BACKGROUND

- A significant percentage of 28% of RA patients favor IV biologic therapy and prescribers believed that only 16% of RA patients preferred IV therapy, a world evidence-based study found.

- Additionally, although 28% of RA patients preferred IV therapy, prescribers believed only 16% of RA patients preferred IV biologic therapy.

OBJECTIVE

- The purpose of this study was to analyze how patients report satisfaction, benefit, and potential disadvantages of receiving biologic therapy via IV administration.

METHODS

- One hundred patients were enrolled and completed a paper-based questionnaire that included questions concerning demographic and medical history, current IV biologic therapy, and previous SC therapy (if any).

- Patients were randomized to SC biologic therapy (n=51) or IV biologic therapy (n=49) and followed for 8 weeks.

- The questionnaires were completed by patients at baseline and at 8 weeks post-treatment.

RESULTS

- Patient-reported outcomes (PRO) are increasingly used to assess patient-related benefit in clinical trials and real-world evidence in healthcare.

- The study was conducted over approximately 8 weeks at a single rheumatology practice with a large in-office infusion center.

- A total of 100 patients were enrolled and completed the questionnaire.

- Patient-reported level of satisfaction, based on a five-point scale (1=Not at all satisfied, 5=Very satisfied), is shown. Amongst all patients (A), “Very Favorable” increased (p<0.05) from 31% to 65% after receiving IV therapy; the increase in “Very Favorable” was evident in patients with or without previous SC therapy (B).

- The medication administered to patients was infliximab (68%), rituximab (13%), tocilizumab (10%), abatacept (7%), golimumab (1%) and other (1%). The mean duration of current IV therapy was 4.0 ± 3.2 years (range 0.1 to 16.0 years).

- There was a >2 fold increase in the “very favorable” category compared to how they felt about IV therapy before they received it, which was statistically significant (p<0.05).

- More patients may be open to both SC and IV biologic therapy and more patients may prefer IV biologic therapy.

CONCLUSIONS

- The final study results (n=100) reported in this poster are consistent with the results from the abstract interim analysis.

- A longer term study is needed to confirm these results and a larger patient study will be conducted in the future to evaluate patient satisfaction with both SC and IV biologic therapy.

REFERENCES