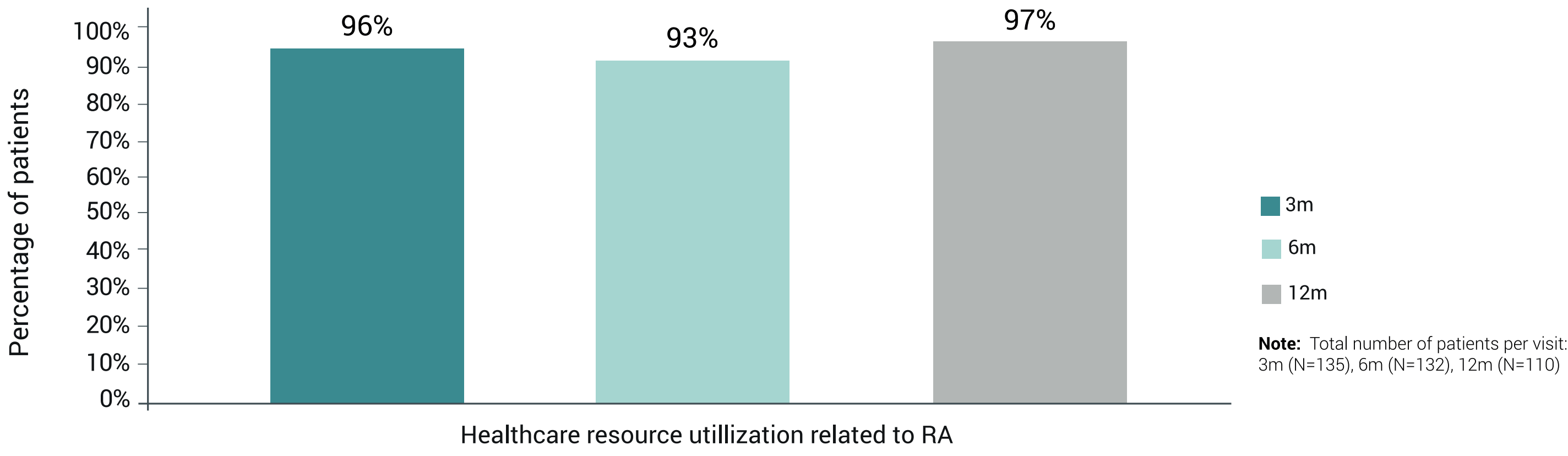
WPAI scores from baseline to 12m visit



Mean adherence rate to golimumab overall (N=141) and by biologic treatment experience



Patients consuming healthcare resources due to RA during follow-up



CONCLUSIONS

In a real-world setting, patients with RA receiving golimumab over 12 months experienced significant improvement in QoL, physical function and work productivity/activity impairment. Improvements in disease activity and burden of disease were observed at 3 months post-golimumab treatment and were sustained throughout the 12-month study period. The number of patients consuming healthcare resources also remained stable over the study period.