



THE IMPACT OF ARTHRITIS ON SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS VERSUS RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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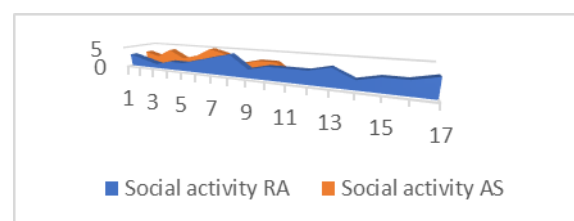
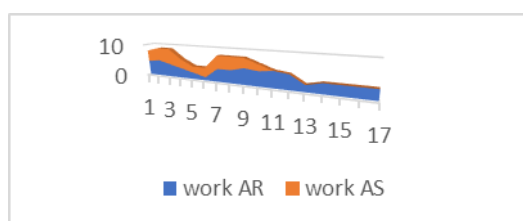
Abstract

Introduction. The biomedical model, which describes a disease, it is based on the etiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations, without expressing the social, psychological and behavioral dimension determined by the disease, although these factors are decisive in the recovery process. The quality of life in medicine is characterized by physical, mental and social well-being, as well as by the ability of patients to perform their usual tasks in their daily lives.

The purpose of this study was to identify the impact areas of arthritis in ankylosing spondylitis and rheumatoid arthritis, to compare the impact on the socio-professional field, using the AIMS2 scale.

Material and method. We performed an observational study on a group of 27 patients (Group I n = 17) diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis and 10 patients with ankylosing spondylitis (Group II n = 10), aged between 28 and 70 years. The subjects were randomized from the patients who went to the “Avram Iancu” Clinical Hospital in Oradea, between July 2020 and April 2021.

Results. The average values of the AIMS2 score are comparable in both groups of patients, in the areas of pain, physical and functional. In the field of work, the average score is lower in the group of rheumatoid arthritis patients by about 6%, due to the higher number of paid patients (Chart 1). The study shows a 5% higher impairment of social activity in patients with ankylosing spondylitis, which is reflected in reduced meetings with friends and other social activities (Chart 2).



Conclusions. Social activity, paid work and domestic activities are more affected in all patients with inflammatory rheumatism.