

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND

MS Quality of Life-54 (MSQoL-54) questionnaire, is a health related quality of life (HRQoL) measure that yields summary scores for physical health composite score (PCS) and mental health composite score (MCS). Both PCS and MCS are expressed on a scale of 0 (poorest QoL) to 100 (best possible QoL).

OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate HRQoL in MS patients calculating PCS and MCS scores.
2. To analyse if there are differences in HRQoL and Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) between disease modifying therapies (DMTs) of parenteral administration.

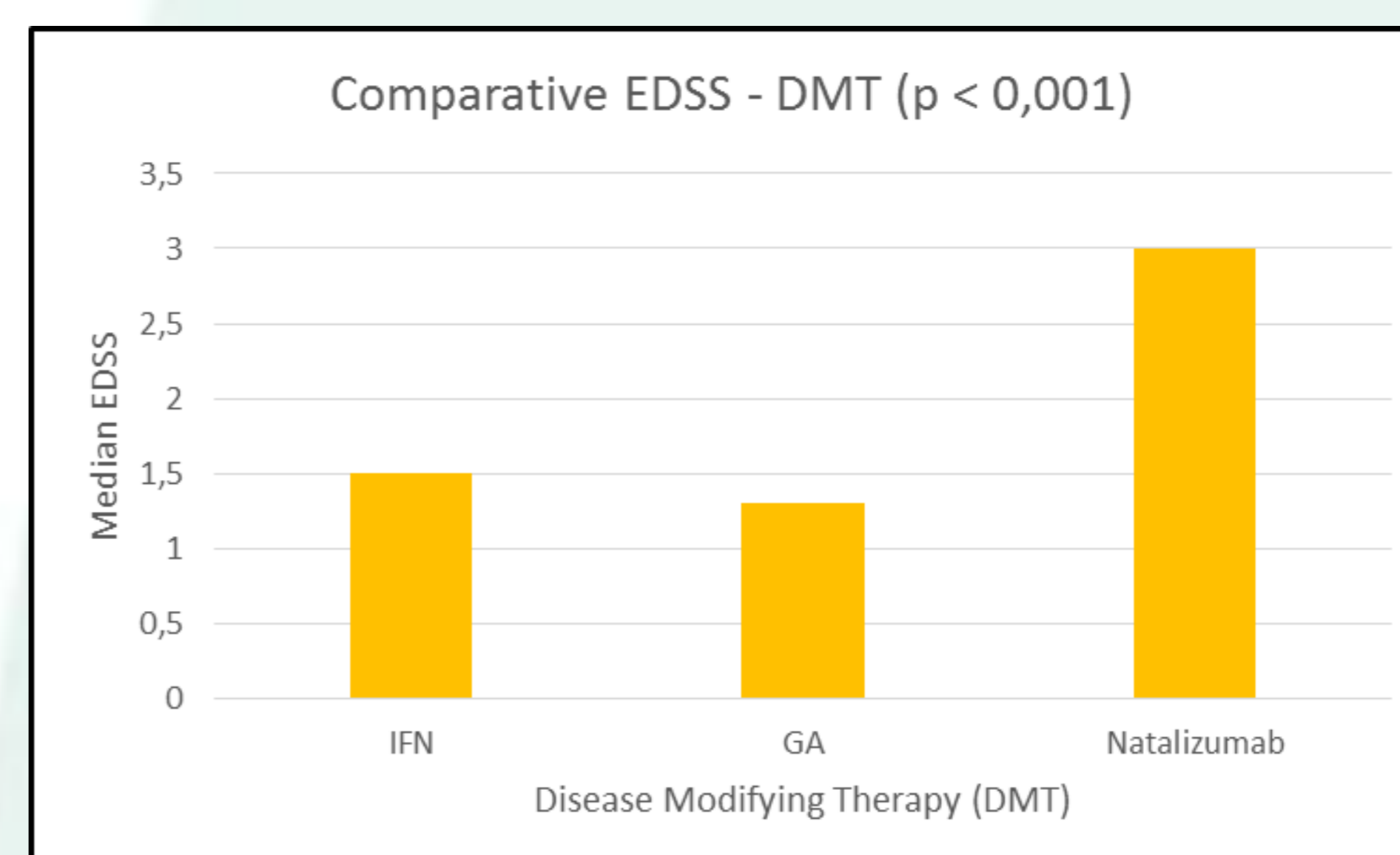
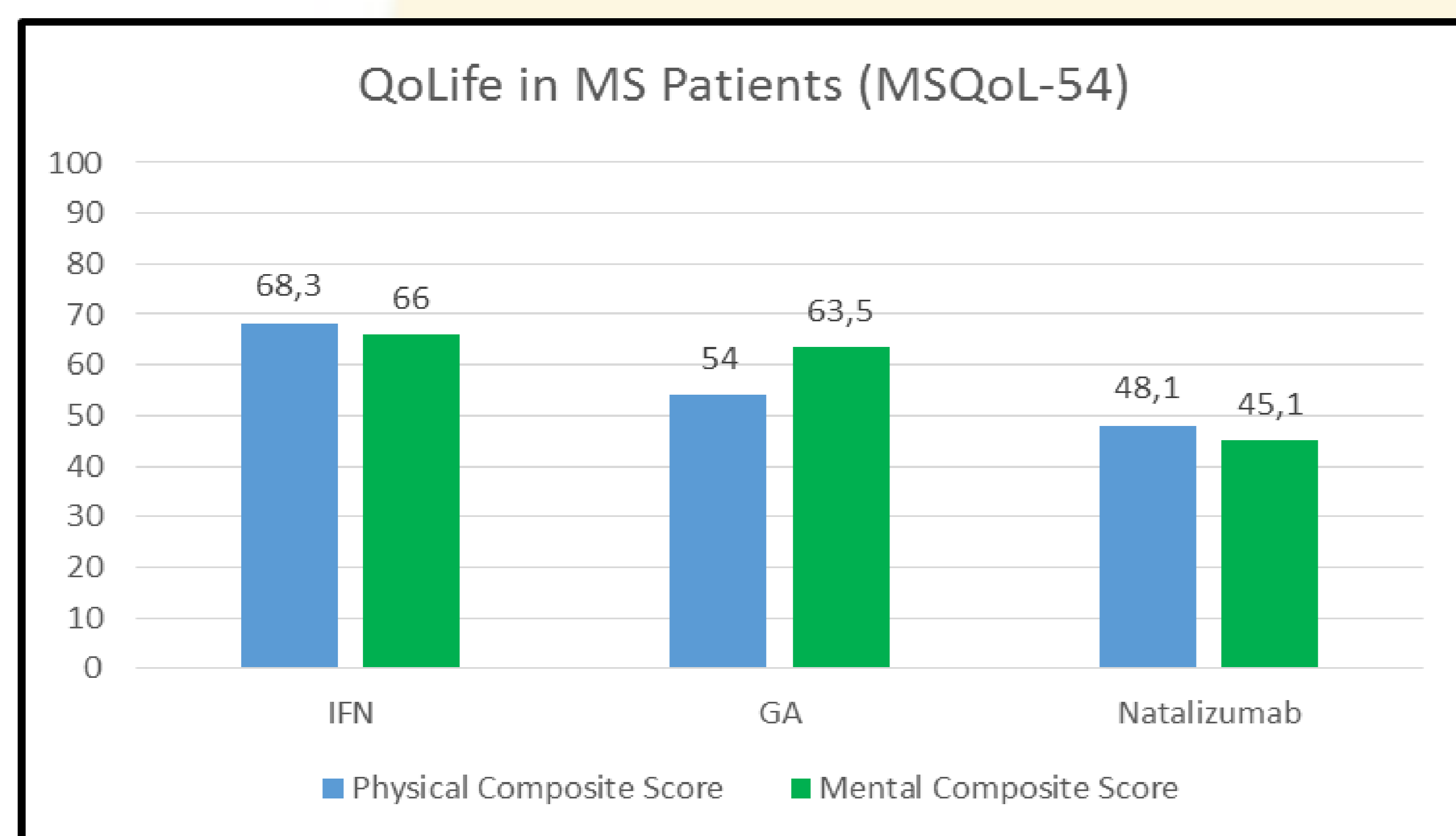
METHODS

A prospective study was performed from March to September 2017. MS patients were asked by a Hospital Pharmacist to complete the MSQoL-54 questionnaire. Clinical data were collected from electronic medical and pharmaceutical records (gender, age, MS disease course, EDSS, disease duration, DMTs. DMTs included were Interferon (IFN), Glatiramer Acetate (GA) and Natalizumab. Kruskal Wallis multivariant analysis with SPSS 15.0 was used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS

90 patients completed the questionnaire (68% female).
Median age was 46 years (IQR 38-55).
83 patients had RRMS.
Median disease duration was 10 years (IQR 5-14).

IFN: 49 patients
GA: 22 patients
Natalizumab: 19 patients



Statistical significant differences between IFN and Natalizumab were found in both PCS ($p < 0.02$) and MCS ($p < 0.001$) composite scores.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The majority of patients in this study were young women with RRMS.
2. Patients treated with GA and IFN had similar HRQoL.
3. GA and IFN patients had better PCS and MCS scores than Natalizumab patients. This could be explained due to higher EDSS values in Natalizumab patients.
4. For future research, oral DMTs could be included to investigate if there are any differences in HRQoL with parenteral DMTs.