Impact of lung function decline on health-related quality of life in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)

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Introduction

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease (ILD) characterized by worsening dyspnea, loss of lung function and impairment in health-related quality of life (HRQL).1

Nintedanib, an oral tyrosine kinase inhibitor, was approved for IPF in 2011 in the US, Canada, and Europe.2

Methods

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, INPULSIS®-7, was conducted in 1,000 patients with IPF.3

Results

A total of 1,061 patients were treated in the INPULSIS® trials. Changes from baseline at week 52 were larger (indicating worse HRQL) with declines in FVC % predicted and decline in FVC % predicted are associated with worse HRQL in patients with IPF.

Conclusions

In the INPULSIS® trials, patients with greater declines in FVC % predicted at week 52 had greater worsening in HRQL according to changes in the SGRQ, UCSD-SOBQ, CASA-Q and ED-5D VAS.

Additional research is needed to identify specific patient or clinical characteristics that drive decline in HRQL in patients with IPF.

References


Disclosures

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