

The influence of “fibromyalgia-ness” on treatment response amongst patients with Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA). Results from the British Society for Rheumatology Psoriatic Arthritis Register (BSR-PsA)

Aim: To determine, among persons with psoriatic arthritis (PsA) whether meeting criteria for fibromyalgia or reporting features of fibromyalgia (FMness) predicts non-response to biologic or targeted synthetic DMARDs (b/tsDMARD)

Population: Patients with PsA, commencing a b/tsDMARD (having not previously taken the same agent)

Data collection:

- Clinical data, from medical notes, and
- Participants questionnaires

Exposures of interest:

- FMness score
- Fulfilment of FM2016 criteria

Outcome of interest: PsARC at 6 months

Analysis:

- Univariable logistic regression to determine the association between PsARC and participants’ descriptors
- Multivariable logistic regression (with forward stepwise selection) predicting PsARC - two multivariable models were developed, first forcing the FMness score (Model 1) and second forcing FM2016 criteria into the model (Model 2).

Results:

148 patients were included:

- median age 52 years, 29% male, 52% obese, median FMness score 12, 29% met FM2016 criteria
- median disease duration 7 years, PsQoL 12, physician global 5.1, DAPSA 34, 57% had ≥1 comorbidity
- 28% fulfilled PsARC at 6 months follow-up

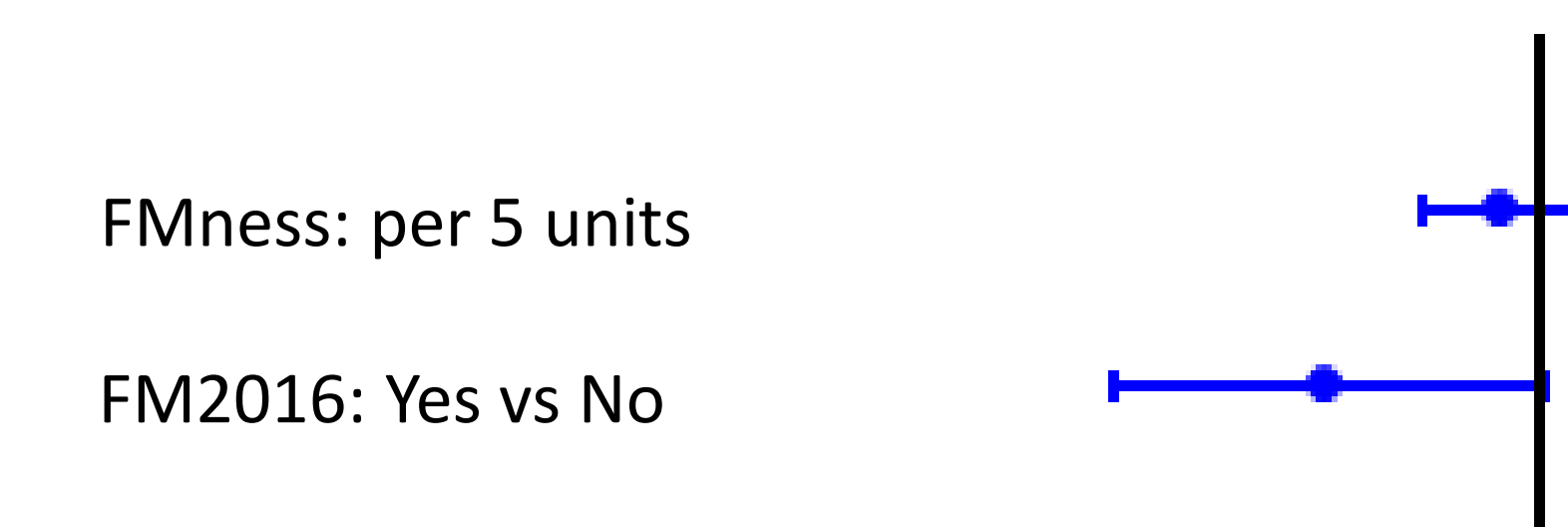
Multivariable logistic regression showed that patients:

- with fibromyalgia symptoms (FMness) or
- meeting FM2016 criteria

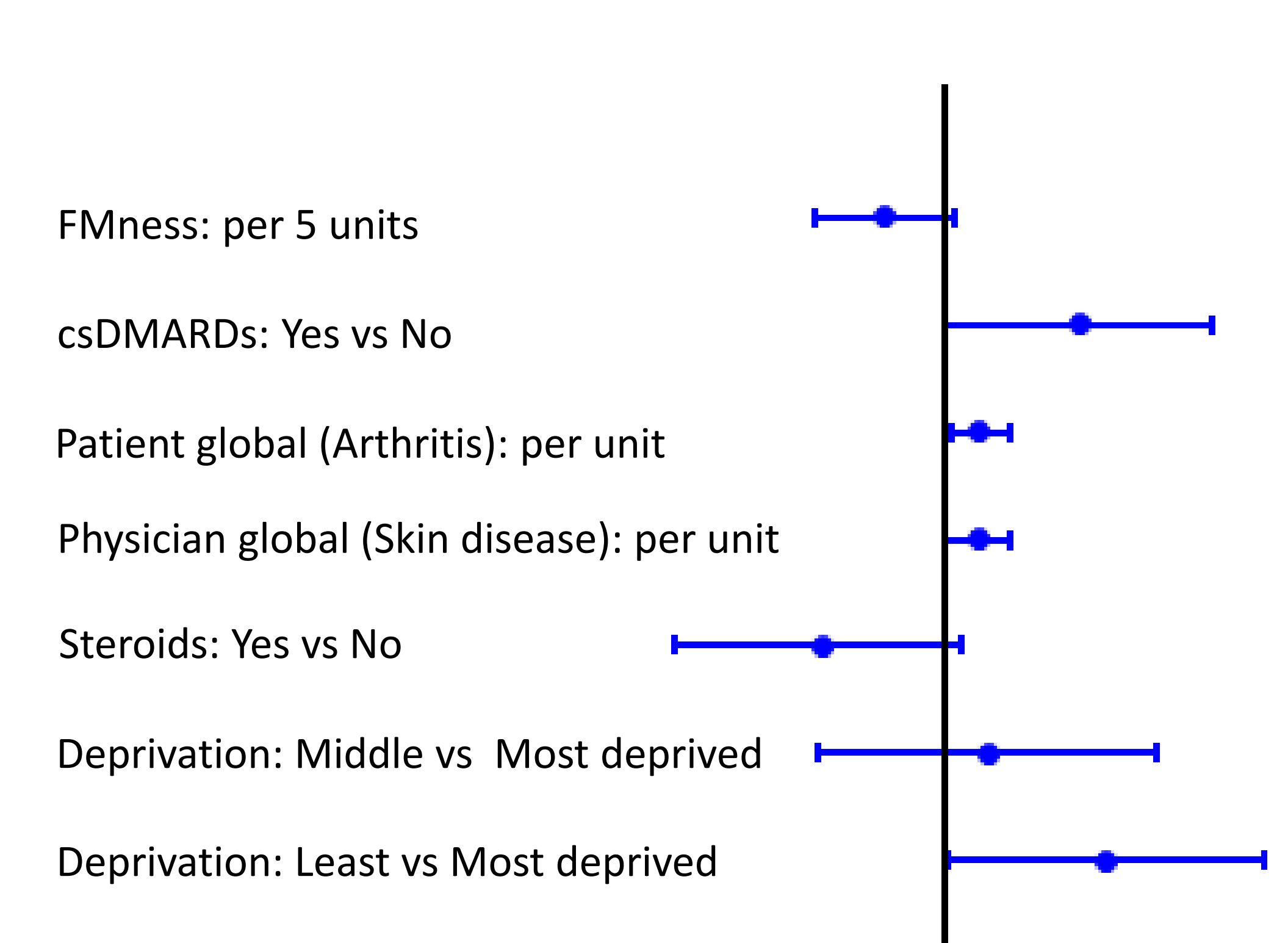
were less likely to meet PsARC after accounting for other independent predictors of response (see Figure)

Factors associated with PsARC

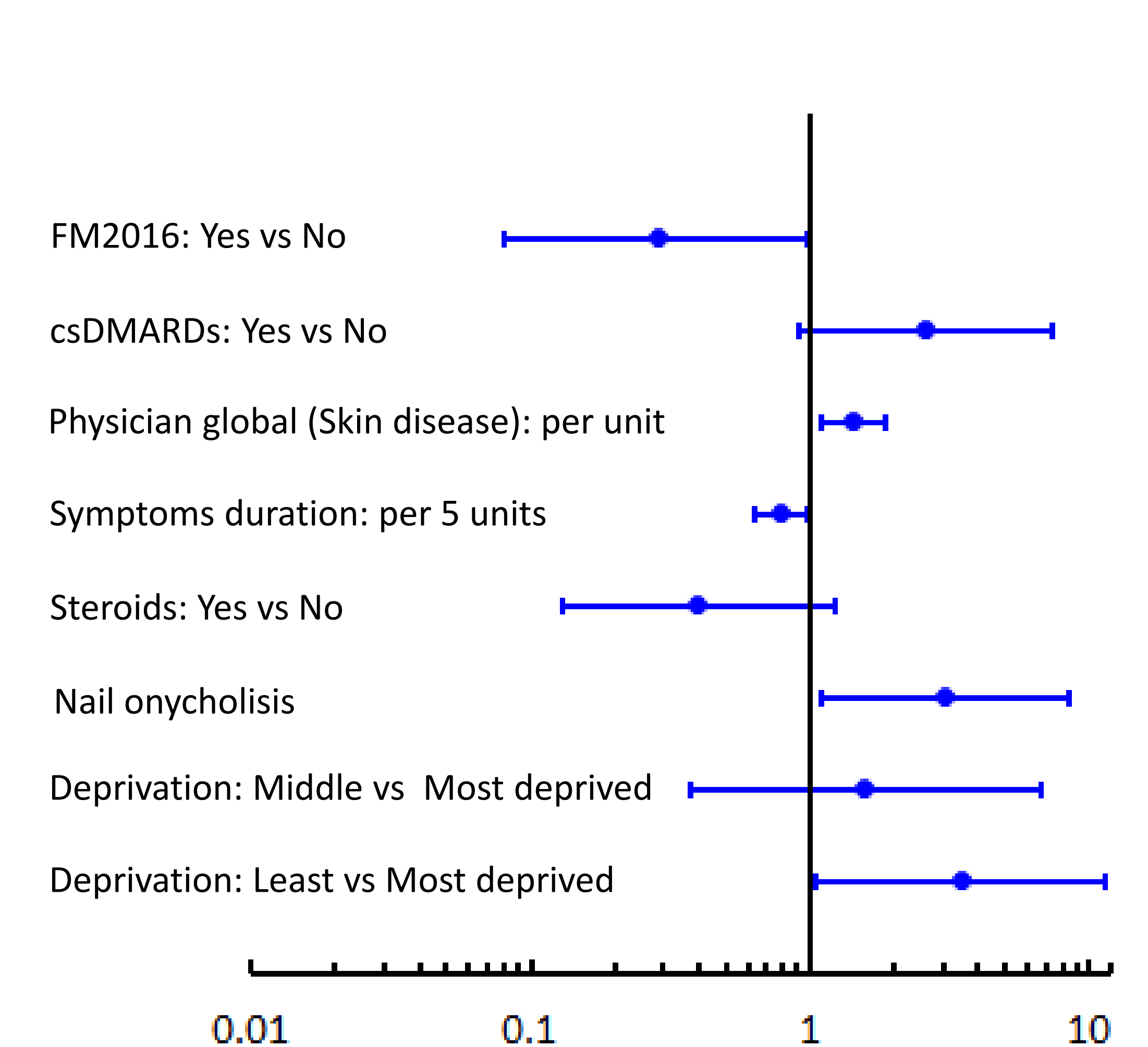
Unadjusted association with response



Multivariable regression model (Model 1)



Multivariable regression model (Model 2)



Odds ratio (95%CI) for PsARC at 6 months

Key finding

PsA patients with features of fibromyalgia are considerably less likely to meet treatment response criteria



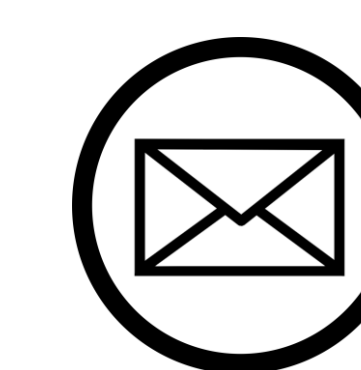
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