Correlation of patient-reported routine assessment of patient index data with clinical measures of disease activity in psoriatic arthritis

Louise Ward1 | Michael Oliffe2 | Barry Kane1 | Diana Chessman2 | Donna Meaney1 | Fiona Briggs2 | Kathryn Gibson2,3 | Les Barsley1,4 | Daniel Sumpton1,5

1Rheumatology Department, Concord Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
2Rheumatology Department, Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, New South Wales, Australia
3University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
4Concord Clinical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
5Centre for Kidney Research, The Children's Hospital Westmead, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Correspondence
Louise Ward, Rheumatology Department, Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, New South Wales 2065, Australia.
Email: ward.louisec@gmail.com

Present address
Louise Ward, Rheumatology Department, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Funding information
There is no financial support or other benefits from commercial sources for the work reported on in this manuscript.

[Correction added on 10 May 2022, after first online publication: CAUL funding statement has been added.]

Abstract

Aim: A treat-to-target strategy is recommended for management of psoriatic arthritis (PsA), although there is lack of agreement regarding the best measure of disease activity to target. Physician assessments included in traditional indices can be complex and time consuming to complete and cannot be readily conducted by telehealth. This study compares the routine assessment of patient index data 3 (RAPID3), an efficient tool comprising patient self-assessment, with traditional clinician-led composite measures in the PsA clinic setting.

Methods: Data were collected prospectively from July 2016 to March 2020 in 2 dedicated PsA clinics in Sydney, Australia. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was created for comparison of RAPID3 score with composite scores minimal disease activity (MDA), very low disease activity (VLDA) and disease activity in psoriatic arthritis (DAPSA) in low disease activity or remission.

Results: Ninety-three patients had simultaneous collection of RAPID3 and MDA measures. Mean (SD) age was 49.9 (13.5) years, 50.5% were male and 23 (24.7%) had erosive disease at baseline. RAPID3 scores ≤3.2 and ≤2.7 (range 0-30) had high sensitivity and specificity for VLDA and DAPSA remission respectively, with ROC curve area under the curve (95% CI) of 0.94 (0.91-0.97) and 0.96 (0.93-0.99).

Conclusion: RAPID3 has good agreement with physician-led composite scores of MDA, VLDA and DAPSA, and provides a viable alternative to composite scores. This is particularly helpful in settings that do not allow for clinical examination, for example telehealth.

KEYWORDS
arthritis, arthritis, psoriatic, patient-reported outcome measures, spondyloarthritis, treatment outcome
1 | INTRODUCTION

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is associated with peripheral and axial joint involvement and distinctive extra-articular manifestations. It is associated with increased rates of cardiovascular disease, mortality, mental health burden and has a significant impact on quality of life. A treat-to-target (T2T) strategy, aiming for early remission or low disease activity, is recommended to reduce symptoms of pain and stiffness, improve joint function and reduce the risk of reversible joint damage. Various composite measures to assess PsA disease activity have been developed and validated, although there is no agreement on the optimal measure. Such measures include minimal disease activity (MDA), very low disease activity (VLDA), disease activity index for psoriatic arthritis (DAPSA), Psoriatic Arthritis Disease Activity Score and Composite Psoriatic Disease Activity Index.

Composite measures require multiple clinical and laboratory measures to be recorded, rendering them impractical for busy clinical settings and utilizing time and resources that could be better spent undertaking patient-centered care activities, such as education and shared discussion of treatment options. Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) offer a potential efficient, patient-led alternative to composite activity measures. If reliable and accurate, they could increase time available in consultation for discussion regarding care and education, thereby improving quality of care.

The routine assessment of patient index data 3 (RAPID3) is a PROM initially developed in patients in rheumatoid arthritis. It efficiently provides results comparable to validated disease activity scores in clinical trials and clinical practice. RAPID3 has been demonstrated to be useful in patients with PsA but has not been extensively studied and there is limited understanding of the expected RAPID3 values to describe low disease activity or disease remission. This study aims to assess the ability of RAPID3 to discriminate disease activity in PsA in the clinical practice setting, as compared to assessment by MDA, VLDA and DAPSA, and to determine the respective optimal RAPID3 cut points that correspond to categories of disease activity, as per the composite measures.

2 | METHODS

Consecutive patients were recruited from PsA clinics in the rheumatology departments at Concord Repatriation General Hospital and Liverpool Hospital, both tertiary teaching institutions in Sydney, Australia. To be included in the study, participants had to be at least 18 years old, meeting the Classification Criteria for Psoriatic Arthritis (CASPAR) and able to read English. All persons gave their informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study. Participants had to be willing to complete PROMs, be assessed for clinical measures at each visit and have at least 1 simultaneous collection of RAPID3 and MDA/VLDA scores. Patients were excluded if they could not read English, did not meet CASPAR or were unwilling to fill out PROMs or undertake complete clinical assessments. Ethics approval was granted by the South Western Sydney Local Health District Ethics Committee (HREC No: HREC/15/LPOOL/560). Site-specific approval was granted for Concord Hospital.

Participants were assessed for all clinical measures required for MDA, VLDA and DAPSA criteria, including tender joint count in 68 joints (TJC68), swollen joint count in 66 joints (SJC66), enthesitis count and skin assessment according to the Group for Research and Assessment of Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (GRAPPA) methods. Scores were recorded on standardized proformas by appropriately trained physicians. For skin assessments, assessors used Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and body surface area (BSA) according to standard protocols.

Achieving MDA requires meeting 5/7 criteria: TJC68 ≤1, SJC66 ≤1, PASI ≤1 or BSA ≤3%, patient global activity (PtG) ≤20 on a visual analog scale (VAS; range 0-100), patient pain (PP) on VAS ≤15 (range 0-100), Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) ≤0.5 and tender entheseal count ≤1. If all 7 criteria are met, the patient is in VLDA. DAPSA comprises a sum of TJC68, SJC66, PtG (range 0-10), PP (range 0-10), and C-reactive protein result (mg/dL). The following cut points for levels of disease activity were used: remission ≤4, low disease activity 4.1-14, moderate disease activity 14.1-28, high disease activity ≥28.

RAPID3 is an index composed of physical function, pain, and patient global assessment, each scored 0-10 for a total of 0-30 on the Multi-Dimensional HAQ (MDHAQ). RAPID3 has demonstrated correlation with composite disease activity measures in rheumatoid arthritis and disease-specific questionnaires in osteoarthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, spondyloarthritis and gout. Patients were posted PROMs including RAPID3 and HAQ in the week prior to their visit and instructed to fill out the PROMs 24 hours prior to their clinical assessment. If patients had not completed the self-assessment tools, they were invited to complete them in the waiting room prior to their appointment.

For each clinic visit, we determined the patients’ DAPSA score and whether a patient was in MDA or VLDA. The analysis of usefulness of RAPID3 to determine disease activity status was performed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) methodology and SPSS software. Binary logistic regression analysis was performed for each of the 4 clinician-led composite measures and compared to every RAPID3 score collected during the study. ROC curve analysis was performed for comparison of the continuous RAPID3 score with binary outcomes of MDA, VLDA, DAPSA remission (DAPSA-REM) and DAPSA low disease activity (DAPSA-LDA; ie, DAPSA score ≤14). Area under the curve (AUC) of each ROC curve was calculated and interpreted using the accepted analysis of diagnostic accuracy, with AUC of 0.5 providing no discrimination, 0.8-0.9 demonstrating excellent accuracy and 1 representing perfect accuracy. The optimal cut point was selected by choosing the data point closest to (0,1), representing the optimal trade-off between sensitivity and specificity.

3 | RESULTS

One hundred and three patients were enrolled, and data were collected from July 2016 to March 2020. Nine patients were excluded...
due to missing data and 1 patient later withdrew consent to complete required PROMs. Simultaneous RAPID3 and MDA/VLDA data were available for 336 clinic visits from 93 patients (44 and 49 from Concord and Liverpool Hospitals, respectively) and simultaneous RAPID3 and DAPSA data were available for 85 patients over 290 clinic visits. The median (interquartile range) number of visits per patient was 3 (1- 5). At baseline, mean (±SD) age was 49.9 (±13.5) years with 47 (50.5%) male patients (Table 1). Twenty-three (24.7%) patients had erosive disease. The mean duration of PsA was 10.4 years. Thirty-three (35.5%) patients were taking methotrexate at baseline and 41 (44.1%) were taking a biologic or targeted synthetic disease-modifying agent (Table 2).

At baseline, 4 (4.3%) and 17 (18.3%) patients met VLDA and MDA, respectively and 9 (10.6%) and 24 (28.2%) patients met DAPSA-REM and DAPSA-LDA, respectively. Over the course of the data collection period, 17 patients met MDA criteria across 81 (24.1%) clinic visits and 12 met VLDA criteria at 24 (7.1%) clinic visits. Of the 290 clinic visits with complete DAPSA data, there were 110 (37.9%) events in which 44 patients met DAPSA-LDA and 38 (13.1%) visits in which 16 met DAPSA-REM.

Binary logistic regression analysis was performed for each of the 4 composite measures with RAPID3. The AUC of the generated ROC curves are shown in Table 3. The optimal RAPID3 cut points were 6.0, 3.2, 10.0 and 2.7 for MDA, VLDA, DAPSA-LDA and DAPSA-REM respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of each of the selected cut points are reported in Table 3. The generated ROC curves are displayed in Figures 1 and 2.

4 | DISCUSSION

In this study, self-reported RAPID3 scores from patients attending specialty PsA clinics were compared with clinician-assessed

| Table 1 Demographic data |
|--------------------------|
| **Variable** | **n (%)**, mean ± SD or median (IQR) or as specified | **Result** |
| Age, y | 49.9 ± 13.5 |
| Male | 47 (50.5) |
| Body mass index, kg/m² | 31.6 ± 7.5 |
| PsA characteristics | | |
| PsA duration, y | 10.4 ± 10.4 |
| Axial disease | 19 (20.4) |
| Tender joint count | 7.0 (2.0-13.5) |
| Swollen joint count | 1.0 (0.0-5.0) |
| PASI | 1.6 (0.3-3.8) |
| C-reactive protein, mg/dL, mean (range) | 64.2 (0-704.0) |
| DAPSA score | 25.2 ± 20.7 |
| RAPID3 score | 12.3 (7.3-17.5) |
| Comorbidities | | |
| Hypertension | 38 (40.1) |
| Osteoarthritis | 25 (26.9) |
| Diabetes | 23 (24.7) |
| Mental illness | 22 (23.7) |
| Smoking | 13 (14.0) |

| Table 2 Medications |
|---------------------|
| **Medications** | **n (%)** |
| csDMARDs | | |
| Methotrexate | 33 (35.5) |
| Sulfasalazine | 14 (15.1) |
| Leflunomide | 4 (4.3) |
| Cyclosporin | 1 (1.1) |
| bDMARDs | | |
| Secukinumab | 12 (12.9) |
| Adalimumab | 10 (10.8) |
| Ustekinumab | 6 (6.5) |
| Etanercept | 5 (5.4) |
| Golimumab | 4 (4.3) |
| Infliximab | 2 (2.2) |
| tsDMARD | | |
| Tofacitinib | 2 (2.1) |
| Corticosteroid | | |
| Prednisone | 11 (11.8) |

Abbreviations: DAPSA, disease activity in psoriatic arthritis; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; RAPID3, routine assessment of patient index data.
This study demonstrated high discriminatory ability of RAPID3 in assessing disease activity in PsA. The AUC of ROC curve for RAPID3 with each of the 4 selected disease activity measures exceeded 0.9, consistent with excellent diagnostic accuracy. The optimal RAPID3 cut points for VLDA and DAPSA-REM were 3.2 and 2.7, respectively. The RAPID3 cut point that gave best sensitivity and specificity to meet MDA and DAPSA-REM were 6.0 and 10.0, respectively.

| Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; RAPID3, routine assessment of patient index data 3; MDA, minimal disease activity; VLDA, very low disease activity; DAPSA-LDA, disease activity in psoriatic arthritis – remission/low disease activity; DAPSA-REM, disease activity in psoriatic arthritis – remission. |
|---|
| **Table 3** Receiver operating characteristic curve output |
| | AUC (95% CI) | Optimal RAPID3 cut point | Sensitivity of RAPID3 cut point (%) | Specificity of RAPID3 cut point (%) |
| MDA | 0.91 (0.87-0.95) | 6.0 | 82.7 | 87.8 |
| VLDA | 0.94 (0.91-0.97) | 3.2 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| DAPSA-LDA | 0.90 (0.87-0.94) | 10.0 | 82.7 | 80.6 |
| DAPSA-REM | 0.96 (0.93-0.99) | 2.7 | 86.8 | 94.0 |

The high degree of concordance of RAPID3 scores using the above cut points with MDA and DAPSA-LDA is visualized in the Venn diagrams in Figure 3 and scatter plots in Figures S1-S3.

This study provides a novel understanding of how RAPID3 could be used to estimate disease activity in PsA by defining the cut points for assessments of disease activity based on 2 composite scores. RAPID3 cut points used in RA are ≤3 for remission, 3.1-6.0 for low disease activity, 6.1-12 for moderate disease activity and >12 for
In our study, the identified optimal RAPID3 cut points for remission (as defined by VLDA and DAPSA-REM) approximate the RAPID3 cut point for remission in rheumatoid arthritis (ie, RAPID3 ≤3).

RAPID3 has been shown to correlate with other measures of disease activity in PsA. Coates et al performed a post hoc analysis on clinical trial data in PsA to compare RAPID3 with PsA disease activity scores. Results demonstrate agreement between MDA and RAPID3 remission in 85.2% of patients and significant correlation between RAPID3 scores and DAPSA criteria. In contrast, Walsh et al found low correlation between RAPID3 and swollen and tender joint counts, although this clinical measure does not take into account the additional facets of PsA that are considered in composite measures, for example skin and tender entheseal count.

Patient-reported outcome measures such as RAPID3 present an opportunity for improved patient-centered care with applications in multiple healthcare models. First, with respect to inclusion of PROMs in the traditional face-to-face appointment model of rheumatology care, patients have observed that completion of PROMs prior to a physician consultation can increase the efficiency of the appointment with the rheumatologist. PROMs have the potential to facilitate shared decision making, guide patient-physician communication and provide feedback for progress over time. Second, the application of PROMs in settings independent of traditional appointments presents a promising opportunity to empower patients. In a recent pilot study employing online self-monitoring in patients with inflammatory arthritis, patients reported increased knowledge and awareness of their disease, with some noting earlier self-recognition of disease flare. Self-monitoring presents a potential counter to key challenges identified by patients with PsA and psoriasis, notably fear of deterioration, lack of control and disempowerment by lack of personalized care.

The use of PROMs also presents a feasible and efficient alternate in assessment of disease activity to facilitate the T2T model. Despite the strong evidence for its use, T2T has low uptake in the clinical setting due to various barriers including time limitations and need for training. The application of PROMs electronically, as discussed above, presents an opportunity for remote disease assessment to be incorporated in the T2T model. The use of remote PROMs in assessment of disease activity has never been more compelling, given the current limitations in face-to-face appointments in the setting of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our study supports the use of RAPID3 to estimate disease activity to enable adjustment of therapy to target remission. RAPID3 is a feasible choice of PROM in the busy clinical setting.

**Figure 2** Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve for disease activity in psoriatic arthritis in low disease activity and remission (DAPSA-LDA)/disease activity in psoriatic arthritis in remission (DAPSA-REM) and routine assessment of patient index (RAPID3). The ROC curves show the ability of RAPID3 to identify patients who meet DAPSA-LDA (Figure 2A) and DAPSA-REM criteria (Figure 2B). The red line is a reference line indicating area under the curve (AUC) of 0.5, corresponding to no discriminatory ability of the test. The AUC (95% CI) for RAPID3 to discriminate patients who meet DAPSA-LDA compared to patients who do not meet criteria was 0.90 (0.87-0.94). The AUC (95% CI) for RAPID3 to discriminate patients who meet DAPSA-REM criteria was 0.96 (0.93-0.99).
and does not require extra clinic time or physician training. It was designed for use in clinical practice, as opposed to use in the clinical trial setting and can be easily electronically administered.

While RAPID3 was not specifically designed for use in PsA and therefore lacks the specific PsA clinical manifestations of psoriasis, enthesitis and axial disease, it has the advantage of established validation in a wide range of rheumatological disorders, thus allowing comparison. Further, the addition of a skin VAS has been previously shown to not substantially improve disease activity estimation.

Extending the application of RAPID3 to also include the symptom checklist in the MDHAQ provides opportunity for clinicians to expand screening to include axial symptoms, symptoms suggestive of inflammatory eye and bowel disease, fatigue and stiffness. This may particularly be helpful when assessing patients who are not achieving MDA. Psoriatic Arthritis Impact of Disease (PSAID) is a PROM designed specifically for use in PsA and presents a potential alternative PROM for use in the PsA clinic setting. It has been demonstrated to correlate strongly with RAPID3 and has been endorsed by Outcome Measures in Rheumatology as a core outcome measure to assess health-related quality of life in PsA.

Data were collected prospectively from the clinical setting from 2 separate centers, including approximately 300 clinic visits for each disease activity measure. All rheumatologists received training to perform clinical assessments to calculate the disease activity measures, but intra- or inter-assessor variability was not formally assessed. Given these data were collected in the clinical setting, there is a high likelihood that the same examiner assessed the patient on their multiple visits, due to a general aim for continuity of care, thereby amplifying potential subjectivity. One rheumatologist assessed patients at both hospitals. Further, examiners were not blinded to RAPID3 results prior to the clinic visit. The exclusion of patients who were unable to read English limits the generalizability of this study. A further limitation of data is the incomplete collection of data for DAPSA and screening for potential confounders, such as fibromyalgia.

Further research is needed to define the role of RAPID3 in the T2T approach. While this prospective study has demonstrated that RAPID3 and composite disease activity measures are highly correlated, we have not determined whether RAPID3 is responsive to treatment or sensitive to change over time with treatment. Qualitative analysis of the patient experience with RAPID3 in the PsA setting would further inform its inclusion into regular clinical care.

In conclusion, RAPID3 is able to discriminate between levels of disease activity in PsA. This study supports the use of a RAPID3 score cut point of ≤3 for remission in PsA. RAPID3 offers a potential solution for assessment of disease activity in situations where clinical assessment is not readily possible, for example with telehealth consultations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Open access publishing facilitated by The University of Sydney, as part of the Wiley - The University of Sydney agreement via the Council of Australian University Librarians.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors do not have financial interests that could create a potential conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest with regard to the work.
REFERENCES

1. Mease PJ. Psoriatic arthritis: update on pathophysiology, assessment and management. Ann Rheum Dis. 2011;70(Suppl 1):i77-i84.
2. Ali Y, Tom BD, Schentag CT, Farewell VT, Gladman DD. Improved survival in psoriatic arthritis with calendar time. Arthritis Rheum. 2007;56(8):2708-2714.
3. Gladman DD, Ang M, Su L, Tom BD, Schentag CT, Farewell VT. Cardiovascular morbidity in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2009;68(7):1131-1135.
4. Jamnitski A, Symmons D, Peters MJ, Sattar N, McNees I, Nurmoched MT. Cardiovascular comorbidities in patients with psoriatic arthritis: a systematic review. Ann Rheum Dis. 2013;72(2):211-216.
5. McDonough E, Ayearst R, Eder L, et al. Depression and anxiety in psoriatic arthritis: prevalence and associated factors. J Rheumatol. 2014;41(5):887-896.
6. Husted JA, Gladman DD, Farewell VT, Cook RJ. Health-related quality of life of patients with psoriatic arthritis: a comparison with patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Rheum. 2001;45(2):151-158.
7. Smolen JS, Schöls M, Braun J, et al. Treating axial spondyloarthritis and peripheral spondyloarthritis, especially psoriatic arthritis, to target: 2017 update of recommendations by an international task force. Ann Rheum Dis. 2018;77(1):3-17.
8. Coates LC, Moverley AR, McParland L, et al. Effect of tight control of inflammation in early psoriatic arthritis (TICOPA): a UK multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2015;386(10012):2170-2179.
9. Coates LC, Lubrano E, Aletaha D, Alasti F, Smolen JS. Disease activity in psoriatic arthritis: a proposed objective target for treatment. J Rheumatol. 2019;46(1):38-42.
10. van Mens LJJ, van de Sande MGH, van Kuijk AWR, Baeten D, Schoels MM, Aletaha D, Alasti F, Smolen JS. Application of the DAREA/DAPSA score for assessment of disease activity in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2018;77(2):251-257.
11. Wervers K, Vis M, Tchetveriok I, et al. Burden of psoriatic arthritis according to different definitions of disease activity: comparing minimal disease activity and the disease activity index for psoriatic arthritis. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2018;70(12):1764-1770.
12. Coates LC, Fransen J, Helliwell PS. Defining minimal disease activity in psoriatic arthritis: a proposed objective target for treatment. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69(1):48-53.
13. Schoels M, Aletaha D, Funovits J, Kavanaugh A, Baker D, Smolen JS. Application of the DAREA/DAPSA score for assessment of disease activity in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69(8):1441-1447.
14. Mumtaz A, Gallagher P, Kirby B, et al. Development of a preliminary composite disease activity index in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2011;70(2):272-277.
15. Helliwell PS, FitzGerald O, Fransen J, et al. The development of candidate composite disease activity and responder indices for psoriatic arthritis (GRAUCE project). Ann Rheum Dis. 2013;72(6):986-991.
16. Dures E, Shepperd S, Mukherjee S, et al. Treat-to-target in PsA: methods and necessity. RMD Open. 2020;6(1):e001083.
17. Dures E, Taylor J, Shepperd S, et al. Mixed methods study of clinicians’ perspectives on barriers to implementation of treat to target in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2020;79(8):1031-1036.
18. Yazici Y, Bergman M, Pincus T. Time to score quantitative rheumatoid arthritis measures: 28-joint count, disease activity score, health assessment questionnaire (HAQ), multidimensional HAQ (MDHAQ), and routine assessment of patient index data (RAPID) scores. J Rheumatol. 2008;35(4):603-609.
19. Pincus T, Bergman MJ, Yazici Y, Hines P, Raghupathi K, Maclean R. An index of only patient-reported outcome measures, routine assessment of patient index data 3 (RAPID3), in two abatacept clinical trials: similar results to disease activity score (DAS28) and other RAPID indices that include physician-reported measures. Rheumatology (Oxford). 2008;47(3):345-349.
20. Pincus T, Swearingen CJ, Bergman M, Yazici Y. RAPID3 (Routine Assessment of Patient Index Data 3), a rheumatoid arthritis index without formal joint counts for routine care: proposed severity categories compared to disease activity score and clinical disease activity index categories. J Rheumatol. 2008;35(11):2136-2147.
21. Pincus T, Yazici Y, Bergman MJ. RAPID3, an index to assess and monitor patients with rheumatoid arthritis, without formal joint counts: similar results to DAS28 and CDAI in clinical trials and clinical care. Rheum Dis Clin North Am. 2009;35(4):773-778, viii.
22. Coates LC, Tillett W, Shaddick G, Pincus T, Kavanaugh A, Helliwell PS. Value of the routine assessment of patient index data 3 in patients with psoriatic arthritis: results from a tight-control clinical trial and an observational cohort. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2018;70(8):1198-1205.
23. Walsh JA, Wan MT, Willinger C, et al. Measuring outcomes in psoriatic arthritis: comparing routine assessment of patient index data (RAPID3) and psoriatic arthritis impact of disease (PSAI). J Rheumatol. 2020;47(10):1496-1505.
24. GRAPPA Training module Seattle (WA): GRAPPA; [updated 2020]. Accessed August 30, 2020. Available from: https://GRAPPA.memberclicks.net/training-modules.
25. Fredriksson T, Pettersson S. Severe psoriasis–oral therapy with a new retinoid. Dermatologica. 1978;157(4):238-244.
26. Thomas CL, Finlay AY. The ‘handprint’ approximates to 1% of the total body surface area whereas the ‘palm minus the fingers’ does not. Br J Dermatol. 2007;157:1080-1081.
27. Fries JF, Spitz P, Kranes RG, Holman HR. Measurement of patient outcome in arthritis. Arthritis Rheum. 1980;23(2):137-145.
28. Schoels MM, Aletaha D, Alasti F, Smolen JS. Disease activity in psoriatic arthritis (PsA): defining remission and treatment success using the DAPSA score. Ann Rheum Dis. 2016;75(5):811-818.
29. Pincus T, Askanease AD, Swearingen CJ. A multi-dimensional health assessment questionnaire (MDHAQ) and routine assessment of patient index data (RAPID3) scores are informative in patients with all rheumatic diseases. Rheum Dis Clin North Am. 2009;35(4):819-827, x.
30. Pincus T, Swearingen CJ, Bergman MJ, et al. RAPID3 (Routine Assessment of Patient Index Data) on an MDHAQ (Multidimensional Health Assessment Questionnaire); agreement with DAS28 (Disease Activity Score) and CDAI (Clinical Disease Activity Index) activity categories, scored in five versus more than ninety seconds. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2010;62(2):181-189.
31. Castrojón I, Bergman MJ, Pincus T. MDHAQ/RAPID3 to recognize improvement over 2 months in usual care of patients with osteoarthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, spondyloarthropathy, and gout, as well as rheumatoid arthritis. J Clin Rheumatol. 2013;19(4):169-174.
32. Castrojón I. The use of MDHAQ/RAPID3 in different rheumatic diseases a review of the literature. Bull Hosp Jt Dis (2013). 2017;75(2):93-100.
33. Huang FF, Fang R, Nguyen MH, Bryant K, Gibson KA, O'Neill SG. Identifying co-morbid fibromyalgia in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus using the multi-dimensional health assessment questionnaire. Lupus. 2020;29(11):1404-1411.
34. Hosmer DW, Lemeshow S. *Applied Logistic Regression*, 2nd edn. John Wiley and Sons; 2000.
35. Hvitfeldt H, Carli C, Nelson EC, Mortenson DM, Ruppert BA, Lindblad S. Feed forward systems for patient participation and provider support: adoption results from the original US context to Sweden and beyond. *Qual Manag Health Care*. 2009;18(4):247-256.
36. Fautrel B, Alten R, Kirkham B, et al. Call for action: how to improve use of patient-reported outcomes to guide clinical decision making in rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatol Int*. 2018;38(6):935-947.
37. Pincus T, Castrejon I, Riad M, Obreja E, Lewis C, Krogh NS. Reliability, feasibility, and patient acceptance of an electronic version of a multidimensional health assessment questionnaire for routine rheumatology care: validation and patient preference study. *JMIR Form Res*. 2020;4(5):e15815.
38. Renskers L, Rongen-van Dartel SA, Huis AM, van Riel PL. Patients’ experiences regarding self-monitoring of the disease course: an observational pilot study in patients with inflammatory rheumatic diseases at a rheumatology outpatient clinic in the Netherlands. *BMJ Open*. 2020;10(8):e033321.
39. Sumpton D, Kelly A, Tunnicliffe DJ, et al. Patients’ perspectives and experience of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: a systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. 2020;72(5):711-722.
40. de Thurah A, Stengaard-Pedersen K, Axelsen M, et al. Tele-health followup strategy for tight control of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis: results of a randomized controlled trial. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*. 2018;70(3):353-360.
41. El-Haddad C, Castrejon I, Gibson KA, Yazici Y, Bergman MJ, Pincus T. MDHAQ/RAPID3 scores in patients with osteoarthritis are similar to or higher than in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a cross-sectional study from current routine rheumatology care at four sites. *RMD Open*. 2017;3(1):e000391.
42. Gossec L, de Wit M, Klitz U, et al. A patient-derived and patient-reported outcome measure for assessing psoriatic arthritis: elaboration and preliminary validation of the psoriatic arthritis impact of disease (PsAID) questionnaire, a 13-country EULAR initiative. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2014;73(6):1012-1019.
43. Orbai AM, Holland R, Leung YY, et al. PsAID12 provisionally endorsed at OMERACT 2018 as core outcome measure to assess psoriatic arthritis-specific health-related quality of life in clinical trials. *J Rheumatol*. 2019;46(8):990-995.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**
Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of the article at the publisher’s website.

**How to cite this article:** Ward L, Oliffe M, Kane B, et al. Correlation of patient-reported routine assessment of patient index data with clinical measures of disease activity in psoriatic arthritis. *Int J Rheum Dis*. 2022;25:584-591. doi:10.1111/1756-185X.14310