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Predictors of Work Impairment and Absence amongst People with Psoriatic Arthritis – Evidence from BSR-PsA Register

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BACKGROUND / AIMS

People with **PsA** often report that their condition affects their **ability to work**: this reduces quality of life and has economic consequences.

Identifying **modifiable risk factors** for **poor work outcomes** can help inform early **interventions**.

METHODS

BSR-PsA register who were of working age at recruitment.

Work absence and impairment were assessed using the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire (WPAI).

Generalised estimating equation models were used to identify predictors of poor work outcomes 12 months later.

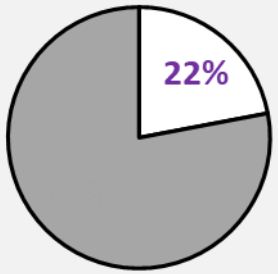
RESULTS

BASELINE

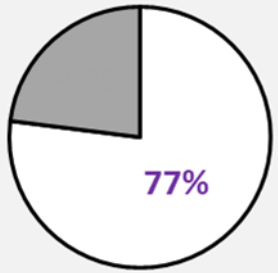
N=655 participants at recruitment.

Those in the previous work **reported**:

work absence



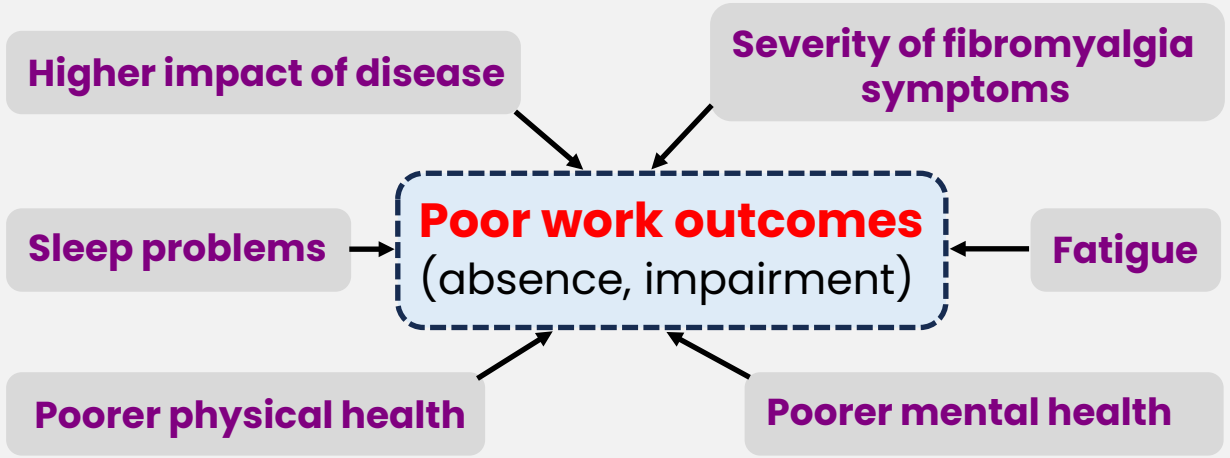
work impairment



The likelihood of working at baseline (adjusted) was considerably lower amongst people with **comorbidities**, **current smokers**, and those with **more impactful disease** (PsAID).

Follow-up

N=218 participants followed-up for 12 months:
6% reported leaving work.



In multivariable models: fatigue and activity impairment predicted both absence and work impairment while commencing biologics was independently associated with reduced future work impairment.

CONCLUSION

1

Managing disease activity with **biological treatment** reduces work impairment.

2

Targeting impactful symptoms such as **fatigue** is key to reduce work impairment further.

3

This requires additional available and evidence-based non-pharmacological approaches.