

Treatment Effectiveness, Disease Outcomes and Biological Response Modifiers - A Repeated-Measure Post-Treatment Insight Among Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients

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SUMMARY. This study aimed to evaluate treatment effectiveness of Biologic Response Modifiers (BRMs) and their impact on overall disease control and management among rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients being treated with BRMs. The study was performed among 153 RA patients and disease activity score (DAS) were calculated using DAS 28. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to obtain the results. The finding indicated that around 73.9% of the studied RA patients were treated with TNF inhibitors and 26.1% were treated with non-TNF inhibitors. The post-treatment effect of BRMs regarding disease control and management was measured at three different times intervals using the DAS 28. The obtained results showed that mean DAS 28 scores were statistically significant and different after the 3 studied time intervals. In conclusion, this post-treatment study confirmed that RA patients received optimum medication therapy with BRMs (TNF inhibitors and/or non-TNF inhibitors) and achieved significant therapy response and overall improvement in disease outcomes.

RESUMEN. Este estudio tuvo como objetivo evaluar la efectividad del tratamiento de los modificadores de la respuesta biológica (BRM) y su impacto en el control y manejo general de la enfermedad entre los pacientes con artritis reumatoide (AR) que están siendo tratados con BRM. El estudio se realizó entre 153 pacientes con AR y la puntuación de actividad de la enfermedad (DAS) se calculó utilizando DAS 28. Se utilizaron estadísticas descriptivas e inferenciales para obtener los resultados. El hallazgo indicó que alrededor del 73,9% de los pacientes con AR estudiados fueron tratados con inhibidores de TNF y el 26,1% fueron tratados con inhibidores no TNF. El efecto postratamiento de los BRM con respecto al control y manejo de la enfermedad se midió en tres intervalos de tiempo diferentes utilizando el DAS 28. Los resultados obtenidos mostraron que las puntuaciones medias del DAS 28 eran estadísticamente significativas y diferentes después de los 3 intervalos de tiempo estudiados. En conclusión, este estudio posterior al tratamiento confirmó que los pacientes con AR recibieron una terapia farmacológica óptima con BRM (inhibidores de TNF y/o inhibidores no TNF) y lograron una respuesta terapéutica significativa y una mejora general en los resultados de la enfermedad.

KEY WORDS: BRMs, DAS 28, disease activity score, post-therapy, RA, treatment effectiveness.

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