

Patient Reported Physical Function, Mental Health, and Treatment Patterns in Dermatomyositis

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Background

- Dermatomyositis (DM) is a rare, debilitating, idiopathic inflammatory myopathy.¹
- DM is characterized by painful, itchy skin rash and proximal muscle weakness that can significantly impact daily activities and independence.
- Additional life-threatening manifestations include interstitial lung disease² and increased risk of malignancy³.
- The profound impacts of DM and treatment patterns on patient quality of life (QoL) are not yet well-characterized in the literature.

Objective

Capture the patient perspective on the experience of living with DM, including symptoms, QoL (physical function, mental health, personal relationships, and work productivity), and current treatments.

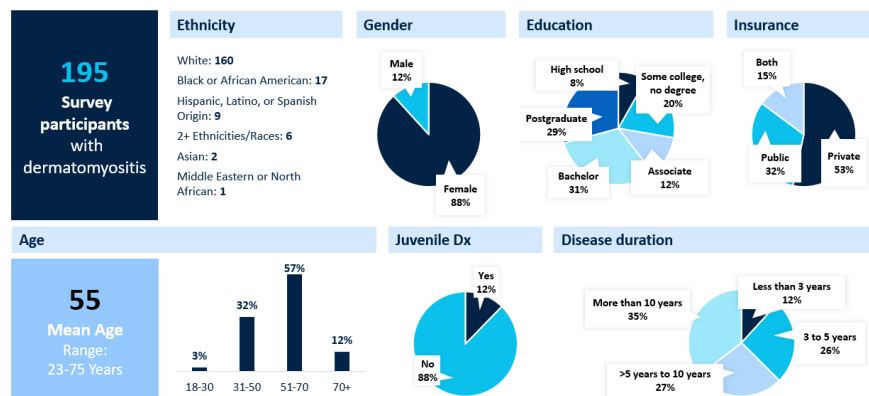
Methods

- 60-question online survey among predominantly U.S. patients who suffer from DM.
 - Survey participants were recruited from members of The Myositis Association (~4,000 individuals with DM).
 - Based on existing questionnaires:
 - SLE-FAMILY questionnaire
 - Female Sexual Function Index
 - PROMIS Anxiety and Depression Short Forms
 - Work Productivity and Activity Impairment – General Health (WPAI-GH)
- To participate, patients must have:
- Been 18-75 years of age
 - Self-reported a diagnosis of DM by a healthcare provider
 - Been currently experiencing muscle, skin, or other symptoms due to DM
 - Have been experiencing DM symptoms for at least one year
- Data was collected from July through September 2022.

Full abstract available at the Priovant Therapeutics booth in the exhibit hall.

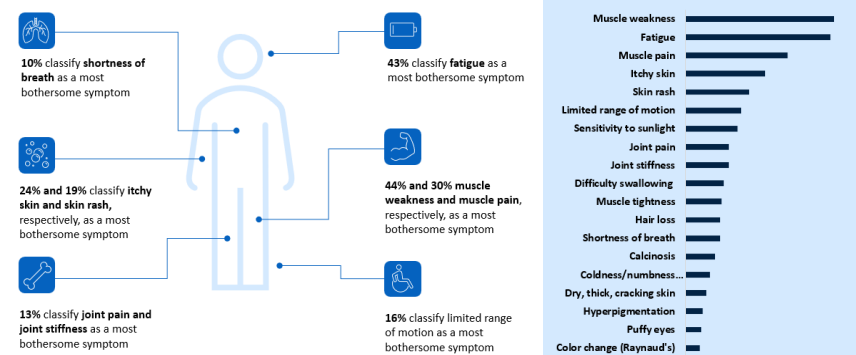
Results

Patient Demographics



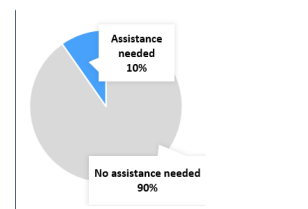
Patient Symptoms

(could select up to 3 most bothersome symptoms)

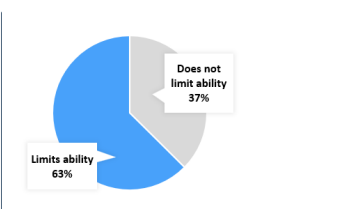


Physical Impact

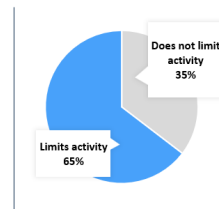
Participant ability to walk without assistance



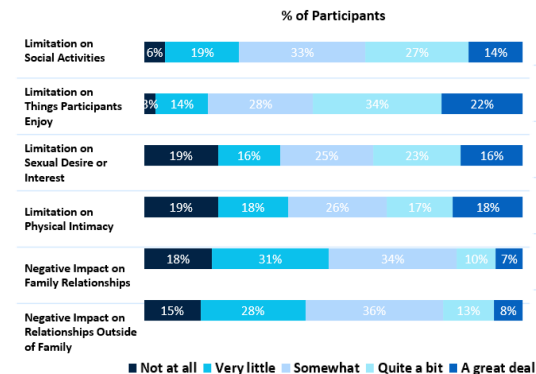
Dermatomyositis impact on participant ability to climb stairs



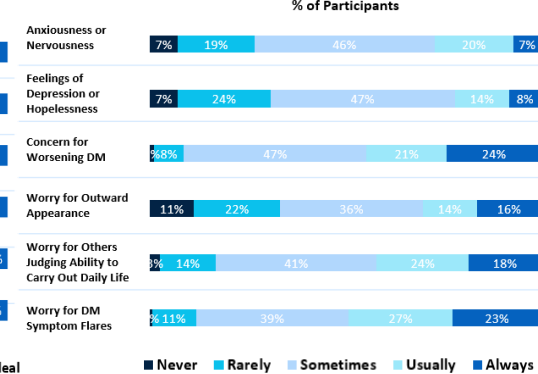
Dermatomyositis impact on participant daily activities



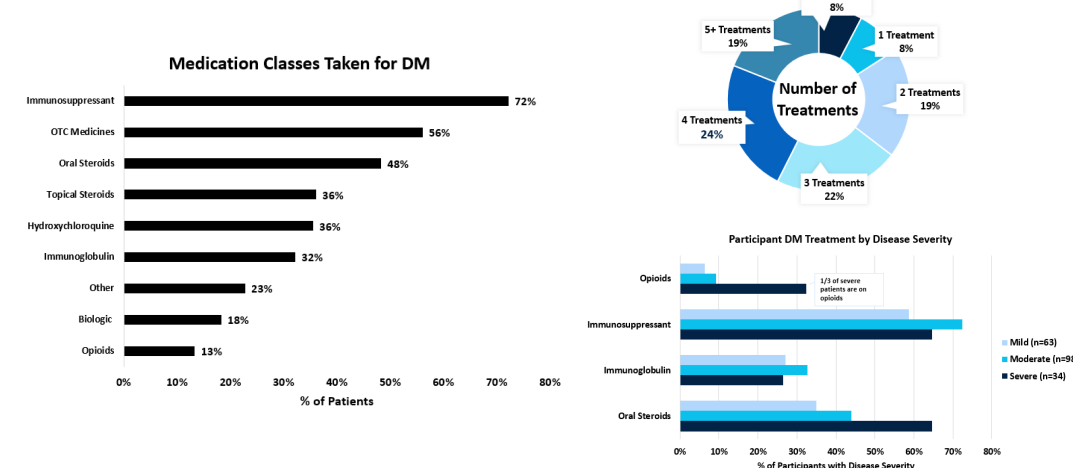
Social Impact



Mental Health Impact



Medication Burden



Conclusions

- DM patients live with physical limitations and high social/mental burden despite usually taking ≥ 2 medications.
- Despite known side-effect of chronic steroid use, they are still commonly used among DM patients so there remains an unmet need for novel steroid-sparing therapies that address disease pathogenesis.
- Self-reported use of opioids in the most severely affected patients living with DM has not been appreciated.

Disclosures

The work presented here was sponsored by Priovant Therapeutics.

References

- Dalakas MC et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.*
- Connors GR et al., *Chest.*
- Liu Y et al., *Oncol. Lett.*