NORMATIVE COMPARISON OF PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN NONINFECTIOUS INTERMEDIATE OR POSTERIOR UVEITIS

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PURPOSE: To compare vision-related functioning and health-related quality of life (HRQL) of patients with noninfectious intermediate or posterior uveitis to the US general population and normal-vision reference groups.

METHODS: Secondary analysis of HRQL data administered at baseline to patients with noninfectious intermediate or posterior uveitis, participating in a 26-week, multicenter, masked, randomized, sham-controlled trial of dexamethasone intravitreal implant (n=224). PRO measures included the NEI VFQ-25, SF-36®, SF-6D, and EQ-5D. SF-36 and SF-6D scores were compared to US general population samples using National Health Measurement Study (n=3844) and Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (n=955) data. EQ-5D scores were compared to the MEPS data. The VFQ-25 data were compared with published VFQ-25 scores from a normal-vision reference group (n=122).

RESULTS: Uveitis patients had significantly more impaired SF-36 Mental Component Summary scores and SF-6D scores compared to a general US population sample (P<.001). No significant differences were found for the Physical Component Summary scores and EQ-5D scores between the uveitis and general population samples. Based on the VFQ-25, compared with a normal-vision population, the uveitis sample had clinically significant impairments across all VFQ-25 subscales and the composite score, with all subscale score differences exceeding 10 points (P<.001).

CONCLUSIONS: Compared to the US general population and normal-vision reference groups, noninfectious intermediate or posterior uveitis results in meaningful reductions in mental health outcomes, HRQL, and vision-related functioning.