

# PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASURES FOR PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: PATTERNS OF USE AMONG SPANISH RHEUMATOLOGISTS AND BARRIERS FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN ROUTINE CARE

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## INTRODUCTION

In an effort to standardise the use of patient-reported outcomes measures (PROMs), the International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurements (ICHOM) has proposed a minimum set required to evaluate patients with inflammatory arthritis<sup>1</sup>.

## OBJECTIVE

We aim to explore the pattern of use of the PROMs proposed by ICHOM among Spanish rheumatologists in routine care and to explore potential barriers that could hinder their implementation.

## METHODS

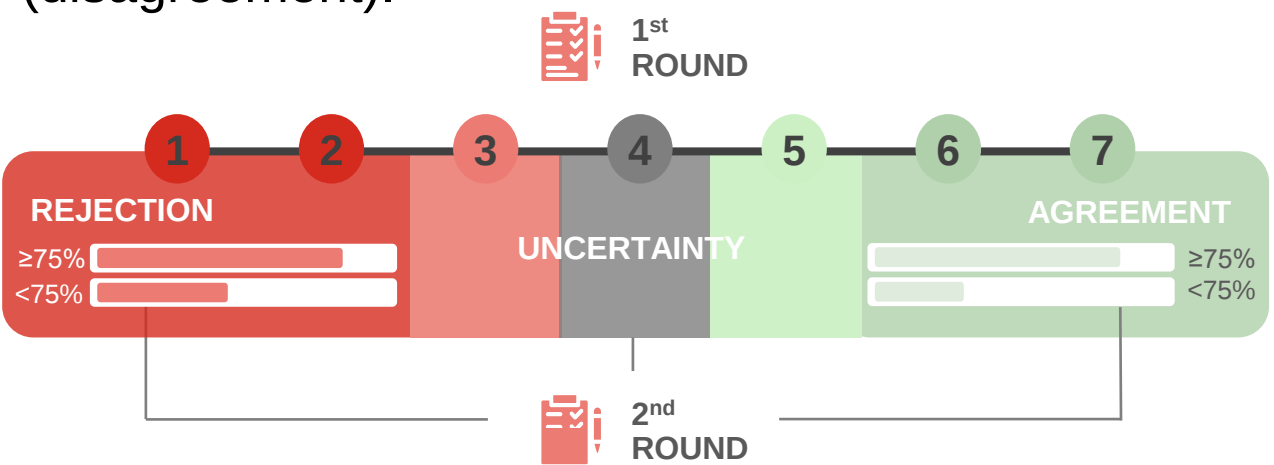
Two round-Delphi targeted at rheumatologists were conducted, guided by a Scientific Committee composed of 4 expert rheumatologists.

The Delphi questionnaire assessed the current use, appropriateness (A), and feasibility (F) of the following PROMs proposed by ICHOM:

| PRO                                                                                                          | PROM                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Pain                     | Visual Analogical Scale (VAS)                                  |
|  Fatigue                  | Visual Analogical Scale (VAS)                                  |
|  Functional capacity      | Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ)                          |
|  Health impact            | Generic HRQoL questionnaire                                    |
|  Comorbidities            | Self-administered comorbidity questionnaire (SCQ)              |
|  Work/school productivity | Work productivity and Activity impairment questionnaire (WPAI) |

Barriers to implement PROMs in clinical practice were explored.

A 7-point Likert scale was used. Consensus was reached when ≥75% rated 6-7 (agreement) or 1-2 (disagreement).



### Delphi panelists



39  
rheumatologists

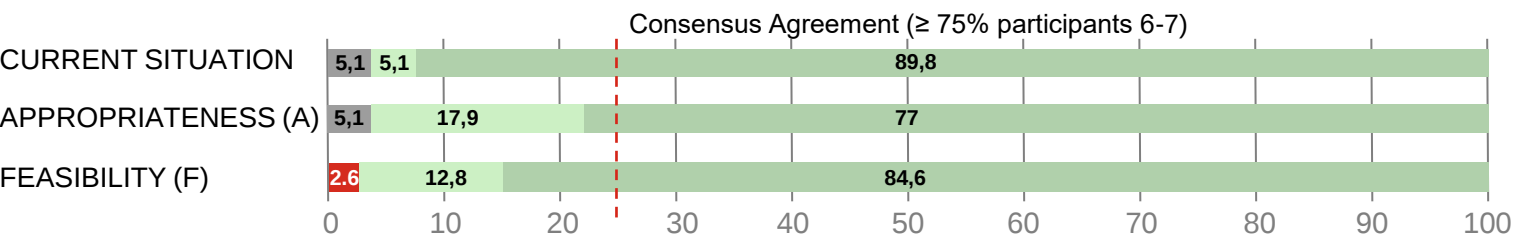
- 61.5% women
- mean age 50.3 (SD 11.0) years
- mean 18.1 (9.6) years of experience
- 23.1% run an RA clinic

## RESULTS

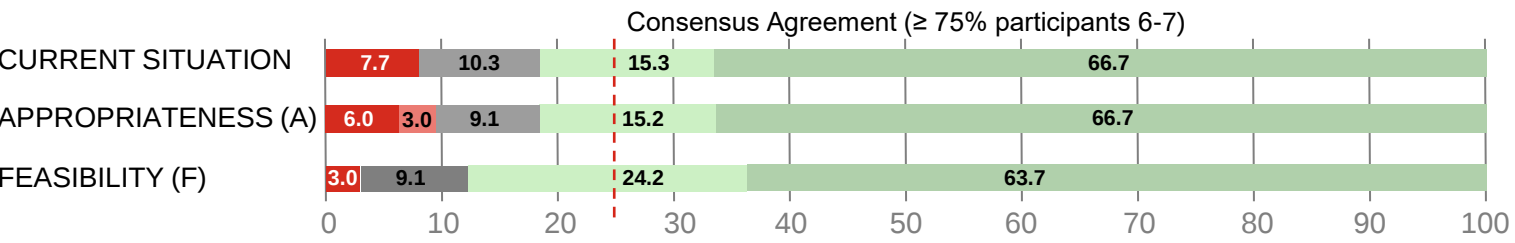
### Pattern of use of PROMs

The PROMs most frequently used were VAS-pain (89.8%), VAS-fatigue (66.7%), and HAQ (71.7%). Consensus was reached on the appropriateness and feasibility of pain-VAS (A:77.0%; F:84.6%) and HAQ (A: 89.7; F: 84.9%). However, the remaining proposed PROMs by ICHOM did not reach a consensus either on appropriateness or feasibility.

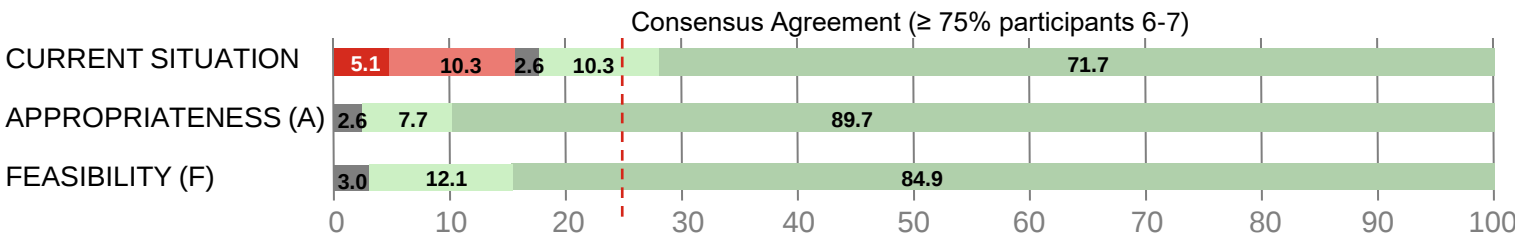
#### • VAS to evaluate pain



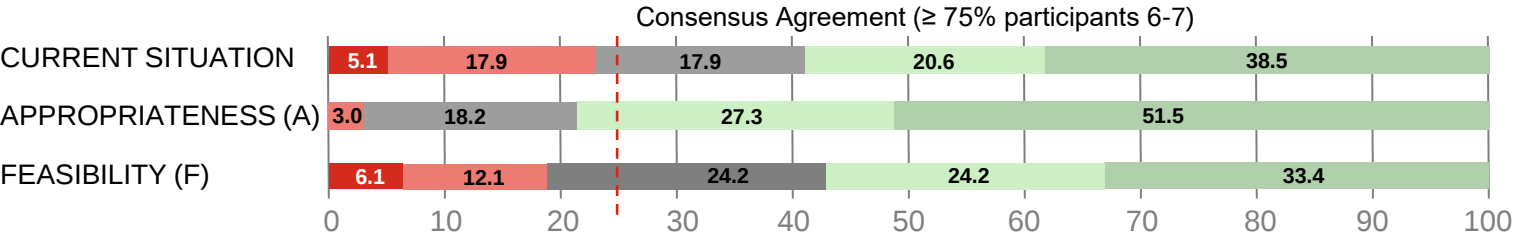
#### • VAS to evaluate fatigue



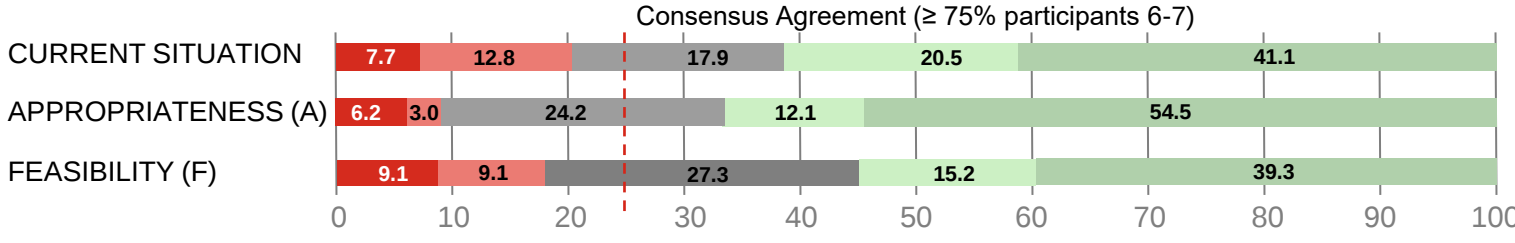
#### • HAQ to assess functional capacity



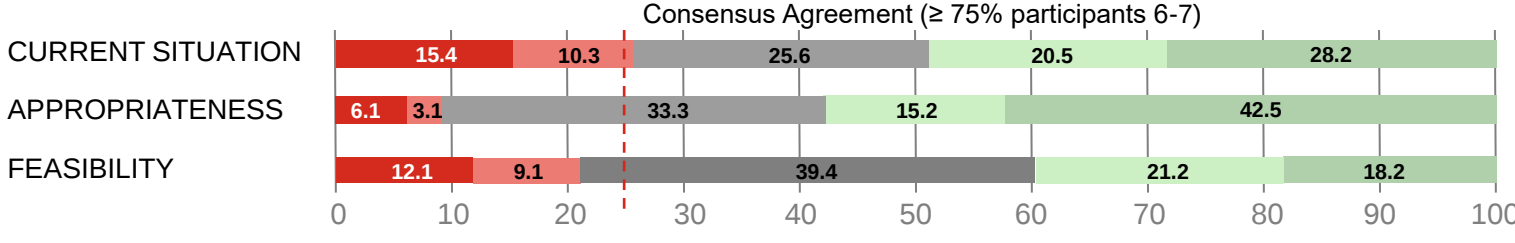
#### • Generics HRQoL questionnaires to evaluate health impact



#### • SCQ to collect comorbidities



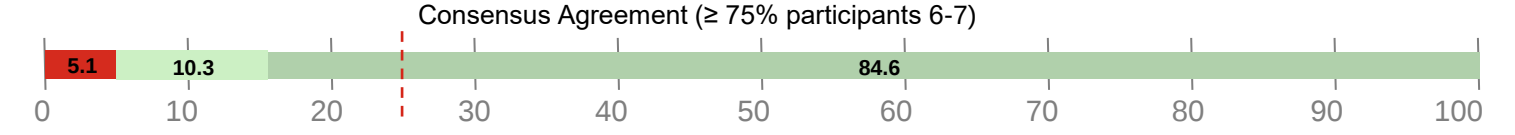
#### • WPAI to assess work/school productivity



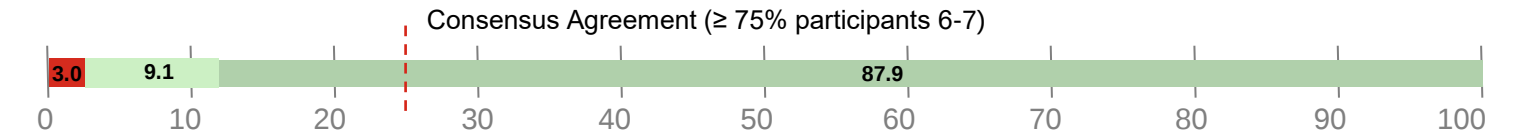
### Barriers to the use of PROMs

The main barriers found included lack of time in consultation (84.6%) and the unavailability of a PROM platform as part of the electronic medical records (87.9%).

#### • Lack of time in consultation



#### • Unavailability of a PROM platform as part of the electronic medical records



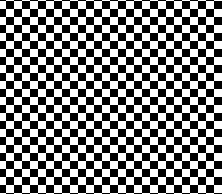
■ Disagree (1-2) ■ Somewhat disagree (3) ■ Neutral (4) ■ Somewhat agree (5) ■ Agree (6-7)

## CONCLUSIONS

Pain, fatigue, and physical function are routinely assessed using PROMs by Spanish rheumatologists. However, other domains as HRQoL or work/school productivity are not commonly implemented. To promote the use of PROMs strategies including optimising consultation time and facilitating PROMs collection into medical records are required.

## REFERENCES

Oude Voshaar et al. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2019;71(12):1556-1565.



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