

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN PATIENTS WITH IMMUNE-MEDIATED INFLAMMATORY DISEASES UNDERGOING BIOLOGICAL OR JANUS KINASE INHIBITORS TREATMENT



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Background and importance:

Work disability, especially in immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (IMIDs), has significant socioeconomic implications. Biological therapies and Janus kinase inhibitors (JAKi) are key treatments for IMIDs. Recognizing the treatment and disease effects on work is vital for informed decisions. Analyses comparing the safety, efficacy, and costs of these treatments guide healthcare professionals and policymakers.

Aim and objectives

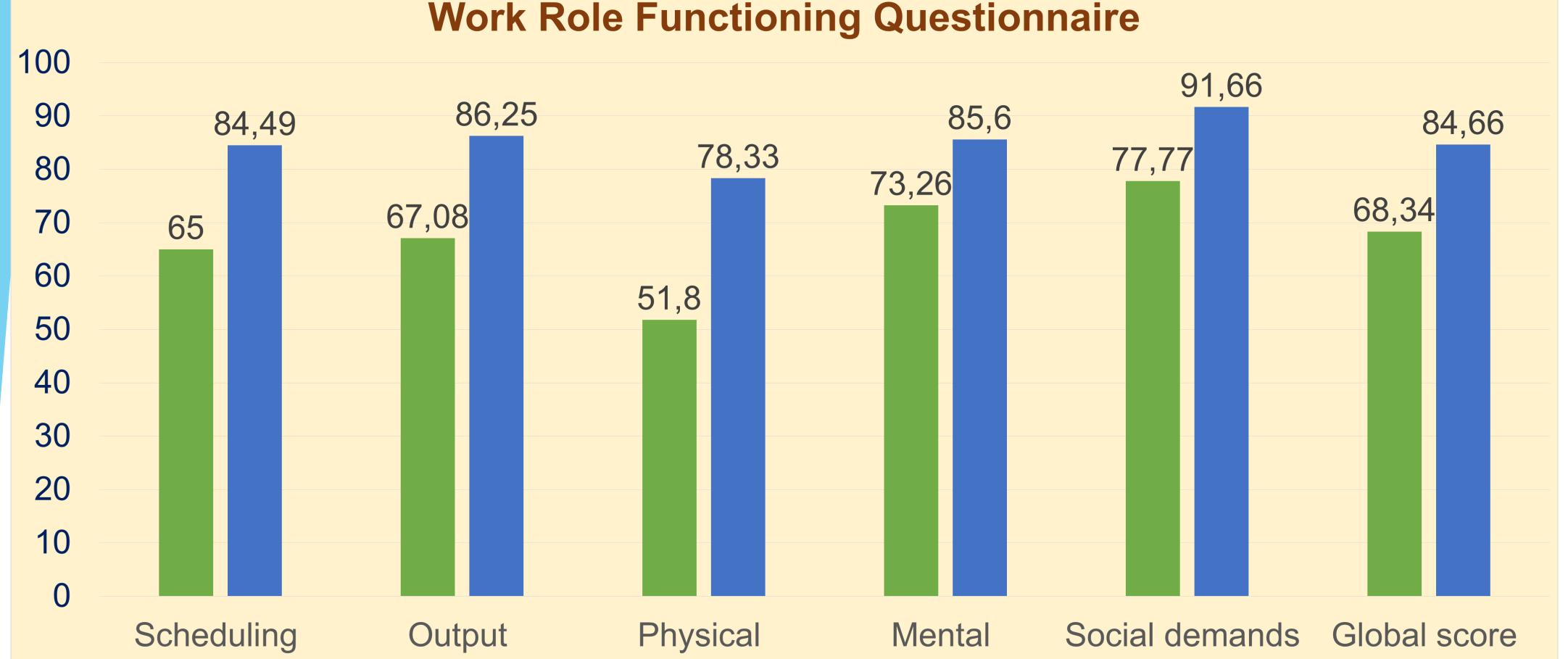
This study assesses the labor impact of biologic therapies and JAKi in patients with rheumatic, dermatological, and gastrointestinal autoimmune diseases. The assessment will employ the Work Role Functioning Questionnaire (WRFQ), designed to measure work disability and the perceived influence of health conditions on job performance. Materials and methods:

A cohort of 138 patients diagnosed with IMIDs was selected from five Spanish public hospitals. The study spanned from April 2021 to August 2022, with a one-year follow-up after initiating or switching to biologic therapy or JAK inhibitors. Remote data collection

(www.navetahealth.com) utilized the WRFQ, comprising 27 items in five subscales. Comparative analysis employed a paired t-test with STATA 17.0 software.

Results:

The study involved 138 IMIDs patients, with 53.4% being female and a mean age of 50.5 years (range: 18-90). Over a 12-month follow-up, clinical and statistically significant improvements in work performance were observed.



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Conclusion and relevance :

This study underscores a **significant improvement in work performance among patients utilizing biologic drugs or JAKi therapies.** This positive outcome serves to reinforce the value and costeffectiveness of these treatments, thereby mitigating their substantial impact on healthcare budgets. The findings hold relevance for healthcare professionals and policymakers alike, guiding them toward more informed decisions regarding IMIDs management.

References

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