

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Prevalence of rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases and their impact on health-related quality of life, physical function and mental health in Portugal: results from EpiReumaPt—a national health survey

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To estimate the national prevalence of rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) in the adult Portuguese population and to determine their impact on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), physical function, anxiety and depression.

Methods: EpiReumaPt is a national health survey with a three-stage approach. First, 10 661 adult participants were randomly selected. Trained interviewers undertook structured face-to-face questionnaires that included screening for RMDs and assessments of health-related quality of life, physical function, anxiety and depression. Second, positive screenings for ≥ 1 RMD plus 20% negative screenings were invited to be evaluated by a rheumatologist. Finally, three rheumatologists revised all the information and confirmed the diagnoses according to validated criteria. Estimates were computed as weighted proportions, taking the sampling design into account.

Results: The disease-specific prevalence rates (and 95% CIs) of RMDs in the adult Portuguese population were: low back pain, 26.4% (23.3% to 29.5%); periarticular disease, 15.8% (13.5% to 18.0%); knee osteoarthritis (OA), 12.4% (11.0% to 13.8%); osteoporosis, 10.2% (9.0% to 11.3%); hand OA, 8.7% (7.5% to 9.9%); hip OA, 2.9% (2.3% to 3.6%); fibromyalgia, 1.7% (1.1% to 2.1%); spondyloarthritis, 1.6% (1.2% to 2.1%); gout, 1.3% (1.0% to 1.6%); rheumatoid arthritis, 0.7% (0.5% to 0.9%); systemic lupus erythematousus, 0.1% (0.1% to 0.2%) and polymyalgia rheumatica, 0.1% (0.0% to 0.2%). After multivariable adjustment, participants with RMDs had significantly lower EQ5D scores ($\beta=-0.09$; $p<0.001$) and higher HAQ scores ($\beta=0.13$; $p<0.001$) than participants without RMDs. RMDs were also

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

- Rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMD) are among the most common chronic non-communicable diseases.

What does this study add?

- EpiReumaPt is the first population-based study on rheumatic diseases in Portugal and we demonstrated that low back pain and osteoarthritis are the two most prevalent RMD.
- We have used the new ACR/EULAR classification criteria for RA and the ASAS criteria for SpA and found a prevalence of 0.7% for RA and 1.6% for SpA with similar proportion of males and females with the disease.
- RMDs patients have poorer quality of life, higher health consumption and significant mental health impairment as compared to non-RMDs subjects.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

- EpiReumaPt study emphasizes the burden of RMDs in Portugal and the need to increase RMD awareness.

significantly associated with the presence of anxiety symptoms (OR=3.5; $p=0.006$).

Conclusions: RMDs are highly prevalent in Portugal and are associated not only with significant physical function and mental health impairment but also with poor HRQoL, leading to more health resource

consumption. The EpiReumaPt study emphasises the burden of RMDs in Portugal and the need to increase RMD awareness, being a strong argument to encourage policymakers to increase the amount of resources allocated to the treatment of rheumatic patients.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) are among the most common chronic non-communicable diseases. They are the leading cause of disability in developed countries, and consume a large amount of health and social resources.^{1–3} So far, comparative factors on the impact on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), physical function and mental health status between RMD and non-RMD participants, have been unknown.^{4 5}

The prevalence of RMDs has been determined in several countries,^{6–13} however, epidemiological data in Portugal are scarce.^{14–16} EpiReumaPt is a national health-survey conducted to estimate the prevalence of hand, knee and hip osteoarthritis (OA), low back pain (LBP), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), fibromyalgia (FM), gout, spondyloarthritis (SpA), periarticular disease (PD), systemic lupus erythematous (SLE), polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR) and osteoporosis (OP), in the adult Portuguese population. Another aim was to assess the burden of RMDs by determining their impact on HRQoL, physical function and mental health. Both aims address the needs and objectives identified in a recent governmental initiative—the National Program Against Rheumatic diseases.¹⁷

METHODS

The study protocol has been previously published,¹⁸ as has a separate manuscript extensively describing the methodological details of the project.¹⁹ An outline of the methodology is presented below.

Setting

Portugal is a southwestern European country, including the mainland and the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. According to a census performed in 2011, Portugal has a resident population of 10 562 178 inhabitants,²⁰ of whom 8 657 240 are adults.^{18 21}

Study population

EpiReumaPt is a national, cross-sectional and population-based study. The study population was composed of adults (≥ 18 years old) who were non-institutionalised and living in private households in the Mainland and the Islands (Azores and Madeira). Exclusion criteria were: residents in hospitals, nursing homes and military institutions or prisons, and individuals unable to speak Portuguese or unable to complete the questionnaires.²¹

Sampling

Participants were selected through a process of multi-stage random sampling. The sample was stratified according to the Portuguese Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS II; seven territorial units: *Norte, Centro, Alentejo, Algarve, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, Madeira* and *Azores*) and the size of the population (< 2000 ; 2000–9999; 10 000–19 999; 20 000–99 999; and $\geq 100 000$ inhabitants).

Recruitment

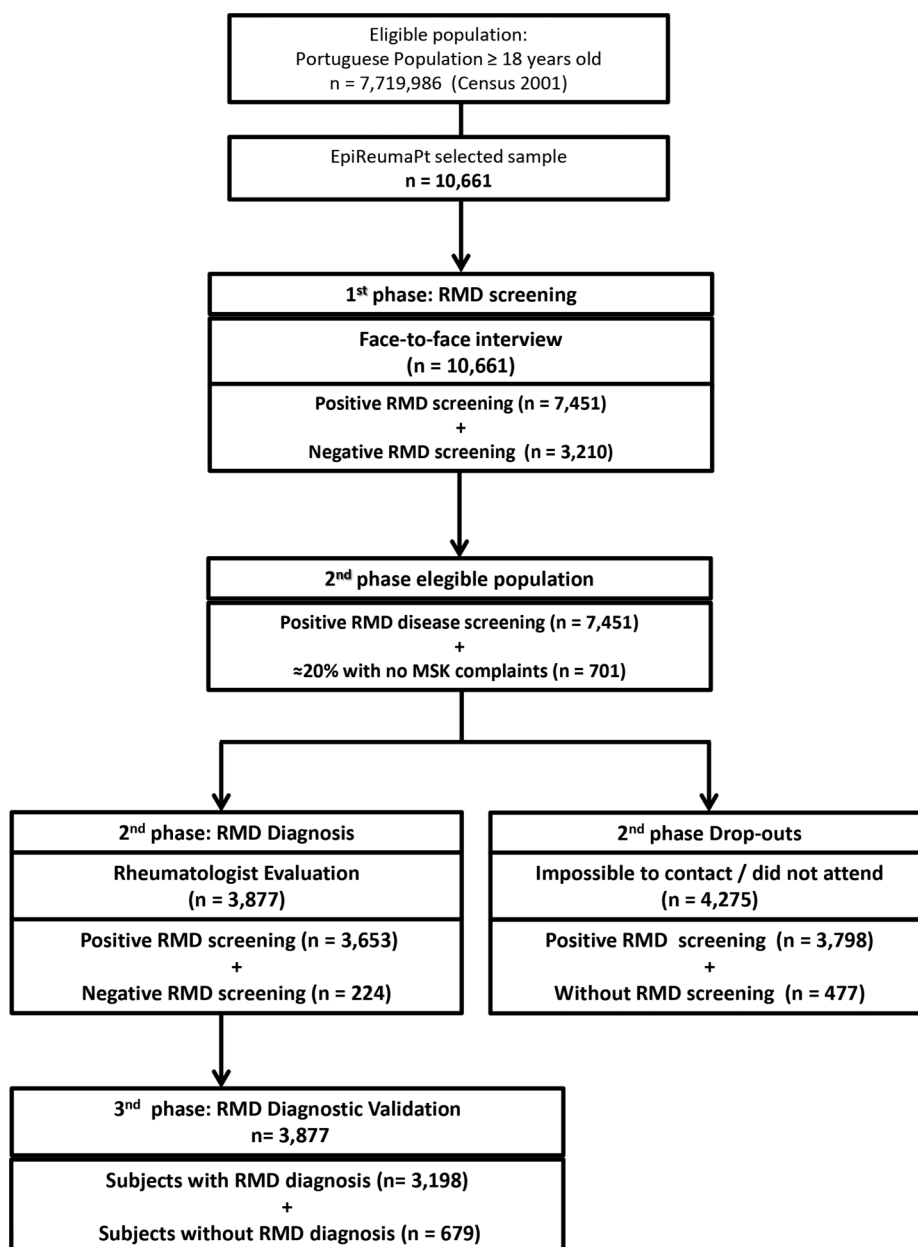
Recruitment took place between September 2011 and December 2013. EpiReumaPt involved a three-stage approach. First, candidate households were selected using a random route process. The adults with permanent residence in the selected household with the most recently completed birthday were recruited (one adult per household). Trained interviewers undertook structured face-to-face questionnaires in participants' households, collecting a vast number of variables (sociodemographic, socioeconomic, HRQoL (EQ-5D-3L), physical function (HAQ), anxiety and depression symptoms, lifestyle habits, chronic non-communicable diseases, healthcare resources utilisation) and performing a screening for RMDs. Questions were asked about several rheumatic symptoms and an algorithm for the screening of each RMD was applied. An individual was considered to have a positive screening if the subject mentioned a previously known RMD, if any one of the specific disease algorithms (covering disease characteristic and respective signs and symptoms) in the screening questionnaires was positive, or if the subject reported muscle, vertebral or peripheral joint pain in the previous 4 weeks. The overall performance of the screening algorithm was evaluated (the gold standard was considered to be the final diagnosis after revision, see phase 3) and the overall sensitivity of the screening questionnaire for RMDs was 98%, with a specificity of 22%. The positive predictive value was 85% and the negative predictive value was 71%.²¹

Second, all participants who screened positive for at least one RMD plus 20% of individuals with no rheumatic symptoms (negative screening) were invited for a structured evaluation by a rheumatologist at the local primary care centre. Finally, a team of three experienced rheumatologists revised all the clinical, laboratorial and imaging data, and confirmed the diagnoses according to validated criteria (figure 1).²¹

Measurements

In the first phase of EpiReumaPt, participants were asked about their sociodemographic data (age, gender, ethnicity, education, marital status), socioeconomic profile (measures of wealth, household income, current professional status) and lifestyle habits (alcohol, tobacco and coffee intake, physical exercise). Information on work status was also collected. Healthcare resource consumption data were collected through the number and type of outpatient

Figure 1 Flowchart of recruitment in the EpiReumaPt Study. RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease; MSK, musculoskeletal disease.



clinic visits, hospitalisations, homecare assistance and other needs for healthcare services in the previous 12 months.

To evaluate generic HRQoL, we used the Portuguese validated version of the European Quality of Life questionnaire, five dimensions, three levels (EQ-5D-3L).^{22, 23} Physical function was assessed by the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ).²⁴ Anxiety and depression symptoms, as aspects of mental health, were assessed by the Portuguese validated version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).²⁵ HADS is divided into an Anxiety subscale (HADS-A) and a Depression subscale (HADS-D), both containing seven intermingled items. We also assessed anthropometric data (self-reported weight and height) and self-reported chronic diseases (high cholesterol, high blood pressure, allergies, gastrointestinal disease, mental disease, cardiac disease, diabetes, thyroid and parathyroid disease, urolithiasis, pulmonary disease,

hyperuricaemia, cancer, neurological disease, hypogonadism). Information regarding pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapies was also collected.

In the second phase of EpiReumaPt, thorough history-taking and physical examination were performed. Previous diagnoses of RMDs and current medications were also assessed.²¹

Case definition

The presence of a RMD was considered if a subject, after the clinical appointment of the second phase, had a positive expert opinion combined with the fulfilment of validated classification criteria to establish a diagnosis of knee OA, hip OA, hand OA, FM, SLE, gout, RA, SpA or PMR.²¹ We used the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for knee OA,²⁶ hip OA,²⁷ hand OA,²⁸ FM,²⁹ SLE³⁰ and gout;³¹

the ACR/European League Against Rheumatism (ACR/EULAR) criteria for RA;³² the Assessment of SpondyloArthritis international Society (ASAS) criteria for axial and peripheral SpA;^{33–35} and the Bird criteria for PMR.³⁶

PD was defined as a regional pain syndrome affecting muscles, tendons, bursas or periarticular soft tissues, with or without evidence of joint or bone involvement. The following PDs were specifically investigated: tenosynovitis, adhesive capsulitis of the shoulder, enthesopathies, bursitis, palmar or plantar fasciitis and carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome present at the time of the assessment. The diagnosis was established based on expert opinion in the second phase of the study.

OP was defined by the clinical decision of the rheumatologist who observed the subject in the second phase of the study based on the presence of at least one of the following: previous fragility fracture, previous OP diagnosis, current OP treatment or fulfilment of the WHO criteria³⁷ when axial dual energy X-ray absorptiometry was available.

LBP was defined solely by self-report and clinical history.

Statistical analysis

Prevalence estimates for RMDs were computed as weighted proportions, in order to take into account the sampling design.²¹

Participants with and without RMDs were compared. Univariable analyses were first performed considering the study design. Multivariate regression models were used to assess the differences between individuals with and without RMDs, regarding: HRQoL and physical function (EQ5D and HAQ), mental health (presence of symptoms of anxiety (HADS-A ≥ 11 vs < 11), presence of symptoms of depression (HADS-D ≥ 11 vs < 11)²⁵) and health resources consumption (number of medical visits (general practitioner, rheumatologist, orthopaedic surgeon and any other specialists), and home care in the previous 12 months (yes/no), hospitalisations in the previous 12 months (yes/no), early retirement due to disease (yes/no), absence from work due to disease in the previous 12 months (yes/no) and number of days of absence). Significantly different variables in the univariable analysis were included in the multivariable model. In order to adjust the differences between groups, the following potential confounders were included in the model: age, gender, NUTS II, education level, employment status, household income, alcohol intake, current smoking, physical exercise, body mass index (BMI), physical exercise and number of comorbidities.

To assess the independent relationship of each RMD with disability (HAQ), HRQoL (EQ5D), presence of symptoms of anxiety and presence of symptoms of depression, four multivariable regression models were performed. For the first two outcomes—continuous variables—linear regression was used; and for the last two—dichotomous outcomes—logistic regression was

performed. Multivariable models were constructed using a backward selection method. The following independent variables were tested: age, gender, NUTS II, years of education, work status, BMI, alcohol intake, current smoking, regular physical activity and number of comorbidities. All RMDs were included in the models and were forced to stay there. For the models with HAQ and EQ5D, the presence of symptoms of anxiety or depression was also considered. Possible interactions between each RMD and gender and age were tested for the four outcomes.

Significance level was set at 0.05. All analyses were weighted and performed using STATA IC V.12 (StataCorp, 2011. Stata Statistical Software: Release 12. College Station, Texas, USA: StataCorp LP).

Ethical issues

EpiReumaPt was performed according to the principles established by the Declaration of Helsinki. The study was reviewed and approved by the National Committee for Data Protection (*Comissão Nacional de Proteção de Dados*) and by the NOVA Medical School Ethics Committee. All participants provided informed consent to participate in all phases of the study.¹⁸ Further details of ethical issues of EpiReumaPt have been described elsewhere.¹⁹

RESULTS

Prevalence of RMDs in the Portuguese adult Population

The EpiReumaPt population did not differ from the Portuguese population (table 1).^{20 38} In the EpiReumaPt study, 21.2% (95% CI 19.9% to 22.5%) of the Portuguese population self-reported a RMD. During the second phase of the study, we observed 3877 participants and detected 1532 new RMD diagnoses; 2670 individuals were found to have more than one RMD. Moreover, of the 3877 participants evaluated in the second phase, only 85 (9.6%) previously reporting a RMD had no identifiable target disease.

The prevalence of each RMD, overall and stratified by gender, and the estimated number of patients in the Portuguese population are shown in table 2. The RMD with the highest prevalence in Portugal was LBP (26.4%; 95% CI 23.3% to 29.5%), significantly more frequent in women than in men (29.6% vs 22.8%; $p=0.040$) (table 2). LBP increased with age and its prevalence was highest in the 46–55-year age group (27.7%; 95% CI 23.1% to 32.4%) (figure 2). PD was also a frequent RMD with an overall prevalence of 15.8% (95% CI 13.5% to 18.0%) and women were also significantly more affected than men (19.1% vs 12.0%; $p=0.005$). This RMD had the highest prevalence in the working-age population (46–55 years) (21.5%; 95% CI 17.4 to 25.5%) (figure 2). OA was also common among Portuguese individuals; particularly knee OA, with a prevalence of 12.4% (95% CI 11.0% to 13.8%). Of note, the combined prevalence of hip and/or knee and/or hand OA in Portugal is 19.1%

Table 1 Sociodemographic and health related characteristics of the adult Portuguese population: EpiReumaPt population (first and second phase) and Census 2011 population (Portuguese population)

Demographic characteristics	First phase study population n=10 661	Second phase study population n=3877	CENSUS 2011
Gender (female)	6551 (52.6%)	2630 (52.5%)	4 585 118 (53.0%)
Age group (years)			
18–29	1182 (22.1%)	190 (21.0%)	1 470 782 (17.0%)
30–39	1511 (18.8%)	403 (19.3%)	1 598 250 (18.5%)
40–49	1906 (17.3%)	680 (18.2%)	1 543 392 (17.8%)
50–59	1801 (14.8%)	818 (14.7%)	1 400 011 (16.2%)
60–69	1915 (12.9%)	914 (13.4%)	1 186 442 (13.7%)
70–74	849 (5.8%)	376 (5.3%)	496 438 (5.7%)
≥75	1497 (8.4%)	496 (8.0%)	961 925 (11.1%)
Ethnicity/race			
Caucasian	10 342 (96.0%)	3786 (93.3%)	No comparable data
Black	221 (3.4%)	64 (6.1%)	
Asian	8 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	
Gipsy	20 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	
Other	38 (0.3%)	13 (0.5%)	
Education level (years)			
>12	1764 (20.4%)	508 (21.1%)	1 741 567 (20.1%)
10–12	1920 (23.8%)	575 (23.2%)	1 560 958 (18.0%)
5–9	2175 (22.6%)	775 (22.4%)	2 134 401 (24.6%)
0–4	4726 (33.2%)	1997 (33.4%)	3 239 724 (37.4%)
NUTS II			
Norte	3122 (34.9%)	1050 (37.2%)	3 007 823 (34.7%)
Centro	1997 (22.8%)	856 (19.8%)	1 938 815 (22.4%)
Lisboa	2484 (26.7%)	708 (29.6%)	2 300 053 (26.6%)
Alentejo	669 (7.3%)	273 (5.8%)	633 691 (7.3%)
Algarve	352 (3.8%)	144 (3.1%)	370 704 (4.3%)
Azores	1029 (2.2%)	420 (2.3%)	192 357 (2.2%)
Madeira	1008 (2.3%)	426 (2.2%)	213 797 (2.5%)

NUTS II, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (Norte, Centro, Alentejo, Algarve, Lisboa, Madeira and the Azores).

(95% CI 17.1 to 21.1%). Noteworthy, gout had an overall prevalence of 1.3% (95% CI 1.0% to 1.6%) (table 2). The age stratum with the highest gout prevalence corresponded to the elderly (>85 years old) with a 3.2%

prevalence (95% CI 2.0% to 4.4%) (figure 2). As expected, men had the highest gout prevalence (2.6% vs 0.1% in women, $p<0.001$). Moreover, 22.2% (95% CI 8.2 to 36.2) of gout patients had polyarticular disease and

Table 2 Prevalence of rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) in Portugal, overall and stratified by gender

	Total prevalence (95% CI) n=3877	Women (95% CI) n=2630	Men (95% CI) n=1247
Low back pain (n=1393)	26.4% (23.3% to 29.5%)	29.6% (25.8% to 33.5%)	22.8% (17.9% to 27.8%)
Periarticular disease (n=929)	15.8% (13.5% to 18.0%)	19.1% (16.2% to 22.0%)	12.0% (8.4% to 15.6%)
Knee osteoarthritis (n=981)	12.4% (11.0% to 13.8%)	15.8% (13.7% to 18.0%)	8.6% (6.9% to 10.3%)
Osteoporosis (n=858)	10.2% (9.00% to 11.3%)	17.0% (14.7% to 19.2%)	2.6% (1.9% to 3.4%)
Hand osteoarthritis (n=625)	8.7% (7.5% to 9.9%)	13.8% (11.6% to 15.9%)	3.2% (2.2% to 4.1%)
Hip osteoarthritis (n=199)	2.9% (2.3% to 3.6%)	3.0% (2.3% to 3.7%)	2.9% (1.7% to 4.1%)
Fibromyalgia n=149)	1.7% (1.3% to 2.1%)	3.1% (2.4% to 3.9%)	0.0% (–0.0% to 0.2%)
Spondyloarthritis (n=92)	1.6% (1.2% to 2.1%)	2.0% (1.3% to 2.7%)	1.2% (0.7% to 1.8%)
Gout (n=92)	1.3% (1.0% to 1.6%)	0.1% (–0.0% to 0.2%)	2.6% (1.9% to 3.3%)
Rheumatoid arthritis (n=61)	0.7% (0.5% to 0.9%)	1.2% (0.8% to 1.5%)	0.3% (0.1% to 0.4%)
SLE (n=13)	0.1% (0.1% to 0.2%)	0.2% (0.1% to 0.4%)	0.0% (–0.0% to 0.1%)
Polymyalgia rheumatica (n=8)	0.1% (0.0% to 0.2%)	0.13% (0.0% to 0.2%)	0.1% (–0.0% to 0.2%)

The sample was calculated considering a minimum prevalence of 0.5%.¹⁸ For rare diseases the estimated number of Portuguese participants with the disease could be overestimated.

RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease; SLE, systemic lupus erythaematosus.

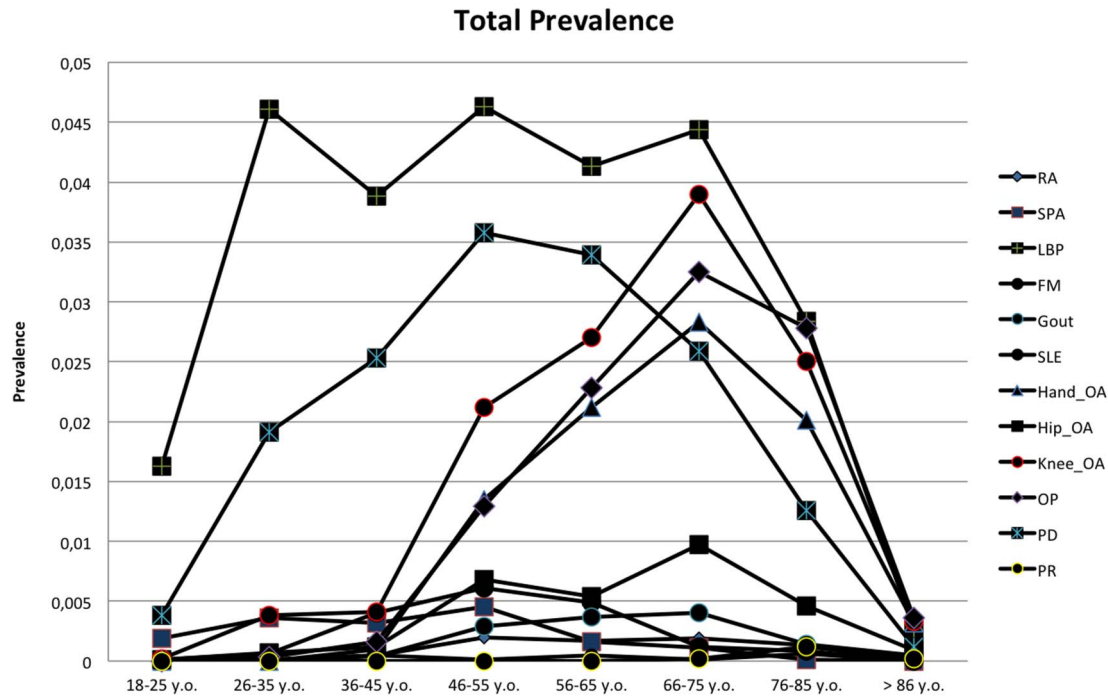


Figure 2 Prevalence of RMDs, stratified by age group. RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease.

11.0% had chronic tophaceous gout. The mean number of gout attacks in the 12 months preceding the clinical evaluation was 2.0 ± 1.7 .

Regarding inflammatory rheumatic diseases, SpA had the highest prevalence in the adult population (1.6%; 95% CI 1.2% to 2.0%), with 51.8% of cases being axial SpA. We found no significant gender predominance in SpA ($p=0.094$). Among SpA subtypes according to the classical nomenclature, undifferentiated SpA accounted for 44.3% of cases, ankylosing spondylitis (AS) 29.6%, psoriatic arthritis 18.7% and SpA associated with inflammatory bowel disease 12.0%. These results correspond to a national prevalence rate of 0.7% (95% CI 0.4% to 1.0%) for undifferentiated SpA, 0.5% (95% CI 0.3% to 0.7%) for AS, 0.3% (0.1% to 0.5%) for psoriatic arthritis and 0.2% (0.0% to 0.4%) for SpA associated with inflammatory bowel disease. Finally, the prevalence of RA was 0.7% (95% CI 0.5% to 0.9%).

Participants with RMDs had significantly lower HRQoL, physical function and mental health and consumed more healthcare resources

Regarding HRQoL, we found that participants with RMD had significantly lower EQ5D scores ($\beta=-0.09$; $p<0.001$) when compared to participants without RMD, adjusted for demographic factors, socioeconomic factors, lifestyle and comorbidities. Furthermore, patients with RMD had significantly higher disability (HAQ score) ($\beta=0.13$; $p<0.001$).

We also found that, in participants with RMD, there was a significantly higher prevalence of anxiety symptoms ($OR=3.5$; $p=0.006$) but no significant differences

were found regarding depressive symptoms ($OR=1.9$; $p=0.173$) (table 3).

Considering healthcare resource consumption (table 3), patients with RMD had been more often hospitalised and had more homecare support needs in the previous 12 months when compared to participants without any RMD ($OR=2.5$, $p=0.027$ and $OR=13.2$, $p=0.001$, respectively). Finally, we found no differences between the two groups regarding sick leave or early retirement due to disease (table 3).

Disease-specific associations with worse HRQoL and higher disability

Several RMDs were significantly and independently associated with worse QoL in the Portuguese population. By decreasing order of effect, PMR ($\beta=-0.33$; $p=0.027$), RA ($\beta=-0.13$; $p=0.001$), FM ($\beta=-0.10$; $p<0.001$), LBP ($\beta=-0.07$; $p<0.001$), knee OA ($\beta=-0.06$; $p<0.001$) and PD ($\beta=-0.04$; $p=0.029$) were associated with worse QoL. Moreover, participants retired or on sick leave ($\beta=-0.04$; $p=0.016$) and those with a higher number of comorbidities ($\beta=-0.03$; $p<0.001$) were also associated with worse QoL. The presence of anxiety and depressive symptoms ($HADS \geq 11$) were also associated with worse QoL ($\beta=-0.14$; $p<0.001$ and $\beta=-0.14$; $p<0.001$, respectively). On the other hand, alcohol consumption was significantly associated with better QoL ($\beta=0.045$; $p<0.001$) (table 4).

Regarding the HAQ score, and by decreasing order of effect, PMR ($\beta=1.03$; $p<0.001$), RA ($\beta=0.38$; $p<0.001$), FM ($\beta=0.27$; $p=0.001$), knee OA ($\beta=0.11$; $p=0.002$), LBP ($\beta=0.09$; $p<0.001$), OP ($\beta=0.08$; $p=0.033$) and PD

Table 3 Comparison of sociodemographic, socioeconomic, health status and health resources consumption between participants with and without RMD: adjusted analysis

HRQoL and physical function	RMD n=3195	Non-RMD n=682	β estimates	95% CI	Adjusted p Value
EQ5D (0–1)	0.7±0.3	0.9±0.1	–0.09	(–0.13 to –0.05)	<0.001*
HAQ (0–3)	0.4±0.7	0.1±0.2	0.13	(0.08 to 0.17)	<0.001*
Mental health	RMD	Non-RMD	OR	95% CI	Adjusted p value
Anxiety (yes vs no)	600 (16.7%)	63 (5.3%)	3.5	(1.4 to 8.0)	0.006*
Depression (yes vs no)	349 (8.3%)	29 (1.3%)	1.9	(0.8 to 4.6)	0.173
Healthcare resources consumption	RMD	Non-RMD	OR	95% CI	Adjusted p value
Physician visits in the past 12 months					0.010*
General practitioners	2661 (78.8%)	502 (71.5%)	0.5	(0.3 to 0.8)	<0.001*
Rheumatology visits	206 (4.6%)	11 (1.0%)	30.5	(7.4 to 126.2)	0.010*
Orthopaedic visits	475 (14.9%)	46 (6.5%)	3.2	(1.3 to 7.8)	0.825
Other visits	1758 (57.1%)	347 (53.5%)	0.9	(0.6 to 1.5)	
Healthcare resources consumption	RMD	Non-RMD	β estimates	95% CI	Adjusted p value
Number of physician appointments in the past 12 months					
General practitioners	2.5±5.9	4.0±19.0	–4.01	(–11.37 to 3.34)	0.285
Rheumatology appointments	0.1±0.8	0.0±0.1	0.08	(0.05 to 0.11)	<0.001*
Orthopaedic appointments	0.4±1.4	0.1±0.4	0.27	(0.10 to 0.43)	0.002*
Other appointments	1.9±8.0	1.5±1.5	0.01	(–0.47 to 0.50)	0.961
Healthcare resources consumption	RMD	Non-RMD	OR	95% CI	Adjusted p value
Home care in the past 12 months	100 (2.7%)	5 (0.1%)	13.2	(2.7 to 63.6)	0.001*
Hospitalisations in the past 12 months	324 (11.4%)	53 (5.5%)	2.5	(1.1 to 5.8)	0.027*
Early retirement due to disease	488 (30.9%)	33 (22.0%)	2.3	(0.9 to 6.0)	0.101
Absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months	323 (29.9%)	76 (24.8%)	1.7	(0.8 to 3.5)	0.163
Healthcare resources consumption	RMD	Non-RMD	β estimates	95% CI	Adjusted p value
Number of days absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months	31.5±83.9	22.5±14.1	14.11	(–4.72 to 32.94)	0.141

Sample size is not constant due to missing data in RMD: EQ5D (n=3168), Early retirement due to disease (n=1419), absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months (n=1010), number of days absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months (n=318).

Non-RMD: EQ5D (n=678), Early retirement due to disease (n=142), absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months (n=359), number of days absent from work due to disease in the past 12 months (n=75).

p Values were adjusted for age, gender, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (North, Centre, Alentejo, Algarve, Lisbon, Madeira and the Azores), years of education, work status, household income, alcohol intake, physical exercise, Body Mass Index and number of comorbidities. For continuous variables, a multivariable regression was used to assess the differences between the groups (individuals with Rheumatic Diseases and those without Rheumatic Diseases). The estimated values were obtained considering study design.

*Adjusted p values <0.05.

EQ5D, European Quality of Life questionnaire five dimensions three levels; HAQ, Health Assessment Questionnaire; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease.

Table 4 Factors associated with health-related quality of life (EQ5D) and physical function (HAQ) considering each RMD as a variable of interest: multivariable models

Demographic characteristics	EQ5D		HAQ	
	β coefficient (95% CI)	p Value	β coefficient (95%CI)	p Value
Gender (female)	-0.03 (-0.06 to 0.00)	0.058	0.11 (0.07 to 0.15)	<0.001*
Age (years)	0.00 (-0.0 to 0.01)	0.902	0.00 (-0.00 to 0.00)	0.857
BMI				
Underweight vs normal	0.09 (-0.01 to 0.16)	0.021*	-0.02 (-0.16 to 0.12)	0.802
Overweight vs normal	0.03 (-0.00 to 0.52)	0.067	-0.00 (-0.04 to 0.04)	0.975
Obese vs normal	0.01 (-0.02 to 0.04)	0.526	-0.08 (0.02 to 0.14)	0.005*
Years of education	-0.01 (-0.0 to 0.00)	0.788	-0.01 (-0.02 to -0.00)	0.002*
Employment status				
Employed vs retired or sick leave	-0.04 (-0.09 to -0.00)	0.046*	0.14 (0.06 to 0.21)	<0.001*
Employed vs unemployment	-0.00 (-0.04 to 0.05)	0.946	0.04 (-0.02 to 0.10)	0.170
NUTS II				
Norte vs Lisboa	0.0 (-0.03 to 0.04)	0.832	0.03 (-0.01 to 0.08)	0.168
Centro vs Lisboa	0.0 (-0.03 to 0.04)	0.777	0.04 (-0.02 to 0.10)	0.167
Alentejo vs Lisboa	0.02 (-0.2 to 0.05)	0.414	0.11 (0.05 to 0.18)	0.001*
Algarve vs Lisboa	0.04 (-0.00 to 0.09)	0.078	0.01 (-0.06 to 0.07)	0.836
Azores vs Lisboa	0.11 (-0.03 to 0.05)	0.572	-0.00 (-0.05 to 0.05)	0.938
Madeira vs Lisboa	0.01 (-0.03 to 0.04)	0.763	0.11 (0.02 to 0.19)	0.011*
Number of comorbidities (0–15)	-0.03 (-0.04 to -0.03)	<0.001*	0.06 (0.05 to 0.08)	<0.001*
Life-style habits				
Alcohol intake (yes/no)	0.05 (0.02 to 0.07)	0.001*	-0.06 (-0.10 to -0.01)	0.023*
Regular physical exercise (yes/no)	0.02 (-0.01 to 0.05)	0.152	-0.03 (-0.07 to 0.01)	0.139
Mental disorders				
Anxiety (yes/no)	-0.14 (-0.20 to -0.08)	<0.001*	0.15 (0.07 to 0.22)	<0.001*
Depression (yes/no)	-0.14 (-0.19 to -0.09)	<0.001*	0.32 (0.20 to 0.44)	<0.001*
RMD diagnosis				
Low back pain (yes/no)	-0.07 (-0.10 to -0.04)	<0.001*	0.09 (0.04 to 0.13)	<0.001*
Periarticular disease (yes/no)	-0.04 (-0.08 to -0.01)	0.016*	0.06 (0.01 to 0.11)	0.019*
Knee osteoarthritis (yes/no)	-0.06 (-0.09 to -0.03)	<0.001*	0.11 (0.04 to 0.18)	0.002*
Osteoporosis (yes/no)	-0.01 (-0.04 to 0.02)	0.676	0.08 (0.01 to 0.15)	0.033*
Hand osteoarthritis (yes/no)	-0.00 (-0.04 to 0.03)	0.831	-0.00 (-0.08 to 0.07)	0.903
Hip osteoarthritis (yes/no)	-0.05 (-0.10 to 0.01)	0.083	-0.30 (-0.70 to 0.10)	0.145
Fibromyalgia (yes/no)	-0.10 (-0.16 to -0.05)	<0.001*	0.27 (0.10 to 0.43)	<0.001*
Spondyloarthritis (yes/no)	-0.05 (-0.11 to 0.01)	0.120	0.08 (-0.35 to 0.19)	0.180
Gout (yes/no)	0.05 (-0.01 to 0.11)	0.085	-0.06 (-0.19 to 0.07)	0.387
Rheumatoid arthritis (yes/no)	-0.13 (-0.21 to -0.06)	0.001*	0.38 (0.20 to 0.56)	<0.001*
SLE (yes/no)	0.03 (-0.072 to 0.13)	0.585	0.23 (-0.07 to 0.53)	0.137
Polymyalgia rheumatica (yes/no)	-0.33 (-0.63 to -0.04)	0.027*	1.03 (0.46 to 1.60)	<0.001*
Hip osteoarthritis \times age	-	-	0.01 (0.00 to 0.01)	0.016*

Two multivariable regression models were used: one to identify possible factors that have an impact on the HRQoL, and another to identify possible factors that have an impact on the functional capacity. The estimates were obtained considering study design.

*Adjusted p value<0.05.

BMI, body mass index; EQ5D, European Quality of Life questionnaire five dimensions three levels; HAQ, Health Assessment Questionnaire; NUTS II, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (North, Centre, Alentejo, Algarve, Lisbon, Madeira and the Azores); RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease; SLE, systemic lupus erythematous.

($\beta=0.06$; $p=0.019$) were significantly associated with disability.

Certain characteristics, such as female gender ($\beta=0.11$; $p<0.001$), low educational level ($\beta=-0.01$; $p=0.002$) and sick leave or retirement ($\beta=0.14$; $p<0.001$), were significantly associated with higher HAQ scores. The number of comorbidities ($\beta=0.06$; $p<0.001$) and symptoms of anxiety ($\beta=0.15$; $p<0.001$) or depression ($\beta=0.32$; $p<0.001$) were also significantly associated with disability. Daily or occasional alcohol intake was significantly associated with lower HAQ scores ($\beta=-0.06$; $p=0.023$) (table 4).

Disease-specific associations with depression and anxiety symptoms

Several RMDs were significantly and independently associated with the presence of anxiety (HADS-A ≥ 11) and depressive symptoms (HADS-D ≥ 11) (table 5). By order of effect, FM (OR=3.4; $p<0.001$), SpA (OR=3.0; $p=0.008$) and LBP (OR=1.9; $p=0.005$) were significantly and independently associated with the presence of anxiety symptoms (table 5). On the other hand, PMR (OR=14.3; $p=0.012$), FM (OR=4.0; $p=0.001$) and LBP (OR=1.6; $p=0.014$) and knee OA (OR=1.5; $p=0.047$), were

Table 5 Factors associated with anxiety and depression symptoms (HADS) considering each RMD as a variable of interest: multivariable models

Demographic characteristics	Anxiety		Depression	
	OR (95% CI)	p Value	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Gender (female)	3.1 (1.7 to 5.9)	0.001*	2.8 (1.6 to 4.9)	<0.001*
Age	0.98 (0.956 to 0.997)	0.024*	1.03 (1.0 to 1.1)	0.004*
BMI				
Underweight vs normal	0.4 (0.1 to 1.5)	0.183	0.1 (0.1 to 0.5)	0.010*
Overweight vs normal	0.8 (0.5 to 1.2)	0.240	0.6 (0.4 to 1.0)	0.059
Obese vs normal	0.5 (0.3 to 0.9)	0.026*	0.8 (0.5 to 1.3)	0.309
Years of education	0.9 (0.86 to 0.99)	0.027*	0.9 (0.8 to 0.998)	0.044*
Employment status				
Employed vs retired or leave	0.9 (0.5 to 1.5)	0.602	0.8 (0.5 to 1.5)	0.580
Employed vs unemployment	2.9 (1.4 to 5.9)	0.003*	1.9 (0.9 to 3.9)	0.080
NUTS II				
Norte vs Lisboa	1.8 (1.0 to 3.3)	0.035*	0.9 (0.5 to 1.6)	0.820
Centro vs Lisboa	1.1 (0.6 to 1.9)	0.739	0.9 (0.5 to 1.7)	0.746
Alentejo vs Lisboa	1.1 (0.6 to 2.1)	0.791	1.0 (0.4 to 2.2)	0.972
Algarve vs Lisboa	1.0 (0.5 to 2.2)	0.972	2.0 (0.5 to 8.0)	0.340
Azores vs Lisboa	1.2 (0.7 to 2.2)	0.502	1.0 (0.6 to 1.8)	0.987
Madeira vs Lisboa	1.0 (0.4 to 2.1)	0.922	0.6 (0.3 to 1.1)	0.101
Number of comorbidities (0–15)	1.5 (1.4 to 1.7)	<0.001*	1.3 (>1.2 to 1.5)	<0.001*
Life style habits				
Present alcohol intake (yes/no)	0.6 (0.3 to 0.9)	0.020*	0.8 (0.4 to 1.5)	0.505
Regular physical exercise (yes/no)	0.7 (0.4 to 1.2)	0.182	0.4 (0.2 to 0.6)	0.001*
RMD diagnosis				
Low back pain (yes/no)	1.9 (1.2 to 2.9)	0.005*	1.6 (1.1 to 2.4)	0.014*
Periarticular disease (yes/no)	1.1 (0.8 to 1.6)	0.599	0.7 (0.4 to 1.1)	0.082
Knee osteoarthritis (yes/no)	0.95 (0.6 to 1.4)	0.813	1.5 (1.0 to 2.4)	0.047*
Osteoporosis (yes/no)	1.2 (0.8 to 1.8)	0.344	1.1 (0.7 to 1.8)	0.745
Hand osteoarthritis (yes/no)	0.94 (0.5 to 1.6)	0.831	1.0 (0.7 to 1.6)	0.903
Hip osteoarthritis (yes/no)	0.9 (0.5 to 1.6)	0.628	0.8 (0.4 to 1.7)	0.600
Fibromyalgia (yes/no)	3.4 (1.8 to 6.1)	<0.001*	4.0 (1.8 to 8.9)	0.001*
Spondyloarthritis (yes/no)	3.0 (1.3 to 6.7)	0.008*	1.7 (0.5 to 5.2)	0.365
Gout (yes/no)	1.7 (0.6 to 4.8)	0.335	0.6 (0.1 to 4.8)	0.621
Rheumatoid arthritis (yes/no)	2.0 (0.7 to 5.8)	0.197	1.9 (0.8 to 4.7)	0.155
SLE (yes/no)	1.6 (0.2 to 11.0)	0.608	0.1 (0.0 to 0.8)	0.031*
Polymyalgia rheumatica (yes/no)	3.2 (0.3 to 40.1)	0.364	14.3 (>1.8 to 114.3)	0.012*

Two logistic regression models were used: one to identify possible factors that have an impact on the presence of anxiety symptoms, and another to identify possible factors that have an impact on presence of depression symptoms. The estimated values were obtained considering study design.

*Adjusted p value<0.05.

BMI, body mass index; NUTS II, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (North, Centre, Alentejo, Algarve, Lisbon, Madeira and the Azores); RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease; SLE, systemic lupus erythaematosus.

significantly and independently associated with the presence of depressive symptoms. SLE was significantly associated with the absence of depressive symptoms (OR=0.1; p=0.031) (table 5).

DISCUSSION

EpiReumaPt has been the first large-scale epidemiological population-based study to evaluate RMDs in Portugal. In this study, we determined the prevalence of 12 target diseases (LBP, FM, OP, PD, hand, knee and hip OA, RA, SpA, SLE, gout and PMR). Moreover, we aimed to determine the impact of RMDs on physical and mental health.

We found that RMDs are highly prevalent in Portugal and that their prevalence is similar to that reported in other countries,^{8–11 39–43} namely our close neighbour Spain.⁷ However, in the EpiReumaPt study, LBP was the most prevalent RMD as opposed to other epidemiological studies^{9 10 12} where OA was the most prevalent disease. This finding may be due to the different methodology used in the EpiReumaPt study in which OA was considered separately according to body region (hand, knee and hip). In fact, if we consider the combined prevalence of hip and/or knee and/or hand OA, it reaches 19.1%, which is indeed similar to that reported in other epidemiological studies. Moreover, the prevalence of gout (1.3%) was higher in the EpiReumaPt

study than that estimated for Europe in the Global Burden of Disease study,⁴⁴ but similar to the prevalence in the UK.⁴⁵ This finding may relate to the increasing prevalence of metabolic syndrome in Portugal, as a result of recent dietary changes including the decline of the Mediterranean food pattern.⁴⁶

In the EpiReumaPt study, we used the new ACR/EULAR classification criteria for RA³² and the ASAS criteria for SpA,^{33 35} and found a prevalence of 0.7% for RA and 1.6% for SpA, with a similar proportion of males and females having the disease. Global prevalence values for SpA calculated before the introduction of the ASAS criteria were reported to be $\approx 1\%$,⁴⁷ but ranged substantially from 0.001 in Japan⁴⁸ to 2.5% in Northern Arctic Natives.⁴⁹ In fact, the new ASAS classification criteria for axial SpA cover a larger disease spectrum, from no structural damage to advanced disease. Importantly, these criteria include not only radiographic but also MRI-detected abnormalities of the sacroiliac joints.³³ To our knowledge, only one study has used the ASAS classification criteria to estimate the overall prevalence of SpA.⁵⁰ Constantino *et al* used a large population-based cohort—the GAZEL cohort—to estimate SpA prevalence in the French population (0.43%). Unlike the study by Constantino *et al*, in EpiReumaPt, the use of the new criteria confirmed a higher prevalence of SpA in Portugal than that previously reported.¹⁴

Another interesting finding in our study was the high proportion of individuals presenting with typical features of one or more RMD, who did not have a previous diagnosis (1532 participants). This could be explained by the scarce number of rheumatologists in Portugal (1:100 000 inhabitants)⁵¹ and by the lack of awareness of the population to these diseases, being frequently accepted as part of the normal ageing process.

Regarding the impact of RMDs on HRQoL, physical function and mental health of the Portuguese population, we confirmed that patients with RMDs have significantly worse HRQoL and more disability when compared to participants without RMDs. We found that PMR, RA and FM were the conditions with the worst impact on function and HRQoL. When we compared those participants with and without RMDs regarding mental distress symptoms, we found a significantly higher proportion of patients with RMD with anxiety symptoms but not with depressive symptoms. This could be due to the unexpectedly low proportion of anxiety (16.7%) and depression (8.3%) symptoms among Portuguese patients with RMDs. In fact, in our study, we have shown that only LBP and FM were independently associated with anxiety as well as depressive symptoms. SpA was only associated with anxiety symptoms and PMR with depressive symptoms. In contrast, several other studies have shown higher prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms associated with several RMDs.^{38 52 53} One explanation could be that many of these studies were performed in a hospital environment and were not population-based studies.

The EpiReumaPt study has some limitations, for example, we used the last birthday within-unit respondent selection method for recruitment. This method has been used by many survey research organisations since the early 1980s. The advantages of this method is that it takes little time to administer, is non-intrusive and, in theory, provides a true random selection of one adult within a multiple adult household. A drawback with the birthday method is that it generates a sample with too many respondents having their birthdays close to the survey date. In EpiReumaPt, we decided to use this method because few variables that we have used are related with birthday.^{54 55} Moreover, we had a high dropout rate from the first phase to the second phase. In order to assure that we did not over/underestimate the disease prevalence due to eventual sample bias, we performed a detailed participation analysis considering several subject domains (demographic, socioeconomic, lifestyle, healthcare resource consumption, RMD screening result and self-report of other chronic diseases), which is described elsewhere.²¹ Another possible study weakness is related to the definition of PD. We opted for clinical diagnosis after careful history-taking and physical evaluation. Previously structured approaches such as the upper limb MS regional syndrome schedule validated by Palmer *et al*⁵⁶ have been used and these could have benefits particularly for epidemiological studies in which physical examination is performed by different healthcare professionals. Moreover, densitometric measurements were not included in the OP definition, which could have led to an underestimation of the prevalence. This study also has several strengths—it is the first population-based study on RMDs in Portugal, and RMDs were accessed and validated by a rheumatologist, and captured various clinical measurements that allowed addressing of the burden of these diseases.

In conclusion, in EpiReumaPt, we have demonstrated that RMDs are highly prevalent in Portugal, as in other southern European countries. Moreover, RMDs are associated not only with significant physical function and mental health impairment but also with poor HRQoL, leading to more health resource consumption. EpiReumaPt also provided valuable data to researchers, healthcare providers and patient organisations. Results of EpiReumaPt emphasise the burden of RMDs in Portugal and the need to increase RMD awareness, being a strong argument to encourage policymakers to increase the amount of resources allocated to the treatment of rheumatic patients.

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