

Key finding

b/ts DMARD therapy, better physical health, low levels of fatigue & fibromyalgia-like symptoms, are associated with future ability to work in people with PsA

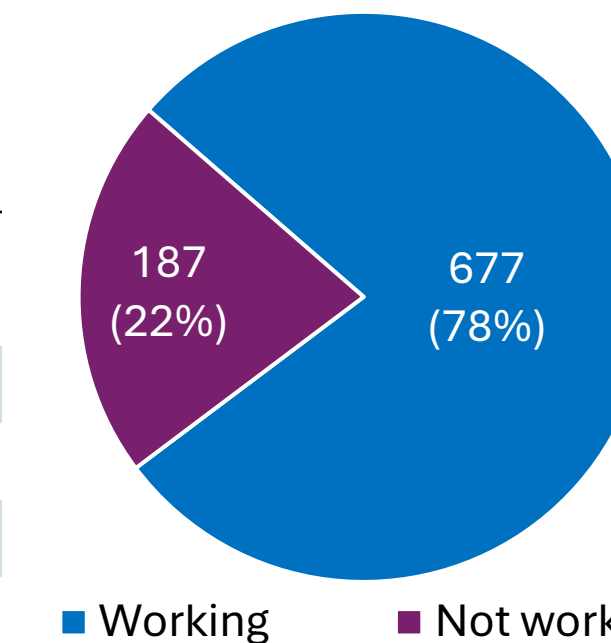
Predictors of work impairment and absence amongst people with psoriatic arthritis (PsA): Evidence from the British Society for Rheumatology PsA Register (BSR-PsA)

- Data:** • BSR-PsA register (Jan 2024 data release)
- Outcomes:** • Work status (yes/no) • Work absence (yes/no) • Impaired productivity (% work time impaired)
- Analyses:** • Descriptive • Logistic regression • GEE models (multivariable: forward stepwise)

Baseline:

864 participants with PsA

	Working	Not working
Age (median), years	47	52
Female	52%	69%
Time since diagnosis, years	4	5
Commencing b/tsDMARD	36%	42%



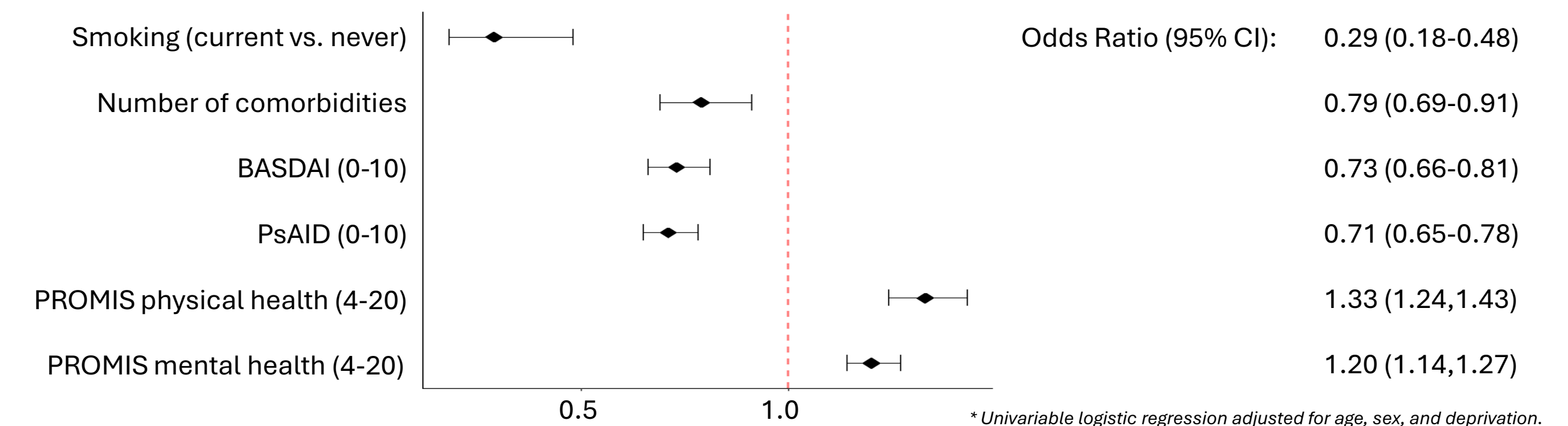
592 completed the WPAI questionnaire:

- 21% had work absence
- 77% had impaired productivity (Median: 20%, IQR: 10-50%)

176 provided data at 12-month follow-up:

- 11 (6.3%) reported leaving work

Likelihood of working at baseline



Predictors of work outcomes at 12 months: univariable GEE

	Any absence: OR [95% CI]	Work impairment: β (t-stat)	
Commencing b/tsDMARD	Yes vs No	1.45 [0.57, 3.67]	5.30 (3.04)
Physically demanding work	Yes vs No	1.31 [0.49, 3.47]	6.69 (3.46)
Driving as part of work	Yes vs No	0.37 [0.11, 1.29]	-1.36 (3.32)
Smoking status	Never (reference)		
	Ex	1.62 [0.61, 4.31]	3.04 (3.69)
	Current	4.35 [0.64, 29.5]	17.89 (8.23)
(WPAI) Activity impairment	0 to 100%	1.06 [1.04, 1.09]	0.37 (0.05)
Number of comorbidities	0 to 6	1.44 [0.91, 2.30]	3.98 (1.65)
Jenkins sleep scale	0 (good) to 20 (poor)	1.15 [1.05, 1.27]	1.34 (0.29)
(BASDAI) disease activity	0 (low) to 10 (high)	1.80 [1.37, 2.36]	4.28 (0.61)
Polysymptomatic Distress Scale	0 (low) to 31 (high)	1.29 [1.16, 1.43]	1.83 (0.27)
(PsAID)PsA Impact of Disease	0 (low) to 10 (high)	1.96 [1.49, 2.60]	4.61 (0.59)
(PROMIS) Physical health	4 (poor) to 20 (good)	0.58 [0.47, 0.73]	-3.45 (0.45)
(PROMIS) Mental health	4 (poor) to 20 (good)	0.69 [0.58, 0.82]	-2.30 (0.42)
(PROMIS) Fatigue	8 (good) to 40 (poor)	1.16 [1.09, 1.24]	1.15 (0.17)

* Potential predictors with less than 5% missing data were evaluated in the univariable models adjusted for age, sex, and deprivation.

Independent predictors of work outcomes at 12 months: multivariable models

	Any absence: OR [95% CI]	Work impairment: β (t-stat)	
Commencing b/tsDMARD	Yes vs No	-6.38 (3.13)	
(WPAI) Activity impairment	0 to 100%	1.05 [1.02,1.07]	0.18 (0.07)
Polysymptomatic Distress Scale	0 (low) to 31 (high)	1.14 [1.00,1.30]	
(PROMIS) Physical health	4 (poor) to 20 (good)		-1.97 (0.75)
(PROMIS) Fatigue	8 (good) to 40 (poor)		0.41 (0.23)
N		187	197

* Candidate variables reaching a significance threshold of $p < 0.2$ in the univariable analysis were offered to a forward stepwise regression. Age, sex, and deprivation were forced into prediction models.

Lili Xu¹ | Gareth T Jones¹ | Ovidiu Rotariu¹ | Philip S Helliwell² | Stefan Siebert³ | Lesley Kay⁴ | Rosemary J Hollick¹ | Gary J Macfarlane¹

¹ Aberdeen Centre for Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Health (Epidemiology Group), University of Aberdeen ² University of Leeds ³ University of Glasgow ⁴ Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

