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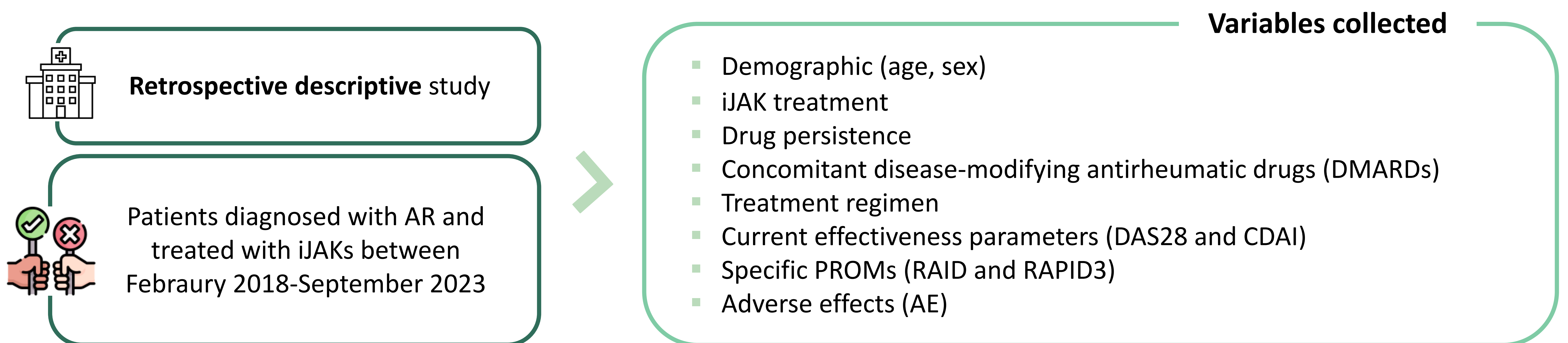
## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

- The **Janus Kinase inhibitors (iJAK)** are emerging as an effective alternative in the treatment of **rheumatoid arthritis (AR)**, administered orally, with a manageable and expected toxicity profile. Currently, there is a growing emphasis on achieving comprehensive remission that includes **patient-reported outcomes (PROs)**.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- Assess the **effectiveness** and **safety** of iJAK treatment in patients with AR in clinical practice.
- Analyze the results obtained from the **specific PROMs** to AR.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS



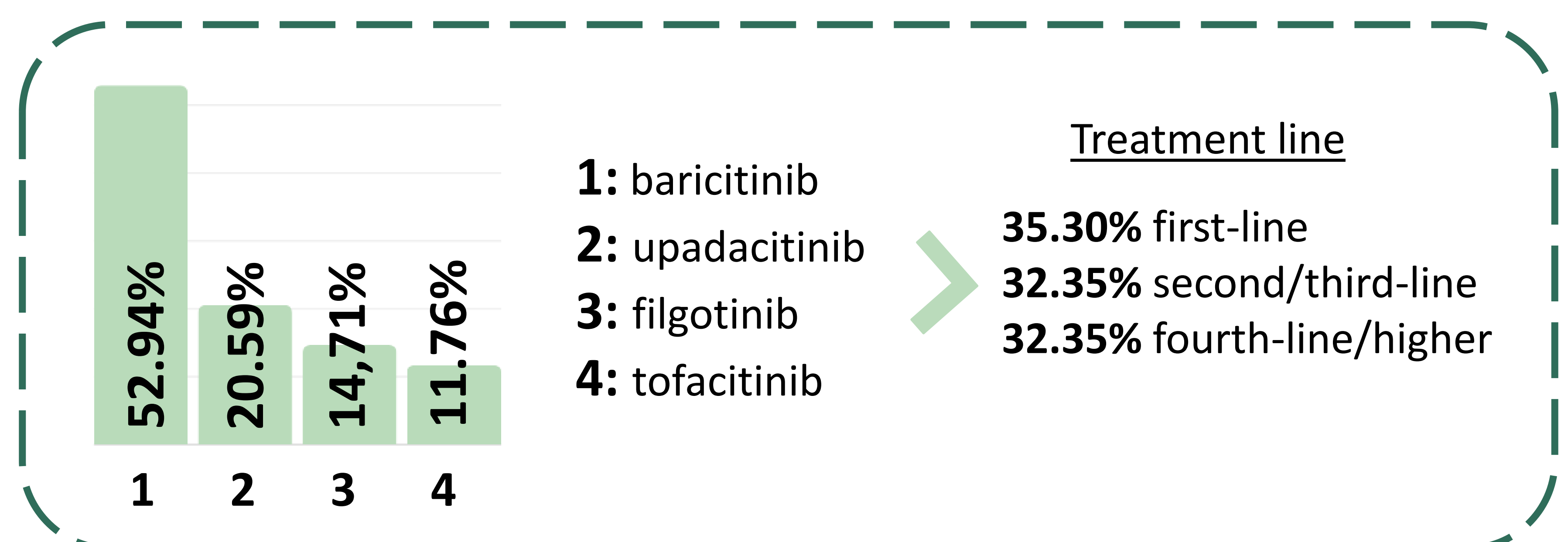
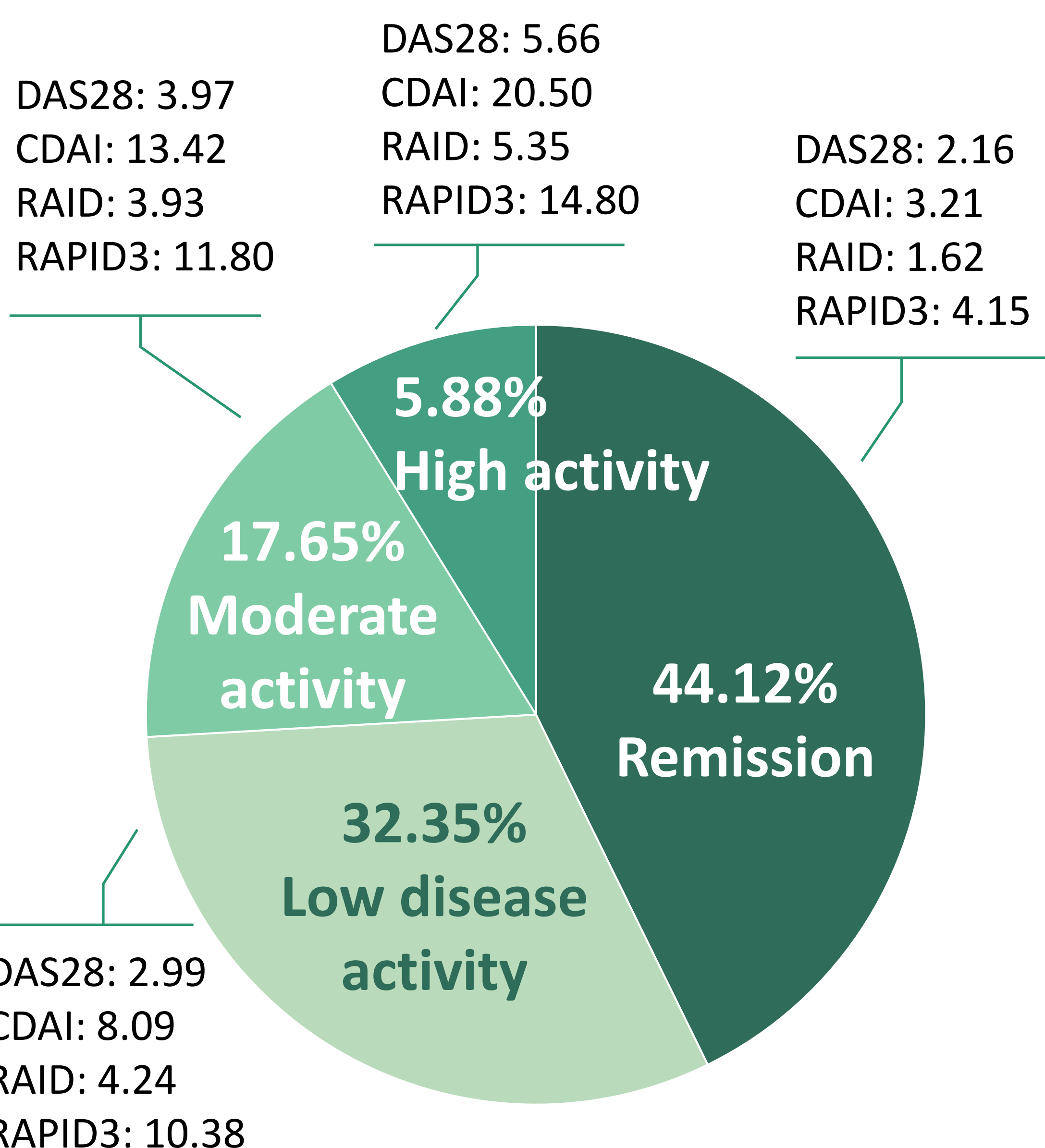
## RESULTS

Average drug persistence  
**26.48** months (SD: 20.00)

**34** patients included

Mean age **58.12** years (SD: 8.21)

**91.18%** women



**32.35%** of patients receiving concomitant treatment with **DMARDs**



## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Nearly 50% of patients receiving iJAK treatment are in clinical remission, and more than 75% demonstrate favorable outcomes in activity parameters. Therefore, iJAKs may represent a **promising treatment alternative in AR**. Parameters of effectiveness align with PROs results.
- Regarding safety, iJAKs exhibit a **manageable and expected safety profile**.
- Inclusion of **PROs** in the concept of comprehensive remission in AR provides a more complete perspective of the patient's condition. This enables **guiding future interventions**, such as prioritizing patients with poorer AR control or implementing strategies to optimize healthcare management.
- The **role of the pharmacist** is crucial in ensuring treatment **efficacy, adherence**, and early **detection of toxicities**.

