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Observational Study

**Golimumab in real-world practice in patients with ulcerative colitis:
Twelve-month results**

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Abstract**BACKGROUND**

The introduction of biologics has revolutionized the management of the chronic inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis (UC), with many patients experiencing significant improvements not only in their symptoms but in other outcomes relevant to individuals and society as a whole. In Germany, there are no prospective data > 3 mo that assess the work productivity, daily activities and quality of life (QoL) of patients with moderate-to-severe UC treated with golimumab.

AIM

To assess change in work productivity, capacity for daily activities and QoL in UC patients treated with golimumab in Germany.

METHODS

The validated Work Productivity Activity Impairment (WPAI) Questionnaire was used to analyze the change in work productivity, the capacity for daily activities after three months (primary endpoint) and disease specific and health related QoL (HRQoL) up to 1 year (secondary endpoints). The changes in work productivity and activity impairment were evaluated every three months until month twelve compared to baseline. Disease-specific and health-related QoL

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were assessed with the inflammatory bowel disease questionnaire and with the short-form 12 health survey questionnaire (SF-12).

RESULTS

This prospective non-interventional study included 287 patients. The analysis population was comprised of 282 patients who had completed at least two visits. At baseline, 61% of patients had moderate UC and 18% had severe UC. Furthermore, 75% of patients worked full-time or part-time at baseline. A total of 212 patients who were employed at the start of the study (employed population) were evaluated for the primary endpoint. Golimumab significantly reduced all WPAI sub-scores compared to baseline after three, six, nine and twelve months after the start of treatment ($P < 0.0001$). In addition, disease-specific QoL and HRQoL, as measured by the SF-12 questionnaire, improved significantly with golimumab at all evaluation times ($P < 0.0001$ in each case *vs* baseline).

CONCLUSION

Treatment of moderate-to-severe UC with golimumab leads to significant improvements in patient's work productivity, daily activity and QoL over twelve months.

Key words: Ulcerative colitis; Quality of life; Work productivity; Non-interventional study; Golimumab; Work Productivity Activity Impairment (WPAI) Questionnaire

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Core tip: Systematic reviews indicate that ulcerative colitis (UC) causes a significant socioeconomic burden, but prospective studies are scarce. The aim of this study is to evaluate the changes in work productivity and quality of life (QoL) of UC patients in Germany treated with the human monoclonal tumor necrosis factor alpha antibody golimumab in order to assess the specific benefit of this treatment option. This prospective non-interventional study included 287 patients. Based on these data we were able to show that treatment of moderate-to-severe UC with golimumab leads to significant improvements in patient's work productivity, daily activity and QoL over twelve months.

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INTRODUCTION

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract [inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)] with a peak onset between ages 15 and 30 years^[1,2]. The main features are mucosal inflammation, which spreads proximally from the rectum, and the development of extensive superficial ulcerations^[3]. The symptoms include recurrent episodes of bloody diarrhea with excretion of liquid bloody stools several times daily, a strong urge to defecate, abdominal pain, incontinence, weight loss and general malaise. In about 50%-80% of patients, UC follows a relapsing course with variable disease activity. In a further 15%-30% of patients it is difficult to achieve permanent remission^[4]. Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is severely impaired in moderate-to-severe UC. In addition, a negative association between HRQoL on the one hand and unemployment, sick days and claiming of disability pensions on the other, is described in patients with IBD^[5]. Most perturbing is that the risk of work disability is highest among the youngest patients, when pioneering career steps generally need to be taken^[6].

The early disease onset of UC with frequent hospitalizations as well as extraintestinal manifestations is associated with high utilization of health services^[7]. UC patients often suffer from a significant impairment in their quality of life (QoL) and an overall poor general condition due to chronic recurrent disease. In addition to

gastrointestinal symptoms, this also includes disturbances in social interaction, sleep and emotional behavior. The majority of patients also suffer from concentration problems; the lower working speed and lower productivity can lead to problems in the workplace. Incapacity for work is in turn associated with lower QoL and a higher rate of depressive and anxious symptoms, which further worsen functional status^[8]. Many UC patients require continuous or intermittent treatment. Achieving and sustaining at least partial remission might help to improve the patient's functional status and ability to work^[9].

Systematic reviews indicate that UC causes significant socioeconomic burden^[10,11]. Long-term analyses by the European Collaborative Study on IBD over a 10-year period show large differences in the annual direct costs per patient for Europe depending, among other things, on geographical location, therapy practice, hospitalization duration and disease duration^[12]. It is therefore necessary, not only for quality assurance of medical interventions, to evaluate the use of medical services in a health care system specific, naturalistic setting, including health economic endpoints^[13]. Several studies show that biologic treatment of patients with IBD affects both the direct and indirect costs of healthcare^[14,15]. For example, a profound assessment of the healthcare costs and productivity losses in a large cohort of IBD patients revealed that productivity losses accounted for 39% of the total costs in patients with UC^[15].

The primary aim of UC therapy is to rapidly achieve clinical remission and maintain long-term steroid-free clinical and endoscopic remission^[16]. Anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha (anti-TNF α) therapy offers a way of escalating treatment to induce and gradually maintain remission in UC. The current S3 UC guideline of the German Society for Gastroenterology, Digestive and Metabolic Diseases recommends the use of thiopurines or anti-TNF α antibodies (in the case of infliximab in combination with thiopurine where appropriate), vedolizumab or tofacitinib in patients with steroid dependent UC^[16]. The human monoclonal TNF α antibody golimumab is indicated for the treatment of moderately to severely active UC in adult patients who have responded insufficiently to conventional therapy or who have an intolerance of or contraindication to such therapies^[17].

Until now, there have been few data on how anti-TNF α therapy affects work productivity in patients with moderate-to-severe UC. In particular, there are no systematic data on the use of golimumab in patients with moderate-to-severe UC in Germany, containing insight on outcome parameters, QoL and health economics.

The aim of the GO-CUTE study is to evaluate the changes in work productivity and QoL of UC patients treated with golimumab in Germany in order to assess the specific benefit of this treatment option. The analysis is presented after a treatment period of three months (primary endpoint), six, nine and twelve months.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and ethical considerations

The non-interventional, multicenter, prospective study GO-CUTE (project ID: MK8259-031) is conducted in fifty gastroenterological practices in Germany. Patients will be observed for 2 years. The presented analysis is based on full one-year data from the third interim analysis [March 21, 2014 (first patient first visit) to August 16, 2019 (last patient last visit)].

GO-CUTE complies with all legal and regulatory requirements for non-interventional studies, including EU Directive 2001/20/EC, and in accordance with Section 67(6) of the German Medicinal Products Act (AMG), it was notified to the Paul Ehrlich Institute, the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians, the Central Federal Association of Health Insurance Funds and the Association of Private Health Insurance Companies. In accordance with AMG Section 4 No.23, the treatment of the patients presented here followed exclusively the individual medical decision in daily practice. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants prior to study enrollment.

The observation plan and patient information of the GO-CUTE study were approved by the Institutional Review Board Ethics Committee of the Bavarian State Medical Association (Bayrische Landesärztekammer).

Study endpoints

The primary endpoint was evaluation of the changes in work productivity or activity impairment (WPAI) in month three (from baseline) compared to baseline in UC patients treated in Germany with golimumab in clinical practice using the WPAI questionnaire.

Secondary endpoints of the study were as follows: (1) Evaluation of the change in the short-form 12 health survey questionnaire (SF-12) in months three, six, nine, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four after baseline compared to baseline in UC patients treated in Germany with golimumab in clinical practice; and (2) Evaluation of the change in the IBD questionnaire (IBDQ) in months three, six, nine, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four after baseline compared to baseline in UC patients treated in Germany with golimumab in clinical practice.

Patients

The study included 287 patients aged ≥ 18 years with UC, diagnosed by a gastroenterologist, who were suitable for golimumab therapy in accordance with the approved product information and clinical standards.

The following patients were excluded: (1) Patients with a contraindication according to the current Simponi[®] Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC)^[17]; (2) Patients previously treated with golimumab; (3) Patients with previous biologic treatment whose treatment was changed due to a serious adverse event (SAE), an opportunistic infection or hypersensitivity reaction; and (4) Patients currently participating in another clinical trial (with the exception of register studies).

Treatment was carried out in accordance with the current Simponi[®] (golimumab) SmPC. Simponi[®] is approved in the European and is indicated for the treatment of moderately to severely active UC in adult patients who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy, including corticosteroids and 6-mercaptopurine or azathioprine, or who are intolerant of or have medical contraindications to such therapies. It is administered subcutaneously: (1) In the induction phase: golimumab 200 mg in week 0 and golimumab 100 mg in week 2; and (2) In the maintenance phase: in patients with body weight < 80 kg: 50 mg every 4 weeks; in patients with body weight ≥ 80 kg: 100 mg every four weeks. The dosages and times of subcutaneous administration were documented throughout the study.

Assessments

Work productivity: The validated WPAI questionnaire was used to analyze the primary endpoint. The WPAI is considered to be the psychometrically best validated instrument for determining health-related work productivity and is widely used^[18]. The WPAI has previously been studied and validated in various chronic inflammatory diseases, including in patients with IBD^[19,20]. In UC, it has proved its worth in randomized, controlled trials as well as in non-interventional observational studies^[21]. Changes in work productivity and the capacity for daily activities were evaluated in months three (Visit 1, V1), six (V2), nine (V3), and twelve (V4) compared to baseline. All four WPAI subscores^[22] were assessed: (1) Absence from work due to illness (absenteeism); (2) Reduced performance due to health problems (presenteeism); (3) Total work productivity impairment (TWPI); and (4) Daily activity based on general health problems or specific health problems. Patients were asked about a recall period of seven days.

SF-12: The HRQoL in UC patients was assessed using the SF-12 in months three, six, nine, and twelve after baseline. The SF-12 was developed as a shorter alternative to the more extensive SF-36, and can be used regardless of the patient's disease and age^[23]. The SF-12 includes twelve questions on physical and mental status [physical component score (PCS-12), and mental component score (MCS-12)] to assess the overall state of health and evaluate the ability to engage in moderate activities. Patients were asked about a recall period of four weeks.

IBDQ: Disease-specific QoL was assessed by the IBDQ^[24]. Systemic symptoms such as sleep disorders and fatigue (systemic symptoms), specific bowel functions [frequency of pain and cramps (bowel systems)], impairment in social activities (social function) and emotional consequences of the disease (emotional health) are recorded in thirty-two items. Patients were asked about a recall period of two weeks.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SAS version 9.4 (NC, United States). All data were expressed as mean \pm SD or as *n* and %. The primary analyses were carried out in the full analysis population (mITT) comprised of patients having data for at least two visits (*n* = 282). All patients who started treatment with golimumab were considered for analyses, regardless of whether they remained on golimumab at the time of evaluation.

For the WPAI, a one-sample *t* test for the change from baseline was used to compare the values obtained at months three, six, nine, and twelve (V1-V4), or the Wilcoxon signed rank test was used if the assumption of a normal distribution was

doubtful. All differences with a *P* value less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant and should be interpreted in an explorative manner. The statistical methods of this study were reviewed by Ulrich Elsasser, MedPharmTec GmbH, Munich, Germany.

RESULTS

Patient disposition

A total of 287 patients were included in the study. The mITT was comprised of 282 patients who had data from at least two visits. A total of 212 patients who were employed at the start of the study (mITT_e) were evaluated for the primary endpoint. The mITT and mITT_e populations were well balanced in terms of their demographic and disease-specific characteristics (Table 1). Table 2 shows the occupational status in the analysis and employed populations. Table 3 summarizes immune-modulating medications concomitant to golimumab in the analysis and employed populations.

Primary endpoint

From three months after the start of treatment up to twelve months after the start of treatment there was a significant reduction in all WPAI sub-scores compared to baseline (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test) with golimumab (Figure 1).

The mean value in the absenteeism sub-score as observed decreased after three months (V1) from 27.6% ± 37.7% to 10.3% ± 25.3% (mean change from baseline: -13.8% ± 38.8%; *P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test, Figure 1A). A quarter of patients achieved a reduction of at least 25%; 15% of patients did not record any improvement. After twelve months (V4), the mean difference compared to baseline was 19.9% ± 42.0% (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test). About 35% of patients achieved a reduction of at least 40%, and there was no improvement in 20% of patients.

The mean value in the presenteeism sub-score as observed decreased after three months (V1) from 45.3% ± 26.0% to 29.4% ± 25.1% (mean change from baseline: -14.9% ± 28.8%; *P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test, Figure 1B). A quarter of the patients achieved a reduction of at least 40%; 20% of patients did not record any improvement. After twelve months (V4), the mean difference compared to baseline was 22.5% ± 29.2% (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test). A quarter of the patients achieved a reduction of at least 50%; there was no improvement in 15% of patients.

The mean value in the TWPI sub-score as observed decreased after three months (V1) from 49.7% ± 27.7% to 31.9% ± 26.9% (mean change from baseline: -17.3 ± 32.3; *P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test, Figure 1C). About one fifth of the subjects reached a reduction of at least 45%, 30% of the subjects had no improvement. After twelve months (V4), the mean difference compared to baseline was 23.7% ± 30.8% (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test). About 35% of patients achieved a reduction of at least 40%, and there was no improvement in 20% of patients.

The mean value in the activity impairment sub-score as observed decreased after three months (V1) from 52.8% ± 26.9% to 36.3% ± 27.8% (mean change from baseline: 14.4 ± 28.5; *P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test, Figure 1D). A quarter of the patients achieved a reduction of at least 40%; 25% of patients did not record any improvement. After twelve months (V4), the mean difference compared to baseline was 27.5% ± 29.3% (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test). A quarter of the patients achieved a reduction of at least 55%; there was no improvement in 10% of patients.

Secondary endpoints

Significant improvements were also obtained in the secondary endpoints for disease-specific QoL, as measured by the IBDQ, as well as the HRQoL as measured by the SF-12, during treatment with golimumab (*P* < 0.0001 *vs* baseline; Wilcoxon signed rank test).

IBDQ: The average IBDQ score was 124.8 ± 35.8 points at baseline and 168.0 ± 32.3 points after 1 year (V4). This was equivalent to an increase of 42.3 ± 38.3 points. About 85% of participants achieved an improvement in their average IBDQ total score compared to baseline. The IBDQ total score improved by more than 50 points in 60% of participants. The significant improvement in the average IBDQ total score was already seen after three months (V1) with an increase of 26.5 ± 36.4 points, and in subsequent visits after six months (V2: 29.9 ± 36.7 points), nine months (V3: 34.8 ± 39.2 points) and after twelve months (V4: 43.3 ± 38.3 points). The difference from baseline in the total IBDQ score was statistically significant for all visits (*P* < 0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test, Figure 2).

SF-12: The mean SF-12 physical component score (PCS-12) increased continuously

Table 1 Demographic and disease-specific properties

	mITT (n = 282)	mITTe (n = 212)
Gender (male/female), %	47.2/52.8	47.6/52.4
Age (mean ± SD)	40.8 (± 13.9)	39.7 (± 12.1)
Marital status		
Single	116 (41.1)	88 (41.5)
Married/living together	156 (55.3)	117 (55.2)
Divorced	8 (2.8)	7 (3.3)
Widowed	2 (0.7)	-
Rectal bleeding		
No blood seen	95 (33.7)	68 (32.1)
Streaks of blood with stool less than half the time	81 (28.7)	55 (25.9)
Obvious blood with stool most of the time	81 (28.7)	69 (32.5)
Blood alone passes	25 (8.9)	20 (9.4)
Physician global assessment		
Normal	8 (2.8)	7 (3.3)
Mild disease	54 (19.1)	39 (18.4)
Moderate disease	173 (61.3)	131 (61.8)
Severe disease	47 (16.7)	35 (16.5)
Alcohol consumption (actual)		
Yes/no	142 (50.4)/140 (49.6)	114 (53.8)/98 (46.2)
Concomitant disease		
Yes/no	121 (42.9)/161 (57.1)	82 (38.7)/130 (61.3)
Frequency of alcohol consumption		
Occasional	117 (82.4)	95 (83.3)
Once a week	11 (7.7)	10 (8.8)
Several times a week	9 (6.3)	5 (4.4)
Daily	5 (3.5)	4 (3.5)
Nicotine consumption (actual)		
Yes/no	28 (9.9)/254 (90.1)	22 (10.4)/190 (89.6)
Abuse of other substances		
Yes/no	1 (0.4)/281 (99.6)	1 (0.5)/281 (99.5)
Cannabis	1 (100)	1 (100.0)

Data are shown as *n* (%), except where otherwise mentioned. mITT: Total analysis population; mITTe: Employed analysis population.

from 43.1 ± 8.7 points at baseline (V0) to 48.7 ± 7.2 points after 1 year (V4). This corresponded to an average difference of 6.1 ± 8.9 points (median 5.9, range -13.6 to 36.5). The significant improvement in the mean PCS-12 was firstly seen after three months (V1) with an increase of 3.3 ± 8.3 points, and in subsequent visits after six months (V2: 3.9 ± 8.3 points) and nine months (V3: 4.8 ± 9.7 points). The difference from baseline in the PCS12 score was statistically significant for all visits ($P < 0.0001$; Wilcoxon signed rank test, [Figure 3](#)).

The mean SF-12 mental component score (MCS-12) increased continuously from 39.7 ± 10.1 points at baseline (V0) to 46.4 ± 9.0 points after 1 year (V4). This corresponded to an average difference of 6.5 ± 10.8 points (median 6.3, range -24.1 to 31.9). The significant improvement in the mean MCS-12 was firstly seen after three months (V1) with an increase of 4.2 ± 10.1 points, and in subsequent visits after six months (V2: 4.7 ± 10.5 points) and nine months (V3: 5.1 ± 11.7 points). The difference from baseline in the MCS-12 score was statistically significant for all visits ($P < 0.0001$; Wilcoxon signed rank test, [Figure 3](#)).

DISCUSSION

In this prospective study, we showed that golimumab leads to a significant improvement in work productivity, daily activity and QoL in UC patients after three

Table 2 Occupational status

	mITT (n = 282)	mITTe (n = 212)
Occupational status		
Employed (full time)	172 (61.0)	172 (81.1)
Employed (part time)	39 (13.8)	39 (18.4)
Retired	13 (4.6)	1 (0.5) ¹
Full reduced	12 (4.3)	
Not working	46 (16.3)	
Part time employment due to		
Ulcerative colitis	7 (17.9)	7 (17.9)
Other reason	32 (82.1)	32 (82.1)
Full reduced due to		
Ulcerative colitis	8 (66.7)	N/A
Other reason	4 (33.3)	N/A

¹One subject who stated “retired” on the electronic case report form was included, because she had entries in the work productivity and activity impairment. It was assumed that this subject actually worked part-time. Data are shown as n (%). mITT: Total analysis population; mITTe: Employed analysis population; N/A: Not applicable.

months of golimumab induction. These benefits persisted for twelve months. Our data contribute to fulfilling the recent recommendation from a systematic literature review that WPAI should be used for measuring work outcomes in UC patients^[21].

Our results may illustrate that golimumab is able to restore patients' QoL; a well-accepted therapeutic goal beyond achieving induction and maintenance of remission^[25,26]. Furthermore, our study provides correlative data on QoL in a real world setting which were limited to date^[27,28]. Comparable to our data, a prospective multicenter study of golimumab effectiveness and QoL in a real-life population showed a marked improvement of QoL measured by IBDQ^[29]: From baseline (start of induction) to week eight and week thirty-two a significant IBDQ mean increase (32.9; mean value: 172; and 25.2, mean value 170; respectively) was observed ($P < 0.05$), respectively^[29]. In an interim analysis of a prospective cohort study from Sweden, QoL improved in golimumab treated patients, with a significant reduction in the overall short health scale score ($P = 0.04$)^[30]. To date, there have been no systematic data on subjectively-assessed outcome parameters, QoL and health economics regarding the use of golimumab in patients with moderate-to-severe UC in Germany.

Our data compare well to the non-interventional QUO-VADIS study that evaluated the health-economic aspects of anti-TNF α therapy for ankylosing spondylitis^[31]. This study, reporting on 963 ankylosing spondylitis patients, showed a gain in work productivity and activity and fewer disease-related absences in patients newly treated with golimumab or infliximab within six months of treatment^[31]. Evidence from randomized controlled trials is needed to directly evaluate WPAI's responsiveness to treatment.

To conclude, our study shows a strong WPAI's responsiveness of the treatment of moderate-to-severe UC with golimumab. Golimumab induction resulted in significant improvements in the work productivity, daily activity and QoL of patients over full treatment duration of 12 mo.

Table 3 Selected concomitant medications

	mITT (n = 282)	mITTe (n = 212)
Any medication	125 (44.3)	90 (42.5)
Corticosteroids	123 (43.6)	88 (41.5)
Thiopurines		
Azathioprin	4 (1.4)	4 (1.9)

Data are shown as n (%). mITT: Total analysis population; mITTe: Employed analysis population.

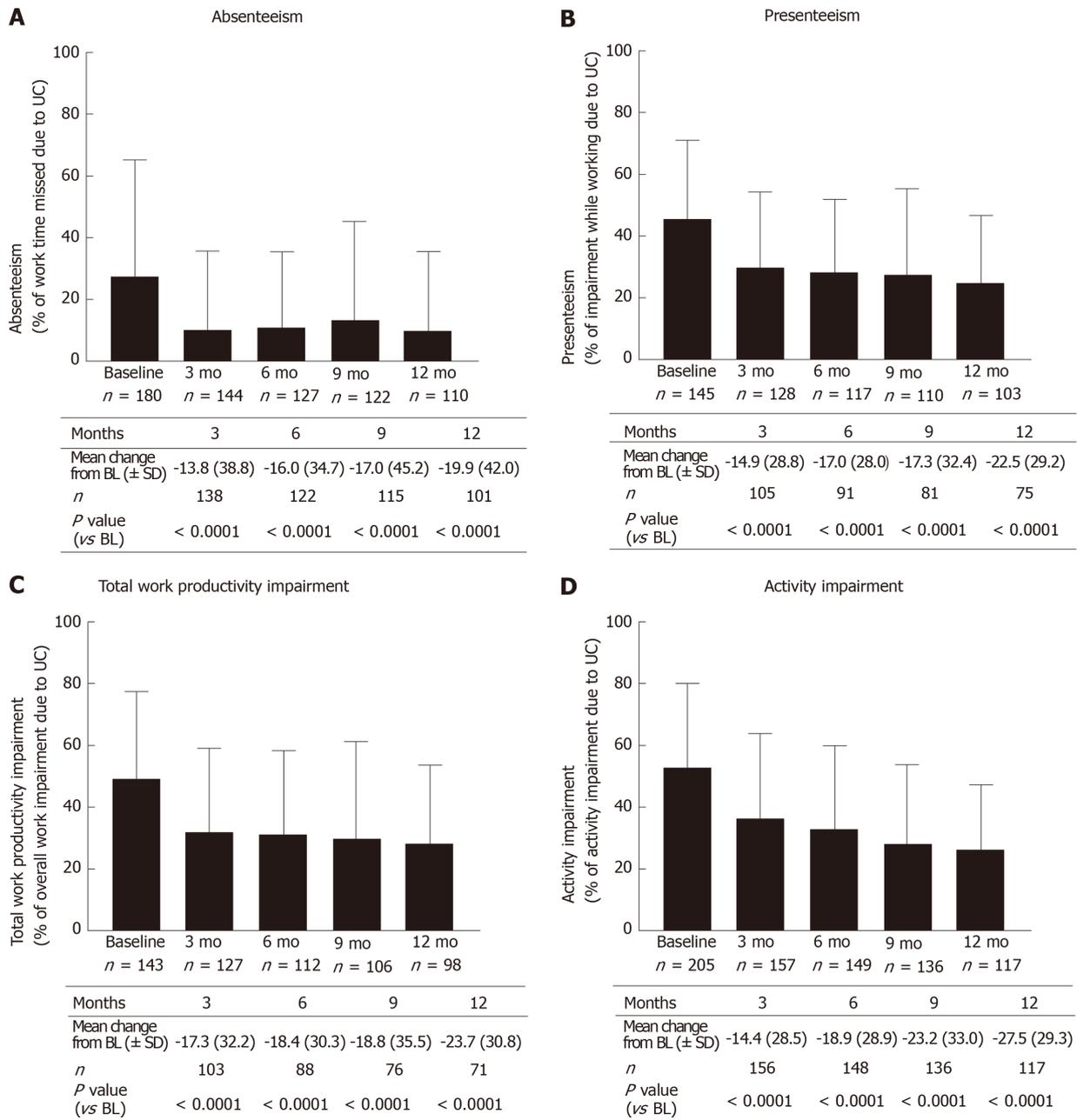


Figure 1 Overview of mean work productivity and activity impairment (WPAI) domain scores comparison vs baseline in patients employed at baseline (employed analysis population). A: Patients with absenteeism; B: Patients with presenteeism; C: Patients' work impairment; D: Patients' activity impairment. Bars represent the standard deviation. A significant reduction in all work productivity and activity impairment sub-scores after onset of golimumab therapy was detectable for each time point in comparison to baseline (for each visit $P < 0.0001$, Wilcoxon signed rank test). UC: Ulcerative colitis; BL: Baseline; n: Number of patients; SD: Standard deviation.

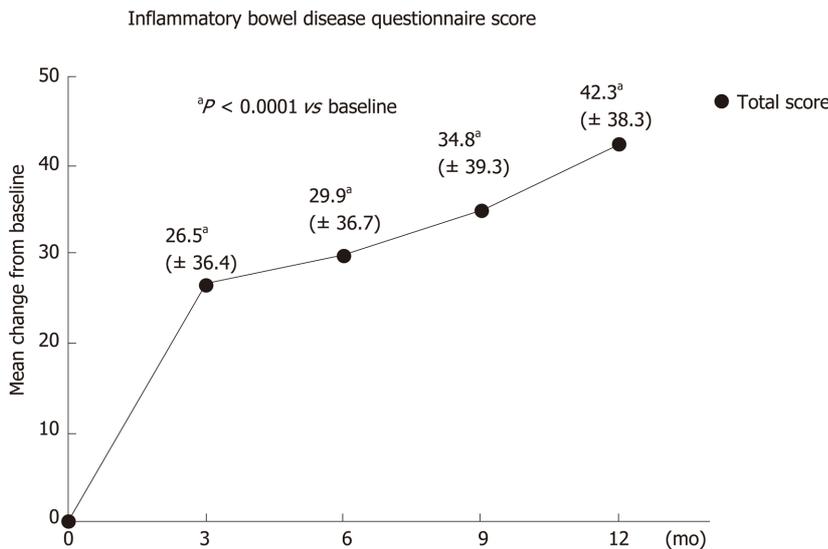


Figure 2 Inflammatory bowel disease questionnaire (IBDQ) score – change from baseline over time (total analysis population). The difference from baseline in the total IBDQ score was statistically significant for all visits (^a*P* < 0.0001, Wilcoxon signed rank test). Standard deviation is given in brackets.

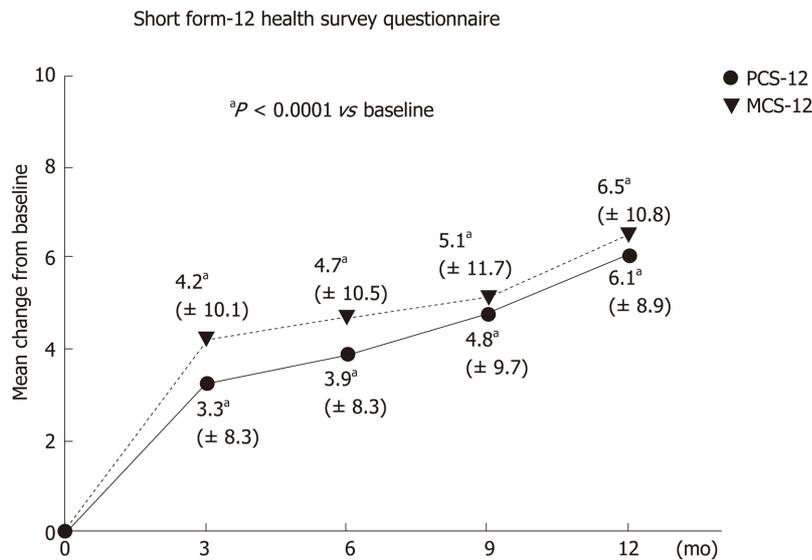


Figure 3 Short form-12 health survey questionnaire - physical component score (PCS-12) and short form-12 health survey questionnaire - mental component score (MCS-12) – change from baseline over time (total analysis population). The difference from baseline in the PCS-12 as well as in the MCS-12 was statistically significant for all visits (^a*P* < 0.0001, Wilcoxon signed rank test). Standard deviation is given in brackets. PCS-12: Short form-12 health survey questionnaire - physical component score; MCS-12: Short form-12 health survey questionnaire - mental component score.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Ulcerative colitis (UC) represents a chronic inflammatory bowel disease with recurrent episodes of debilitating symptoms leading to an impaired health-related quality of life (HRQoL), especially in those patients with moderate-to-severe UC. Besides HRQoL, in most of the patients, work productivity is negatively affected and an increased incapacity to work is reported due to UC. Therefore, UC causes additionally a substantial socioeconomic burden. Consequently, it is a considerable necessity to evaluate the impact of treatment options on work productivity and work life impairment. Golimumab, a human monoclonal tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) antibody is indicated to treat moderate-to-severe UC in adult patients without effective response to conventional therapies and its use has led to significant decrease of symptom burden in treated subjects.

Research motivation

Until now, it is rarely evaluated how anti-TNF α therapy affected work life in patients with

moderate-to-severe UC. In particular, there are no systematic data on the use of golimumab in patients with moderate-to-severe UC in Germany with regard to work life impairment, quality of life (QoL) and health economics.

Research objectives

The GO-CUTE study aimed to evaluate the changes in work productivity and HRQoL in UC patients treated with golimumab in Germany in order to assess the specific benefit of this treatment option. Changes in work productivity and the capacity for daily activities after three months represented the primary endpoint. The changes in HRQoL and disease specific QoL up to 1 year during golimumab treatment were defined as secondary endpoints.

Research methods

This non-interventional, observational, prospective study was conducted in fifty gastroenterological practices in Germany. Work productivity and activity impairment were analyzed using the validated Work Productivity Activity Impairment (WPAI) Questionnaire. Short-form 12 health survey questionnaire (SF-12) and inflammatory bowel disease questionnaire (IBDQ) were used to complete HRQoL and disease-specific QoL assessment.

Research results

Our results showed a significant reduction in all WPAI sub-scores after the start of treatment with golimumab for each time point (month three, six, nine and twelve) when compared to baseline data (for each visit $P < 0.0001$, Wilcoxon signed rank test). A quarter of patients achieved a reduction of at least 25% in the absenteeism sub-score and a reduction of at least 40% in the presenteeism sub-score after three months of golimumab treatment. After twelve months, in 80% of the subjects the absenteeism sub-score and in 85% of the patients the presenteeism sub-score was enhanced. Significant improvements were also detected for disease-specific QoL as well as for HRQoL during treatment with golimumab ($P < 0.0001$ vs baseline, Wilcoxon signed rank test) assessed by IBDQ and SF-12, respectively.

Research conclusions

The results of the GO CUTE study demonstrated that golimumab treatment in patients suffering from moderate-to-severe UC significantly improves both patient's work productivity and daily activity as well as HRQoL and disease-specific QoL. Furthermore, our data revealed that these benefits persisted over twelve months of treatment.

Research perspectives

We were able to show a strong responsiveness of the WPAI to the treatment of moderate-to-severe UC with golimumab, but evidence from randomized controlled trials is additionally needed for final conclusions.

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