Differences in Longitudinal Disease and Treatment Characteristics of Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Replying and Not Replying to a Postal Questionnaire. Experience from a Biologics Register in Southern Sweden

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ABSTRACT. Objective. Studies on patients not answering postal questionnaires are scarce. We assessed the demographics and longitudinal disease and treatment characteristics of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in a Swedish biologics register who replied and who did not reply to a postal questionnaire.

Methods. In the South Swedish Arthritis Treatment Group register, we have detailed disease severity characteristics at baseline and at followup for rheumatology patients taking biologic drugs. In 2005 a questionnaire on smoking, comorbidities, education, and ethnicity was sent to 1234 RA patients who had started their first biologic drug.

Results. In total, 989 subjects (80%) answered the questionnaire. The 245 (20%) who did not answer generally had more severe RA [higher Disease Activity Score, worse Health Assessment Questionnaire score, higher visual analog scale scores for general health and pain at baseline and at followup, and stopped the drug treatment more frequently (72% vs 53%; p = 0.0001)]. There were no statistically significant differences in gender and disease duration between those who replied and those who did not reply, but in general the patients who did not reply were younger.

Conclusion. Patients with RA in a Swedish biologics register not replying to a postal questionnaire had more severe RA and stopped biological drug treatment more frequently. Thus a detailed analysis of prospectively collected data can clarify selection bias introduced by subjects who do not answer a postal questionnaire, which may influence the validity and interpretation of results from postal survey studies. (First Release May 1 2009; J Rheumatol 2009;36:1166–9; doi:10.3899/jrheum.081027)

Key Indexing Terms:
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS BIOLOGICS REGISTER
POSTAL QUESTIONNAIRE EPIDEMIOLOGY

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MATERIALS AND METHODS
Rheumatologists in 12 hospitals and 5 private practices in southern Sweden contribute to the SSATG register. The aim is to register all patients with rheumatological diseases who are prescribed biological drugs. Data are collected using a structured clinical protocol designed for drug monitoring\(^3,4\). Earlier validation against pharmaceutical sales showed that the register covers about 90% of the prescription of biological drugs in the region, where the population structure is representative for the whole of Sweden\(^5\).

For the study, we used information in the SSATG register from March 1999 through September 2005. A questionnaire was sent to 1234 patients in the SSATG register who were above the age of 18 years in 2005 (March through July) and had started their first biological drug (Figure 1). The questionnaire contained questions on education, ethnicity (immigrant/non-immigrant), smoking history, use of smokeless tobacco or other nicotine products, and comorbidities based on the patient’s own assessment (high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disease, diabetes, neurological disease, cancer, stomach ulcer, kidney disease, eye disease, and/or psychiatric disease). The questionnaire was sent to all patients initiating biologic therapy regardless of presence of followup data. One postal reminder was sent to patients who did not answer the questionnaire. The followup was the same for patients who answered the questionnaire and those who did not, i.e., from March 1999 to September 2005.

The diagnosis of RA was determined clinically by the local rheumatologist. No formal level of disease activity is required in the Swedish Society for Rheumatology guidelines for biological treatment. The guidelines do, however, state that the patient should have at least partial failure with or intolerance to previous methotrexate treatment. Methotrexate could have been tried alone or in combination with other disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARD). Disease activity is evaluated at inclusion, at 3, 6, and 12 months, and every 6–12 months thereafter. Missing followup data are requested from the treating physician every 6 to 12 months. The variables collected include number of swollen joints (28 joint count; SWJ), number of tender joints (28 joint count; TJC), C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), and the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ)\(^5\) and visual analog scales (VAS) for pain and general health. Disease Activity Score (28 joint count; DAS28) is also calculated (UMC Sint Radboud Hospital, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; www.das-score.nl).

Statistics. SPSS version 15.0 was used for the statistical analyses, and all tests were 2-tailed. Chi-square test, t test, and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis were used when appropriate, and we considered a p value ≤ 0.05 statistically significant.

The study was approved by the ethics committee of Lund University.

RESULTS
Nine hundred eighty-nine of 1234 patients with RA starting their first biological drug returned the questionnaire. Sixty-eight percent answered the first questionnaire, and a further 12% the reminder, giving an overall reply frequency of 80% (Figure 1). The 245 patients (20%) who did not answer the questionnaire differed with regard to a number of disease-specific characteristics at baseline (Table 1). At baseline, i.e., at initiation of first anti-tumor necrosis factor treatment, the subjects who did not answer were generally younger and had a significantly lower number of ongoing DMARD, higher DAS28, a higher number of tender joints (28-joint index), higher VAS global and VAS pain scores, and higher HAQ score at baseline. Moreover, DAS28 scores at 3, 6, and 12 months’ followup were significantly higher for those who did not reply (DAS28 at 3 months, 4.0 vs 3.7, p = 0.005; at 6 months, 4.0 vs 3.6, p = 0.005; at 12 months, 4.0 vs 3.4, p = 0.0001). Thus, the patients who did not answer the questionnaire had significantly higher disease activity at both baseline and followup. However, there were no significant differences in gender and baseline disease duration between those who replied and those who did not reply.

The mean followup time from the start of the biological treatment to the issue of the questionnaire (June 2005) was the same for patients answering the questionnaire (39.4 mo) and those not answering (39.2 mo). The response rate between different inclusion years was similar (range 74% to 81%).

Table 1. Baseline demographics and disease activity of patients who answered and did not answer the questionnaire. Values are mean (SD) unless stated otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics and Disease Activity</th>
<th>Not Answered, n = 245</th>
<th>Answered, n = 989</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, yrs</td>
<td>54 (14)</td>
<td>56 (13)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, n (%)</td>
<td>182 (74)</td>
<td>780 (79)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease duration, yrs</td>
<td>13 (10)</td>
<td>13 (9.9)</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous DMARD, no.</td>
<td>3.5 (2.0)</td>
<td>3.6 (2.0)</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing DMARD, no.</td>
<td>0.8 (0.6)</td>
<td>0.9 (0.6)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS28</td>
<td>5.8 (1.2)</td>
<td>5.6 (1.1)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swollen 28 joint count</td>
<td>9.8 (5.6)</td>
<td>10 (5.9)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tender 28 joint count</td>
<td>9.9 (7.1)</td>
<td>8.8 (6.4)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS global, mm</td>
<td>66 (22)</td>
<td>62 (22)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS pain, mm</td>
<td>66 (22)</td>
<td>62 (22)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAQ</td>
<td>1.5 (0.7)</td>
<td>1.4 (0.6)</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR, mm</td>
<td>40 (26)</td>
<td>36 (25)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP, mg/l</td>
<td>31 (30)</td>
<td>34 (35)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients who did not answer the questionnaire had worse drug survival (Figure 2). A total of 521 of the 989 patients who replied (53%) stopped treatment, in contrast to 177 (72%) of the 245 who did not reply (p = 0.0001). Of the patients who answered the questionnaire, 298 (30%) stopped due to an adverse event, whereas 106 (43%) of those who did not answer stopped because of an adverse event (p = 0.0001, log-rank 0.034). Stopping treatment due to inefficacy was similar between patients answering and not answering the questionnaire (p = 0.298).

DISCUSSION

This is the first study to report demographics and disease and treatment characteristics of patients with RA taking biologics not replying to a postal questionnaire. That patients who did not answer the questionnaire generally had higher disease activity, both at baseline and at followup, illustrates a selection bias introduced by the patients. Moreover, these patients would not have been identified if only gender and disease duration had been used to differentiate between those who replied and those who did not. Our findings of patients stopping due to an adverse event must be interpreted with caution, since in the observational setting overall patients stopping due to an adverse event (p = 0.0001, log-rank 0.034). Stopping treatment due to inefficacy was similar between patients answering and not answering the questionnaire (p = 0.298).

In view of the actual results, the patients not replying appear to represent RA patients with some characteristics known to have less good response to therapy using biological drugs — for example, poor HAQ score. The size of the bias introduced by those who have not responded is obviously affected by the proportion that has answered the survey. In our study, with a response rate of 80%, the proportion that stopped treatment was 53% for those answering the survey, and would have been 57% if we had included those not answering. If we assume a reply frequency of only 60%, the proportion of patients stopping treatment would rise to 61%. These differences remain modest regarding this particular issue. Even so, it is important to realize that those who do not answer a survey may differ in several aspects. This is perhaps often disregarded when interpreting survey results, but is important when discussing their generalizability.

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REFERENCES


