ABSTRACT

Objectives: To value health resource utilisation and productivity losses in DESIR, a longitudinal French cohort of 708 patients with early spondyloarthritis (SpA) enrolled between 2007 and 2010, and identify factors associated with costs in the first 3 years of follow-up.

Methods: Self-reported clinical data from DESIR and French public data were used to value health resource utilisation and productivity losses in 2013 Euros. Factors associated with costs, including and excluding biological drugs, were identified in generalised linear models using the generalised estimating equations algorithm to account for repeated observations over participants.

Results: The mean (±SD) annual cost per patient was €5004±6870 in year 1, decreasing to €4961±7457 in year 3. Patients who never received a biologic had mean 3-year total costs of €4789±6022 compared to €38 206±19 829 among those who received a biologic. Factors associated with increased total costs were peripheral arthritis (rate ratio (RR) 1.19; 95% CI 1.04 to 1.37; p<0.0001), time on biologics (RR 1.23 per month; 1.21, 1.24; p<0.0001), and average BASFI score (RR 1.18/10 point increase; 1.15, 1.25; p<0.0001). Factors associated with increased costs excluding biologics were baseline age (RR 1.10 per 5 year increase; 1.05, 1.16; p<0.0001), peripheral arthritis (RR 1.20; 1.02, 1.40; p<0.0133), time on biologics (RR 1.04 per month; 1.02, 1.05; p<0.0001), and average BASDAI score (RR 1.21 per 10 point increase; 1.16, 1.25; p<0.0001).

Conclusions: In addition to biologics, factors like age, peripheral arthritis and disease activity independently increase SpA-related costs. This study may serve as a benchmark for cost of illness among patients with early SpA in the biologic era.

INTRODUCTION

Spondyloarthritis (SpA) is a family of chronic rheumatic diseases that includes ankylosing spondylitis (AS), psoriatic spondyloarthritis (PsA), reactive SpA, SpA with inflammatory bowel disease and undifferentiated SpA.1 In its early phases, SpA is often undifferentiated, and corresponds to the concept of inflammatory back pain (IBP), the key feature of the disease.2 To date, most economic studies of SpA have examined outcomes among patients with AS or PsA specifically, and have not included patients with other SpA subtypes or with early SpA symptoms that are still evolving. A severe form of SpA, AS has been shown to cause significant pain, functional disability and loss of mobility.3 In turn, these physical outcomes are associated with substantial health resource utilisation and work productivity loss among patients with AS.4 5

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

▸ Spondyloarthritis leads to healthcare costs as well as productivity loss, the latter having been shown to be the most significant cost driver. However, there is a lack of cost-of-illness studies among patients with early SpA in the biologics era.

What does this study add?

▸ In the biologic era, medication is the greatest cost driver among patients with SpA, exceeding productivity loss. Other factors like age, peripheral arthritis and functional ability are independently associated with total costs. In a cohort of patients with early SpA using biologics for less than 3 years, biologic use was associated with increased costs outside of biologics.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

▸ This study identifies factors associated with SpA-related costs in the biologic era, potentially pointing towards priority areas for biologics use and providing a new benchmark for cost of illness among patients with early SpA.
In 2012, a systematic review identified 15 economic studies of SpA conducted worldwide since 2002, nine of which evaluated health resource utilisation and work productivity loss. The median cost of health resource utilisation in 2012 US dollars was $3764 per patient per year, compared to a median cost of productivity loss of $4999.6 More recently, biological TNF blockers have been made available for the treatment of moderate to severe SpA, increasing the cost of illness compared to previous years in which non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) were the only available drug therapy.7

The objective of this study was to value health resource utilisation and productivity losses among patients in the DESIR cohort,8 a longitudinal, multicentre study of early SpA in France. We further aimed to determine factors associated with total costs and with costs excluding biologics (‘non-biologic costs’) among DESIR patients.

METHODS
Participants
The DESIR cohort9 includes 708 patients aged 18–50 with early IBP lasting more than 3 months but less than 5 years, and suggestive of SpA according to the rheumatologists’ assessment (score ≥5 on a 0–10 Numerical Rating Scale where 0=not suggestive and 10=very suggestive). Patients were required to fulfil the Calin10 or Berlin11 IBP criteria. Patients with a definitive diagnosis of non-SpA back pain, a history of previous biological TNF-blocker use, or conditions that could affect informed consent and/or compliance (eg, alcoholism, psychiatric disorders) were excluded. All patients attended their baseline study visit between October 2007 and May 2010. Follow-up visits collecting self-report questionnaire data occurred every 6 months in the first 2 years and every year thereafter, and covered the health resource use since the previous visit. Our analyses included the first 3 years of follow-up, that is, baseline plus follow-up visits at months 6, 12, 18, 24, 36. Data up to month 12 were from the DESIR database locked in February 2014, and data from months 18 to 36 from that locked in April 2015.

Costing methods
Our analysis estimated the total cost from the societal perspective (all payers combined) of all-cause health resource utilisation, specifically health practitioner visits, hospitalisations (including emergency room visits and surgeries), medical workups, and medications), and work productivity losses. Although we aimed to include as many societal costs as possible, other patient out-of-pocket costs (eg, transportation, devices, caregiver expenses and other costs sometimes termed ‘non-medical’) were not included.

Valuing health resource use
Detailed costing methods are described in online supplementary tables S1–S4. Unit costs for health practitioner visits were estimated by adding base tariffs from the French National Health Insurance12 to the average cost of extra billings based on data from the IRDES (Institut de Recherche et de Documentation en Economie de la Santé)13 Eco-Santé database.14 Data on medical workups included laboratory analyses on blood and urine and functional/diagnostic tests. On the basis of clinical expertise, the cost of blood tests was estimated assuming the following standard laboratory analyses among patients with SpA: erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR); C-reactive protein (CRP); haemogram including platelets; thrombocytes; transaminases; creatinine; and creatinine clearance. Blood collection was valued at 15 min of nurse care; the unit cost of blood tests was the cost of analysis plus the cost of collection as per the French public insurance fee schedule. Urine tests were assumed to include urine protein only and no collection fee was applied. The following tests were attributed a single standard cost: mammography, MRI, bone densitometry, scintigraphy, respirometry, colonoscopy and fibroscopy. For X-rays, ultrasounds, scans and ‘other exams’, free-text data were reviewed individually and assigned specific examination codes which were linked to unit costs.

Data on medications included NSAIDs, DMARDs (conventional synthetic—csDMARDs—or biologic—bDMARD), corticosteroids (oral, intramuscular, intra-articular and intravenous) and analgesics. For abatacept, infliximab and certolizumab, prices per milligram were derived from list prices in France using the Vidal dictionary.15 For all other drugs, cost data from the French public drug program16 were used to derive a price per milligram for each drug. Drugs were valued by multiplying price per milligram by number of milligrams per day by number of days of use (except injectable corticoids, which were valued by multiplying price per milligram by number of milligrams in the reported number of injections). Where dose data were missing, standard dosages were imputed taking into account the patient’s weight where applicable. For infliximab only, a standard cost for administration in day hospital was applied every 6 weeks for the duration of the therapy.

Data on hospitalisations were assigned a diagnosis or act code and linked to Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) codes using 2012 data from the French national agency for hospital information (ATIH, ‘Agence Technique de l’Information sur l’Hospitalisation’).17 Selected DRG were then linked to costs using 2012 ATIH data.16 The base-case analysis used the 6-digit DRG selected as the best fit; sensitivity analyses were performed using DRG sharing the same first five digits as the best-fit DRG (see online supplementary table S3). All unit costs were adjusted to 2013 Euros based on the Consumer Price Index18 and multiplied by frequency of use.

Valuing work productivity loss
Data on patients’ profession were collected in eight categories (table 1). Average daily wage data were obtained...
Monte Carlo Markov Chain (MCMC) multiple imputation was used to impute missing cost and clinical data. For handling missing clinical and cost data, age and sex were adjusted for, and daily wages were obtained. Wages were not further adjusted. The distribution of the DESIR cohort was compared to that estimated by public data sources. The age and sex category over the entire population of French workers as per period by the average daily wage by professional category was calculated.

Highest level of education:
- High school or less: 286 (40.4%)
- Post-secondary school: 418 (59%)
- ...
backward stepwise manner, beginning with all variables and removing those that were not associated with the outcome at \( p < 0.05 \) to increase goodness of fit based on the QIC. All analyses were performed using SAS 9.4.

### RESULTS

#### Patient characteristics

At baseline, the mean age of patients was 33.7 ± 8.6 years and mean disease duration was 1.5 ± 0.8 years. Just under half of the patients were male (46.2%) and the majority were Caucasian (89.6%) (table 1). Most patients were HLA-B27-positive (57.9%). The mean BASDAI score (on 100) at baseline was 44.7 ± 20.0 and the mean BASFI score was 30.5 ± 22.8. The most common extrarheumatological manifestations were psoriasis (15.8%) and uveitis (8.5%). At baseline, 286 patients satisfied the Assessment of SpondyloArthritis international Society (ASAS imaging criteria (40.4%) and 404 the ASAS clinical criteria (57.1%); 486 patients satisfied one or the other (68.6%). Table 1 shows the characteristics of patients by imaging status, that is, X-ray damage alone (7.2%), MRI inflammation (13.8%); X-ray damage and MRI inflammation (18.6%), neither (56.9%); a total of 24 patients had no data available to describe imaging status. Attendance at follow-up visits declined over time: of the 708 patients enrolled at baseline, 704 attended the 6-month visit, 698 the 12-month visit, 691 the 18-month visit, 692 the 24-month visit, and 631 the 36-month visit.

#### Costs

##### Health resource utilisation

Table 2 shows the estimated costs of health resource utilisation and productivity losses among all DESIR patients over 3 years. Medication was the largest cost component in all years, representing over 50% of all costs in all years. The absolute mean cost of medication increased from €2680.2 ± 5339.6 in year 1 to €3339.2 ± 6224.1 in year 2 to €3396.3 ± 6476.5 in year 3. The proportion of patients incurring costs from biologics was approximately a quarter each year. The cost of biologics accounted for approximately 95% of medication costs each year.

Health practitioner visits, the second largest cost component of health resource utilisation in all years, declined from €733.2 ± 788.9 in year 1 to €615.0 ± 783.4 in year 2 and €481.0 ± 676.2 in year 3. Hospitalisation costs were incurred by a quarter to a fifth of patients, representing under 10% of costs in each year. The mean hospitalisation cost per patient was €498.4 ± 1318.9 in year 1, €526.2 ± 1325.7 in year 2 and €423.3 ± 1100.8 in year 3. Medical workups were consistently the smallest component of health resource utilisation, never exceeding 5% of yearly costs.

##### Productivity losses

Approximately a third of patients (30.1%) incurred productivity losses in year 1; this decreased to a quarter of patients in year 2 (23.4%) and year 3 (24.4%). The mean cost of productivity losses was €843.4 ± 2899.1 in...
year 1, €768.9±3368.0 and €497.0±1951.0 in year 3. In year 1, productivity losses represented 16.8% of total costs, compared to 14.1% of total costs in year 2 and 10.0% of total costs in year 3.

**Total costs**

The mean annual total cost per patient was €5004.1±6870.2 in year 1, €5444.1±7936.9 in year 2 and €4960.6±7457.4 in year 3. Mean annual total costs rose with biologic use: patients who did not receive a biologic had mean total costs of €1867.9±3056.6 in year 1, €1628.2±3090.3 in year 2 and €1292.9±2059.6 in year 3, compared to €11 736.4±7882.6 in year 1, €13 635.4±8915.1 in year 2 and €12 833.9±8667.4 in year 3 among patients who received a biologic. In all years, biologics represented over 50% of total costs, up to 66.3% in year 3. Overall, the mean 3-year total cost among patients was €15 408.7±19 793.5. Patients who never received a biologic had mean 3-year total costs of €4789.04±6021.8 compared to €38 205.74±19 829.3 among those who received a biologic. The estimated total costs in the cohort over 3 years amounted to €10 909 399.9±19 574.0.

Of this, patients who received a biologic accounted for an estimated €8 396 291.6±4860.9 or 78.8% of all costs in the cohort. Figure 1 compares the trends in costs over the study period overall and for patients who received and did not receive a biologic.

**Factors associated with costs**

**Total costs**

In the final model (table 3), each month of biologics use was associated with a 23% increase (rate ratio (RR): 1.23; 95% CI 1.21 to 1.24) in total costs. The presence of peripheral arthritis at baseline was associated with a 19% increase (RR: 1.19; 95% CI 1.04 to 1.37) in total costs, while every 10-point increase in the average BASFI score was associated with an 18% increase (RR: 1.18; 95% CI 1.15 to 1.22). Although absolute costs were higher in year 2 than year 1 (table 4), when adjusting for time on biologics, costs in years 2 and 3 were significantly lower than in year 1 (table 3). Imaging status was not significantly associated with total costs and was excluded from the final model (figure 2).

**Cost excluding biologics**

In the final model (table 3), each month of biologics use was associated with a 4% increase (RR: 1.04; 95% CI 1.02 to 1.05) in non-biologic costs. The presence of peripheral arthritis at baseline was associated with a 20% increase (RR: 1.20; 95% CI 1.02, 1.40) in non-biologics costs; every 10-point increase in the average BASDAI score was associated with a 21% increase in non-biologic costs (RR: 1.21; 95% CI 1.16 to 1.25). Every 5-year increase in age was associated with a 10% increase (RR: 1.10; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.16) in non-biologic costs, while males had 31% less costs relative to females (RR: 0.69; 95% 0.58 to 0.81). Imaging status was not significantly associated with costs excluding biologics and was excluded from the final model.

**DISCUSSION**

This study described costs related to health resource utilisation and work productivity losses among patients with early SpA over 3 years. Our findings reflect the cost impact of biologics, which represented by far the largest cost component among DESIR patients. In the prebiologic era among patients with AS, work productivity loss was observed to account for the majority of total costs, for example, from 62% of total annual costs among patients with AS in Hong Kong to 74% of total annual costs among patients with AS in the UK. In our study, an analysis of patients with early SpA in the biologic era, productivity loss may be expected to represent a lower proportion of costs given patients’ better functional status and higher drug costs; that said, productivity loss costs among DESIR patients still represented between 10% and 17% of annual costs over the study period. In terms of absolute costs, work productivity loss costs among DESIR patients (which ranged from €845 in year one to €497 in year 3) are consistent with those in a Dutch cohort of patients with early SpA (approximately €422 over 1 year). We note that our estimates of productivity loss costs are conservative: we did not calculate the costs of presenteeism, that is, the cost of reduced performance at work, which is another potentially important source of costs.

Currently, there is increased interest in non-radiographic axial SpA, defined as SpA in the absence of definite sacroiliac changes on X-ray, which includes both patients who satisfy only the clinical criteria for SpA and those with active inflammation in the sacroiliac joints visible only on MRI. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first longitudinal study of patients with SpA that has explored the impact of radiographic damage on cost, distinguishing between damage on X-Ray with or without MRI inflammation. Interestingly,
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Rate ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>Estimate lower bound</th>
<th>Estimate upper bound</th>
<th>Min. estimate</th>
<th>Max. estimate</th>
<th>Minimum rate ratio</th>
<th>Maximum rate ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total costs</strong></td>
<td>Age at baseline (every 5-year increase)</td>
<td>1.06 (1.02 to 1.11)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.102</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.07</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Male vs female</td>
<td>0.75 (0.65 to 0.87)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>−0.287</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>−0.432</td>
<td>−0.142</td>
<td>−0.304</td>
<td>−0.265</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time on biologics (in months)</td>
<td>1.23 (1.21 to 1.24)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.205</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.195</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>0.205</td>
<td>0.205</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 2 vs year 1</td>
<td>0.89 (0.78 to 1.01)</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>−0.119</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>−0.244</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>−0.125</td>
<td>−0.114</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.89</td>
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<td>Year 3 vs year 1</td>
<td>0.71 (0.63 to 0.81)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>−0.339</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>−0.462</td>
<td>−0.217</td>
<td>−0.367</td>
<td>−0.321</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average BASFI score (every 10-point increase)</td>
<td>1.18 (1.15 to 1.22)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.164</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of peripheral arthritis at baseline</td>
<td>1.19 (1.04 to 1.37)</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.318</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.22</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-biologic costs</strong></td>
<td>Age at baseline (every 5-year increase)</td>
<td>1.10 (1.05 to 1.16)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.11</td>
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<td>Male vs female</td>
<td>0.69 (0.58 to 0.81)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>−0.377</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>−0.548</td>
<td>−0.206</td>
<td>−0.398</td>
<td>−0.349</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.71</td>
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<td>Time on biologics (in months)</td>
<td>1.04 (1.02 to 1.05)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.052</td>
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<td>0.038</td>
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<td>Year 2 vs year 1</td>
<td>0.87 (0.75 to 1.00)</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>−0.143</td>
<td>0.073</td>
<td>−0.286</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>−0.151</td>
<td>−0.139</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.87</td>
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<td>Year 3 vs year 1</td>
<td>0.72 (0.63 to 0.83)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>−0.327</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>−0.470</td>
<td>−0.184</td>
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<td>−0.301</td>
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<td>Average BASDAI score (every 10-point increase)</td>
<td>1.21 (1.16 to 1.25)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.224</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.21</td>
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<td>Presence of peripheral arthritis at baseline</td>
<td>1.20 (1.02 to 1.40)</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.338</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>1.18</td>
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Table 4  Health resource use and productivity loss costs in 2013 Euros by year of follow-up and biologics use

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<tr>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Resource component</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Year 2</th>
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<th>Three-year total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% patients with costs</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>Mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>All patients (n=708)</td>
<td>Health practitioners*</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>676</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medical workups†</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>234</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Biologics</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>5322</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>6202</td>
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<td>All drugs</td>
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<td>2989</td>
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<td>All costs excluding biologics</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2489</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>1228</td>
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<td>2239</td>
<td>4159</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>2718</td>
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<td>Ever received a biologic (n=225)</td>
<td>Health practitioners*</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>909</td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>886</td>
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<td>Medical workups†</td>
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<td>324</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>245</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>3057</td>
<td>850</td>
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<td>566</td>
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<td>1293</td>
<td>2060</td>
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*Health practitioners include physicians and other allied health professionals (nurse, physiotherapist, osteopath, etc).
†Medical workups include blood and urine tests, X-ray, ultrasound, scanner, MRI, bone densitometry, sctigraphy, respirometry, colonoscopy, mammography and fibroscopy.
while preventing progression to radiographic SpA remains a high priority from the clinical perspective, we found no significant independent effect of imaging status on total costs or costs excluding biologics.

In this study, the most significant cost component was biologic drugs, and patients who ever received a biologic accounted for over 75% of total costs in the cohort. While this was not surprising, the finding that approximately a quarter of DESIR patients had received a biologic by the 6-month visit (biologics use at baseline was not permitted) was higher than anticipated, suggesting that biologics use was already relatively common even among patients with early SpA in 2010. Whether biologics provide good value for money is being explored in a separate study, which considers the impact of biologics on health-related quality of life. Our study also found peripheral arthritis, age and functional ability to be related to total costs, indicating subgroups where biologic use may be prioritised. In this study, we found that, in the first 3 years, treatment with biologics leads to increased costs in other health resource use domains, not a reduction as is sometimes expected; follow-up is needed to determine whether this trend holds over a longer period.

This study has some limitations. The DESIR cohort includes only patients with early SpA in France between 2007 and 2014; the results cannot necessarily be generalised to patients with SpA with more advanced disease or in other settings at other times. Indeed, it is unknown whether similarly high rates of biologic use exist among patients with early SpA in other countries; another recently established early SpA cohort (‘SPACE’) is ongoing in the Netherlands, but to the best of our knowledge the prevalence of biologics use in this cohort has not as yet been reported. A recent Canadian study of patients with SpA seen clinically between 2003 and 2014 found that 48% had been treated with a biologic, yet the mean disease duration (8 years) was much longer in this sample than in DESIR. Generalisable to patients with early SpA in France, our findings will allow for future comparisons with other cohorts of patients with early SpA, as well as the observation of trends within DESIR over time.

In terms of costing methods employed, we did not include non-SpA-related drugs, transportation or presenteeism, or include other patient out-of-pocket costs. Attendance declined over time and data imputation was required. Resource utilisation was self-reported and the potential exists for either underreported or overreported utilisation. In order to exclude the excess resource utilisation associated with study participation, we excluded the baseline visit from cost estimates. However, study participation could have also resulted in underestimation of resource utilisation following the baseline visit, if study visits replaced normal resource utilisation but were not reported as such. Finally, work productivity losses were estimated using self-reported workdays lost (rather than hours lost) and average daily wages by professional category, estimated from the entire population of French workers. We used profession-specific daily wages and did not further adjust wages for age and sex, although there are small differences in the age and sex distribution in DESIR compared to the French working population from which income data were derived (48% female and 77% aged 25–54 among French workers vs 54% female and 81% aged 25–54 in DESIR). By not adjusting for the 6% higher proportion of females in DESIR, it could be argued that we have slightly overvalued productivity losses, as daily wages among females in France are lower than among males; however, we note that wage inequality functions more generally to minimise the value of productivity loss. Although our valuation method provides a good estimate of productivity losses, we acknowledge that a greater level of accuracy could be achieved with direct self-report data on wage and productivity losses expressed in hourly terms. Despite these limitations, our findings are consistent with another recent description of patients with early SpA and reflect patterns of health resource utilisation and work productivity loss within one of the largest early SpA cohorts to date.

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Spondyloarthritis

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Contributors SH collected the economic data, cleaned and merged the clinical and economic data sets, undertook the costing methods described, developed the economic models, and drafted the manuscript. DG led the data management effort, provided expert statistical input (both theoretical and in computer programming), and designed the economic models. NB made substantial contributions to the development of methods, economic aspects of model development, and the interpretation of results. PR made substantial contributions to the conception of the work and acquisition of data. MD made substantial contributions to the conception of the work, the acquisition of data, clinical aspects of model development, and the interpretation of results. AA made substantial contributions to the design of the work, economic aspects of model development, and the interpretation of results. BF led the development of costing methods, the conception and design of the work, and contributed substantially to the acquisition of data, model development and the interpretation of results. All authors reviewed the work and revised it critically for important intellectual content. All authors give final approval of the version published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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