Quality of Life, Productivity, and Activity Impairment Among US Survey Respondents With Hepatitis C: An Evaluation of HCV and Six Select Medical Conditions

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BACKGROUND

• The presence of a physical or mental health disorder may have a significant effect on various aspects of a patient’s quality of life (QOL) and/or ability to work or carry out daily activities, leading to reduced productivity and overall work impairment. The Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) questionnaire was used to measure the impact of one’s health on work performance and activity impairment. The WPAI questionnaire was used to measure the impact of one’s health on work performance and activity impairment. The WPAI was validated in a study of adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and was normed to the United States, with higher scores indicating greater work impairment.*** The dotted line indicates the mean level of overall work impairment among the total adult 2012 US NHWS population.

• Among those employed full time, presenteeism, absenteeism, and overall work impairment were assessed for all cohorts. Numerically, the HCV cohort had one of the highest reported overall work impairment scores (29.5%), second only to the COPD cohort (31.0%). Table 2 and Figure 3 illustrate mean work impairment for all respondents reporting full-time employment.

• Among the seven conditions, HCV was ranked between cohorts for mean total activity impairment (25.9%) among the seven conditions. For the HCV group, mean total activity impairment was 25.9% (Table 2).

METHODS

• Data came from the 2012 US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS), a cross-sectional, self-administered, Internet-based survey.

• Respondents aged ≥18 years who self-reported an HCV diagnosis were included.

• Among the 71,157 total respondents from the 2012 US NHWS, an HCV diagnosis was diagnoses not confirmed with clinical records (e.g., medical charts)

• Further evaluation of the impact of comorbidity burden and HCV treatment on these patient outcomes is warranted.

• Among the seven medical conditions, the HCV cohort is shown to be the highest proportion of male respondents (69.8%)

• Although one-fourth of survey respondents with HCV reported full-time employment, these respondents showed productivity losses in the forms of absenteeism and presenteeism.

RESULTS

• Among the 71,157 total respondents from the 2012 US NHWS, an HCV diagnosis was reported by 25.0% of the HCV group, 17.2% COPD, 28.9% MI, 10.9% diabetes, 14.9% depression, 77.1% CHF, 11.2% OA, 17.0% MI, 2.8% MI, 5.0% COPD, 11.2% MI, 44.1% depression, and 11.2% MI.

• Mean Overall Work Impairment Among Respondents Reporting Full-time Employment

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REFERENCES


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AUTHOR DISCLOSURES

• Jason B. Forlenza and Jessica Lopatto are employees of Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, and hold stock in Johnson & Johnson.

• Kathy Annunziata and Nikoletta Sternbach are employees of Kantar Health and consultants to Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC.

• Deborah Freedman is an employee of IMS Health and was an employee at Kantar Health at the time of this research.

• Kathy Annunziata and Nikoletta Sternbach are employees of Kantar Health and consultants to Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC.

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• Further evaluation of the impact of comorbidity burden and HCV treatment on these patient outcomes is warranted.

• Disease cohorts were not mutually exclusive, and individuals may have contributed to more than one cohort.

• All data were subject to inherent limitations in self-reported surveys, such as patient recall and diagnosis not confirmed with clinical records (e.g., medical charts).

• No multicenter analyses were performed.

LIMITATIONS

• Among the 71,157 total respondents from the 2012 US NHWS, 475 (0.5%) reported on HCV diagnosis, while 1.2% reported CHF 2.8%; MI, 10.9%; diabetes, 14.9% depression, and 17.0% OA.

• The HCV cohort had the numerically second lowest average MCS scores (44.1%), and the COPD cohort had the numerically highest mean PCS scores (83.7) among the seven cohorts.

• Although one-fourth of survey respondents with HCV reported full-time employment, these respondents showed productivity losses in the forms of absenteeism and presenteeism.

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