The research retrieved 13 different algorithms to derive utilities in PsA patients based on clinical study data. In these studies, utilities were measured on cost-effectiveness (CE) and the endpoints positioning of the PROs when measured. The aim of this study was to assess the disease activity and quality of life of patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) in Polish population. METHODS: On-line questionnaire survey was performed to obtain data on disease activity and the quality of life. We used Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI) to assess the disease activity and quality of life. The analysis suggests that there may be a need of an improved algorithm to inform cost-effectiveness models for predicting utility more accurately. This may help the healthcare decision makers to make more informed decisions.