OBJECTIVES: The objective is to investigate changes of QOL, pain, and relevant factors for Japanese osteoporosis female patients on once weekly bisphosphonate (BP) treatment. METHODS: A total of 6003 Japanese female osteoporosis patients (55 years old and over) on BP treatment were enrolled at 308 study centers between November 1, 2009 and April 30, 2011 and are being followed for two years. Medical records are collected and patient surveys are being conducted every six months (M0) as well as M3, M6, 12, and 24 months after enrollment. We are collecting information on patient background (e.g., age, concurrent diseases, pharmacotherapy), QOL scores (Japanese Osteoporosis Quality of Life Questionnaire [JQOL]), EQ-5D utility scores and EQ VAS of M3 and M6 were also significantly better for patients who received Infliximab therapy than for those not treated with Infliximab. Infliximab initiating treatment and maintenance therapy both help improve patients QOL. The results indicate that Infliximab improves the quality of life of AS patients in China.

CONCLUSIONS: Infliximab improves the quality of life of AS patients in China.

QOL, the total QJOOL scores of M0, M3, and M6 were 65.1, 66.7, and 67.3, respectively, and the M3 and M6 scores were significantly increased in comparison with M0 (p<0.001). EQ-5D utility scores and EQ VAS of M3 and M6 were also significantly improved (p<0.001). With regard to pain, VAS scores at M3 and M6 were significantly improved from M0 (p<0.001) and MQO scores of M3 and M6 also indicated relief of pain significantly from M0 (p<0.01 and p<0.001, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS: Improvement in QOL and pain scores of Japanese osteoporosis patients on BP treatment for 6 months was observed consistently in all indicators.