

Background : Primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS) is a systemic autoimmune disease that affects physically, psychically and socially those who suffer from it. For this reason, it can cause deterioration both in the activities of daily living and in the work productivity of the affected individuals. There are no studies in our country that evaluate the impact of this pathology in these areas.

Objectives: To describe the work productivity and activity impairment in adult patients diagnosed with primary Sjögren's Syndrome (pSS). To evaluate the association between activity impairment and clinical manifestations, depression and anxiety. To compare the activity impairment, according to educational level and site of care (public or private centers) as surrogates of socioeconomic status.

Methods: Observational, analytical, cross-sectional study. Patients diagnosed with pSS according to American-European Criteria (2002) from 11 private and public rheumatology centers of Argentina, between November 2013 and December 2016, were included. Patients with severe chronic diseases or other autoimmune rheumatologic diseases were excluded. The WPAI questionnaire was used. For the descriptive analysis, the continuous variables were reported as mean and standard deviation. Categorical variables were reported as proportions. A robust regression model was performed, taking the deterioration of the activity due to health as a dependent variable, adjusted by potential confounders.

Results: 252 patients were included. The main socio-demographic characteristics are summarized in Table 1. The 98.38% were female, with a mean age of 52.64 years (+/- 14.84). In terms of occupation, the most frequent activities were: housewives (39.83%) and professionals (19.5%). The most frequent clinical manifestations are represented in Figure 1. The results of the VAS are summarized in Table 2. The results of the domains evaluated by the WPAI questionnaire are described in Table 3, we observed greater compromise at the scale impaired activity due to health. The following variables showed significantly and independent association in the multivariable analysis of robust regression: xerostomy (β coefficient: 0.25. CI 95%: 0.13-0.37), arthritis (β coefficient: 11.15. CI 95%: 0.55-21.74), mild depression (β coefficient: 8.77. CI 95%: 1.43-16.12), moderate depression (β coefficient: 25.47. CI 95%: 13.84-37.10), moderately severe depression (β coefficient: 36.92. CI 95%: 26.91-46.93), severe depression (β coefficient: 32.12. CI 95%: 16.31- 48.10). The mean impaired activity due to health was 38.24% (+/- 30.67) in patients treated in public centers vs 28.04% (+/-30.61) on private centers, being this difference statistically significant. No statistically significant differences were found between patients with full or higher secondary education ((32.96% (+/- 31.03)) vs patients with lower educational level ((35.73% (+/-31.08)).

Conclusion: We found compromise of all WPAI scales. Arthritis, xerostomy and depression were significantly and independently associated with impaired activity due to health. Patients treated in public centers presented a greater impairment of activities of daily living, which could be an expression of the impact of socioeconomic status in these areas.

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics.

	N= 252
Age years (mean +/- SD)	52,64 +/-14,84
Sex (% female)	98,38
Disease duration, years (mean +/-SD)	7,33 +/-7,54
Care center (%)	
-Public	57,14
-Private	42,86

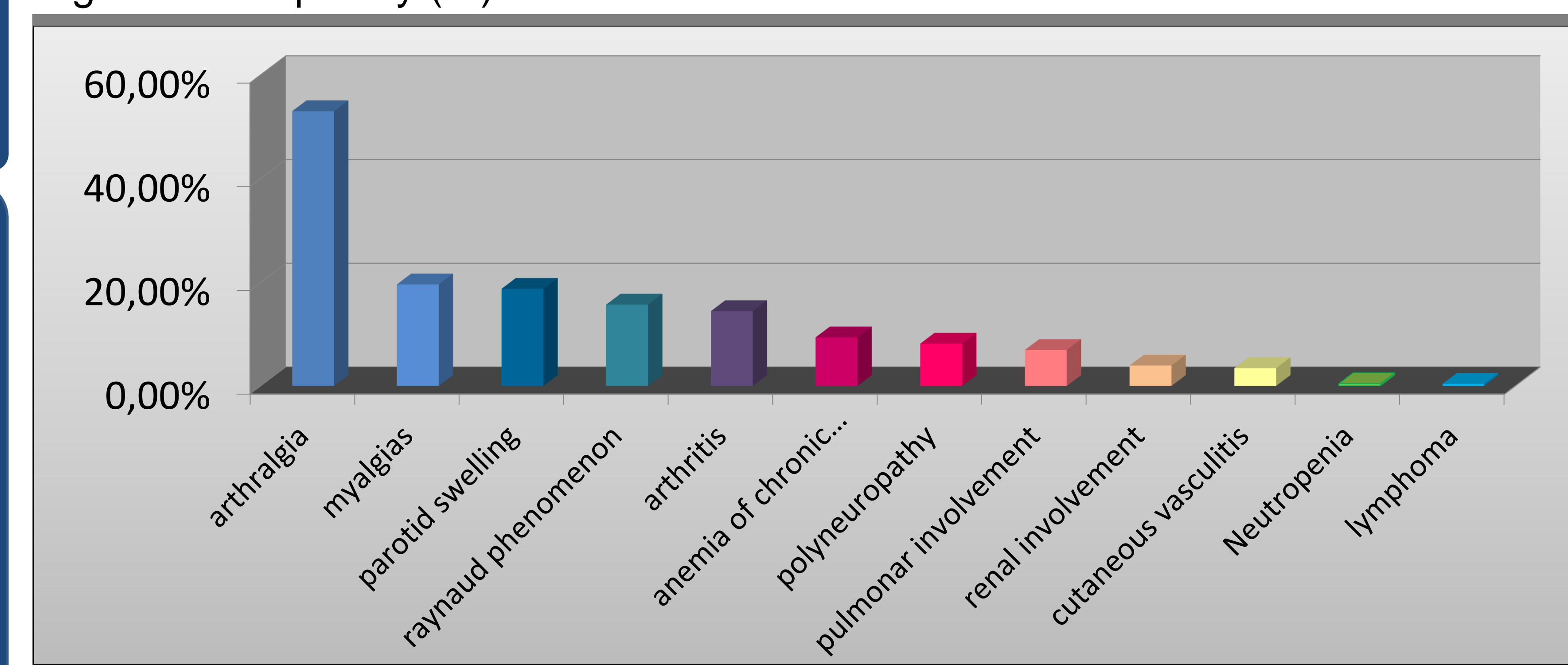
SD: standard deviation.

Table 2: Results of the VAS.

VAS (0-100 mm)	mean+/- SD
Xerophthalmia	56,91 +/-30,29
Xerostomy	56,68+/-31,1
Xeroderma	52,0+/-31,54
Xerovagina	43,12+/-35,92
Fatigue	48,97+/-33,26

SD: standard deviation.

Figure 1: Frequency (%) of clinical manifestations *



(*Within the month prior to the first evaluation).

Table 3: Results of the domains evaluated by the WPAI questionnaire.

	mean+/-SD	CI 95%
Work time missed due to health (%)	15,74+/- 30,12	9,58-21,90
Impairment while working due to health (%)	27,18+/-30,69	21,25-33,11
Overall work impairment due to health (%)	33,70+/-35,76	26,39-41,01
Activity impairment due to health (%)	34,17+/-30,94	30,35-37,99