

## PsA Patients With Depressive Symptoms Have A Lower Chance of Achieving Remission - Data From The RABBIT-SpA Register

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## AIM

Effect of **depressive** symptoms at initiation of a new systemic therapy on **remission** after **3** and **6** months.

## METHOD

- Baseline depressive symptoms: WHO-5  $\leq 29$ /100 = **moderate/severe**;  $> 29$  **none/mild**
- Minimal Disease Activity** / DAPSA remission
- Multiple imputation** of missing data
- Logistic regression** (Exposure WHO-5, outcome remission at 3 and 6 months)

## RESULTS

Patients with moderate/severe **depressive** symptoms:

- have **worse disease activity** scores and **patient reported outcomes**
- achieve **remission less often** than patients with no or mild symptoms

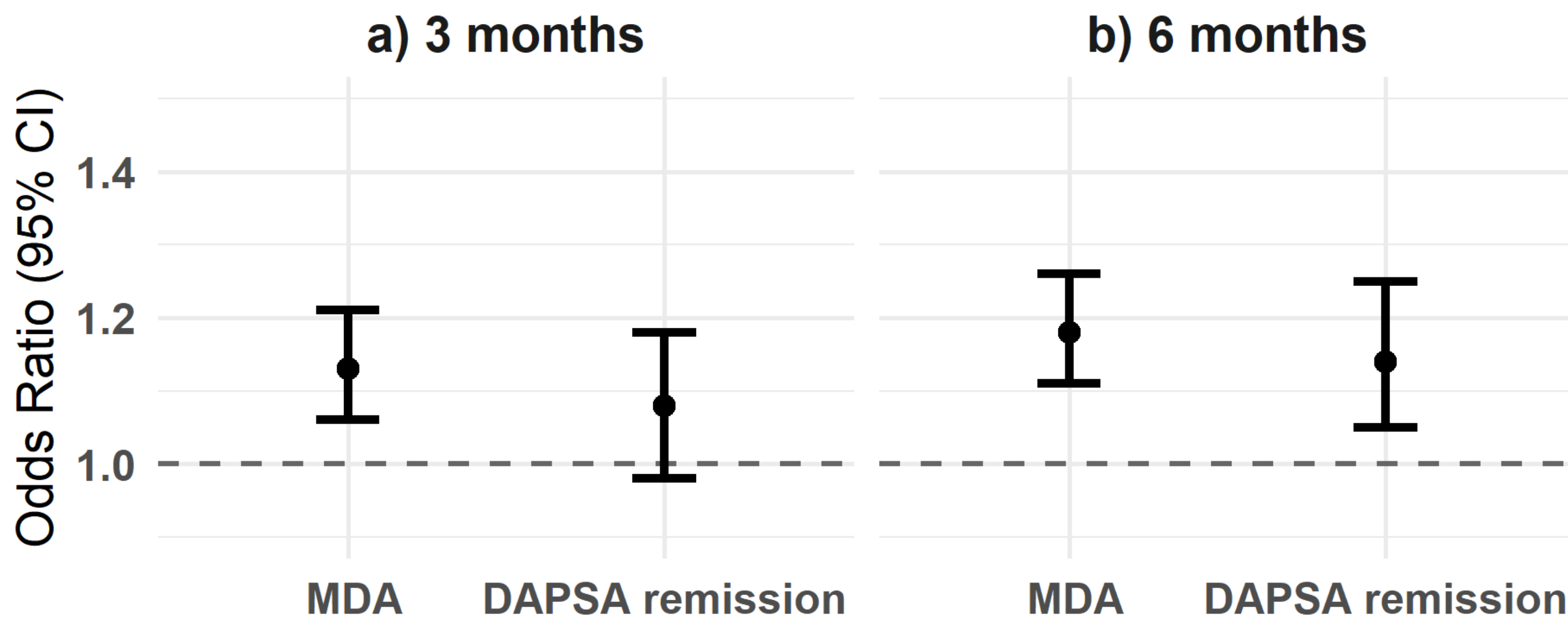
**After adjusting** for relevant confounding variables, patients with a **higher WHO-5** score have a **higher** chance of achieving **remission**.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Depressive symptoms** independently **impacted** the likelihood of achieving **remission**.
- Clinicians should prioritize **screening** for **depression**.

# Key finding: Depressive Symptoms Negatively Affect Chance of Remission in PsA Patients

Odds Ratios for Effect of WHO-5 Well-being Index on Achieving Remission Criteria (per 10 Points)

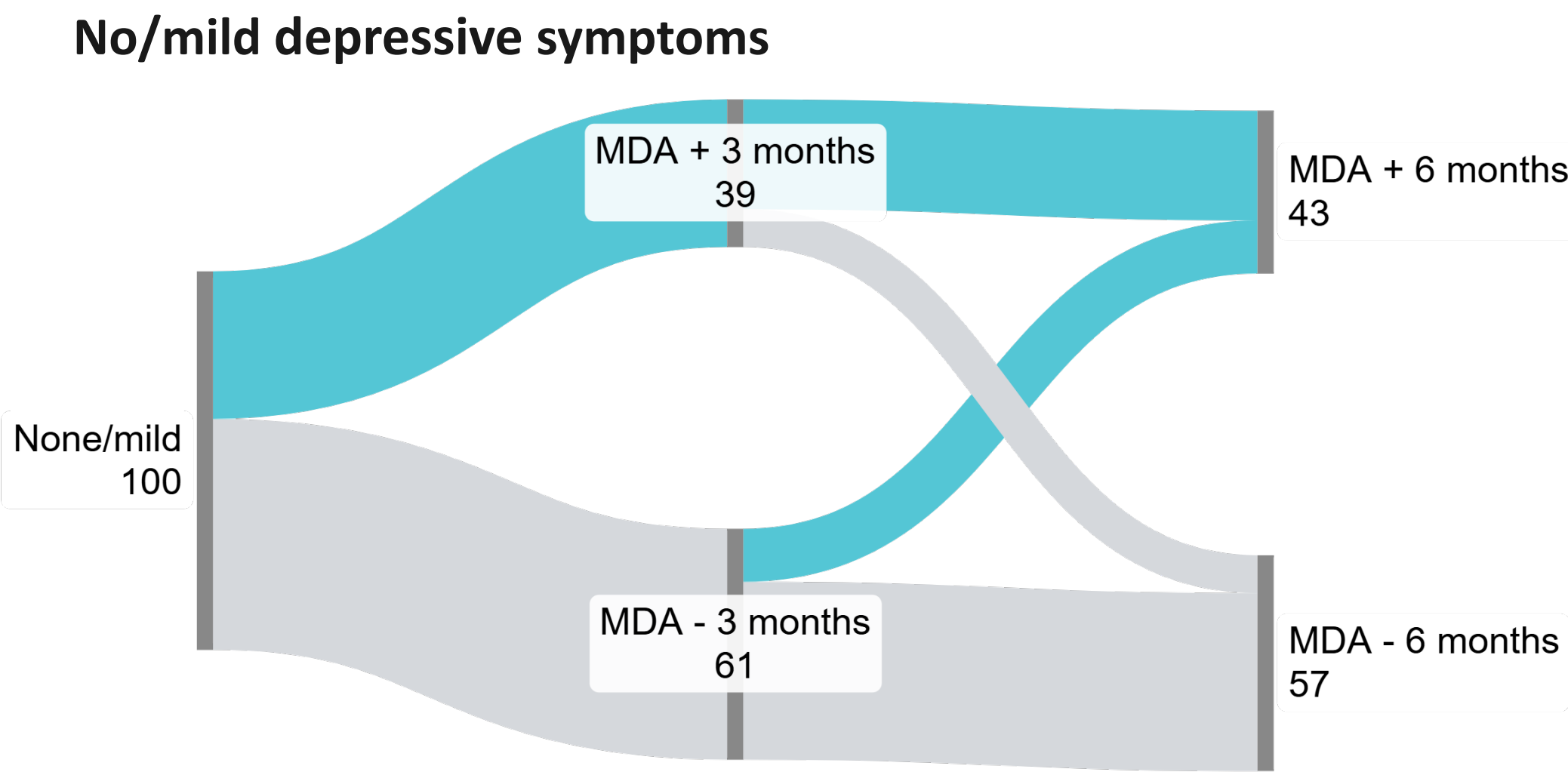


Project Homepage

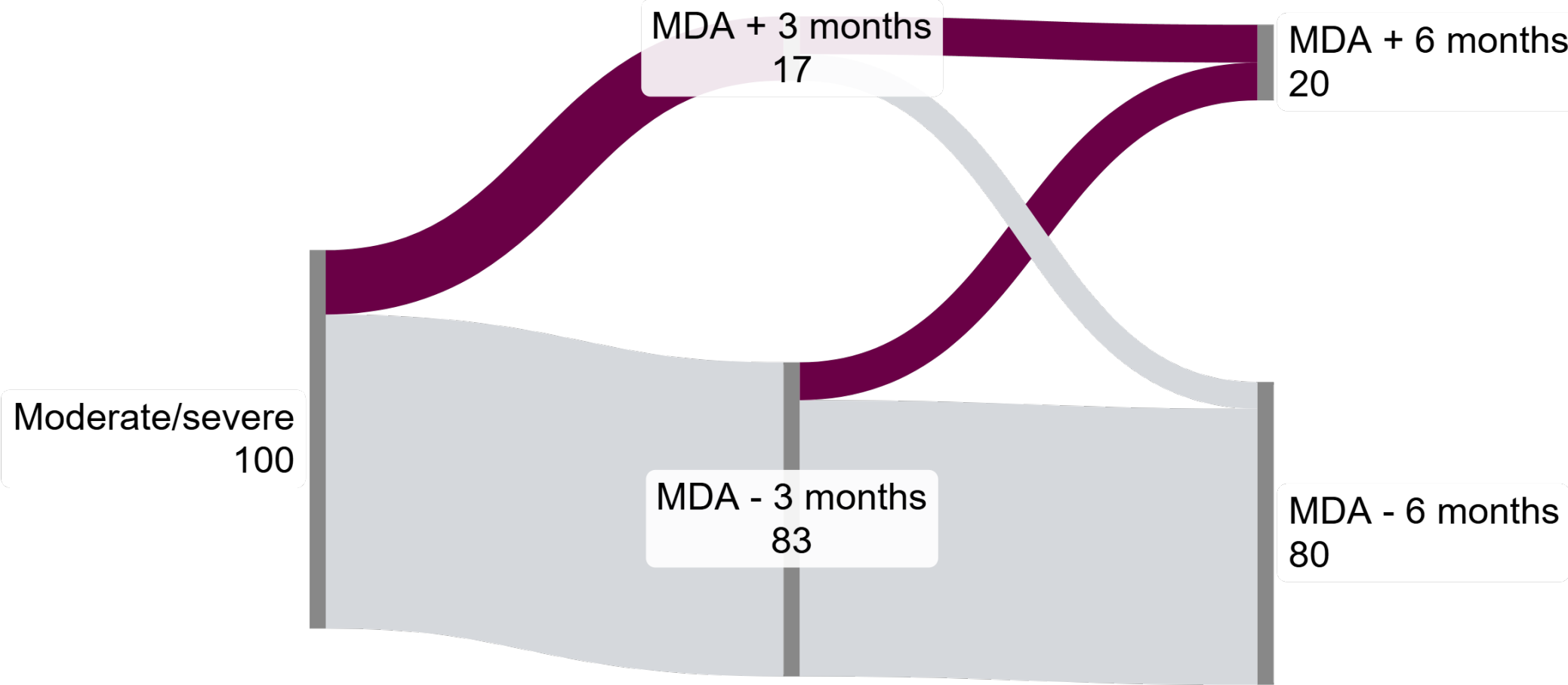
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MDA by Depressive Symptoms and Time



Moderate/severe depressive symptoms



Baseline Characteristics by Depressive Symptoms

	Moderate/severe N=516 (29%)	None/mild N=1272 (71%)
Female, n (%)	348 (67)	717 (56)
Age (years), mean $\pm$ SD	52 $\pm$ 11.2	52.5 $\pm$ 12.8
$\geq 3$ Comorbidities, n (%)	198 (38)	359 (28)
Obesity (BMI $\geq 30$ ), n (%)	226 (44)	447 (35)
Current smoker, n (%)	177 (34)	359 (28)
DAPSA, mean $\pm$ SD	33.1 $\pm$ 18.4	26.5 $\pm$ 18.2
BSA, mean $\pm$ SD	8.3 $\pm$ 15.1	7.7 $\pm$ 13.7
HAQ, mean $\pm$ SD	1.3 $\pm$ 0.6	0.8 $\pm$ 0.6
Patient global, mean $\pm$ SD	6.9 $\pm$ 2.1	5.2 $\pm$ 2.3

MDA criteria by Depressive Symptoms and Time  
0 months 3 months 6 months

