Background

- 796 patients enrolled across 89 sites
- 39 true/false questions about specific disease effects in the SGRQ

Methods

- Among those who were employed (55%, 38%, and 53% of biologic, mSCS, and HD ICS+ only recipients, respectively), WPAI scores were lower among those receiving mSCS therapy, likely a result of greater impairment among those receiving biologics and greater impairment among those receiving mSCS or HD ICS+ only therapy, likely a result of greater impairment among those receiving biologics and greater impairment among those receiving mSCS or HD ICS+ only therapy.

Conclusions

- The SGRQ was associated with the following:
  - Reduced health-related quality of life
  - Increased work productivity loss (absenteeism plus presenteeism)
  - Increased work impairment

Results

- Among the 39 true/false questions about specific disease effects in the SGRQ, the following were the most important (in descending order):
  - Treatment interferes with life
  - Cannot play sports
  - Cannot go to entertainment
  - Cannot walk up stairs
  - Cannot walk on uneven surfaces

Figure 1A

Table 1. Patient Demographics and Clinical Characteristics at Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential Area</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Exacerbations 12 months prior to enrollment</th>
<th>Omalizumab (N=796)</th>
<th>Other biologics (N=796)</th>
<th>mSCS (N=796)</th>
<th>HD ICS+ only (N=796)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33 (8)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. SGQR Domain Score Correlations

| Domain Score | r   | p     
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>-0.41</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. SGRQ Results

| Domain Score | Mean (SD) | p     
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>30 (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>30 (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30 (10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- The authors would like to thank the funding bodies who supported the study.

Figure 2. Bar chart showing the number of patient reported important activities for which patients reported difficulty

Figure 3. Percentage of patients reporting difficulty

Figure 4. Word cloud of patient-reported free text responses to the SGRQ prompt for “other activities that your respiratory problems may prevent you from doing.”

Figure 5. Comparison of patient SGRQ activity and symptom domain scores among those receiving biologic, mSCS, or HD ICS+ only therapy.

Figure 6. Percentage of patients reporting difficulty

Figure 7. WPAI results at enrollment according to treatment categories.

Figure 8. Comparison of patient SGRQ activity and symptom domain scores among those receiving biologic, mSCS, or HD ICS+ only therapy.