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REVIEW

# Assessing Physical Activity and Sleep in Axial Spondyloarthritis: Measuring the Gap

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## ABSTRACT

Patients with axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA) frequently report pain, stiffness, fatigue, and sleep problems, which may lead to impaired physical activity. The majority of reported-on measures evaluating physical activity and sleep disturbance in axSpA are self-reported questionnaires, which can be impacted by patient recall

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(reporting bias). One objective measure, polysomnography, has been employed to evaluate sleep in patients with axSpA; however, it is an intrusive measure and cannot be used over the long term. More convenient objective measures are therefore needed to allow for the long-term assessment of both sleep and physical activity in patients' daily lives. Wearable technology that utilizes actigraphy is increasingly being used for the objective measurement of physical activity and sleep in various therapy areas, as it is unintrusive and suitable for continuous tracking to allow longitudinal assessment. Actigraphy characterizes sleep disruption as restless movement while sleeping, which is particularly useful when studying conditions such as axSpA in which chronic pain and discomfort due to stiffness may be evident. Studies have also shown that actigraphy can effectively assess the impact of disease on physical activity. More research is needed to establish the usefulness of objective monitoring of sleep and physical activity specifically in axSpA patients over time. This review summarizes the current perspectives on physical activity and sleep quality in patients with axSpA, and the possible role of actigraphy in the future to more accurately evaluate the impact of treatment interventions on sleep and physical activity in axSpA.

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**Keywords:** Actigraphy; Ankylosing spondylitis; Axial spondyloarthritis; Fatigue; Physical activity; Polysomnography; Radiographic axial spondyloarthritis; Rheumatology; Sleep disturbance

### Key Summary Points

Patients with axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA) frequently report pain, stiffness, fatigue, and sleep problems, which may lead to impaired physical activity

The majority of measures for sleep and physical activity used in this patient population are subjective and limited by patient recall, reporting bias, and relatively short study intervals

Actigraphy will enable unintrusive and objective monitoring of sleep and physical activity in patients with axSpA over longer periods of time

Importantly, actigraphy may be used to evaluate the impact of treatment interventions on physical activity and sleep, allowing for identification of appropriate management strategies in patients with axSpA

Enhanced insight into sleep disturbance and impaired physical activity, and association with treatment changes in the long term, will enable healthcare providers to better understand patient variability and identify potential opportunities to address axSpA-related drivers of sleep disturbance and physical inactivity

## PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Axial spondyloarthritis is a type of inflammatory arthritis. It mainly affects the spine, but can also affect peripheral joints, tendons, and

ligaments. Over time, the spine can become progressively stiff and painful due to the inflammation caused by the immune system's attack. Symptoms often improve with exercise, and therefore a key component of the management and treatment of axSpA is physical activity. However, levels of physical activity are often lower in those with axSpA, and this can have a negative impact on pain, function, and sleep quality.

To appropriately support people with axSpA, we need to understand the long-term effects of reduced physical activity and disturbed sleep. One way to do this is to measure physical activity and sleep, and here we look at the ways we can measure both of these in people with axSpA. This includes the use of tools such as questionnaires and wearable technology or devices, similar to Fitbits or pedometers. We particularly focus on wearable technology and how it may be used to assess the impact of different treatments on sleep and physical activity in people with axSpA.

## INTRODUCTION

Axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA) is an inflammatory arthritis of the sacroiliac joints and spine, commonly presenting with chronic back pain [1]. Subgroups of axSpA include the prototype ankylosing spondylitis (AS), which is defined by the presence of definite radiographic sacroiliitis (also known as radiographic axSpA) [1], and non-radiographic axSpA (nr-axSpA), which represents an early form of the disease with a low to no burden of radiographic damage [2, 3]. The 1984 modified New York classification criteria for AS use conventional radiographs of the sacroiliac joints to assess structural damage [4], whereas the Assessment of SpondyloArthritis international Society (ASAS) classification criteria for axSpA, developed in 2009, can be used to classify axSpA even in the absence of sacroiliac joint damage on radiographs [5]. As axSpA refers to a spectrum of disease, this review will use this terminology throughout; however, it should be noted that most of the studies covered in this review

focused on patients with AS, whereas more recent cohorts include patients with nr-axSpA.

Pain, stiffness, fatigue, and disturbed sleep are major concerns in patients with axSpA [6], and are associated with impaired physical activity. Studies show that poor sleep is related to depressed mood and increased stress [7], and correlates with poor quality of life, pain, and disease activity in patients with axSpA [8]. The location and spread of pain with axSpA have also been shown to be different between genders and are related to worse clinical outcomes, with women experiencing increased pain in the thoracic and cervicothoracic junction body regions [9].

This review explores the current literature concerning the methods used to evaluate physical activity—defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure, of which exercise is just one component—and sleep in axSpA, including subjective and objective measures. The use of wearable technology [10] and how this will aid our future understanding of sleep and physical activity in patients with axSpA will also be a focus.

## METHODS

### Literature and Search Strategy

An author kick-off call led to the development of a top-line manuscript outline, on which authors submitted references deemed of interest. Following this, a focused PubMed literature search was performed March 12, 2018. Only articles published in English were included. The data were not limited by a publication date range. Searches included terms such as “physical activity,” “sleep,” “ankylosing spondylitis,” “axial spondyloarthritis,” “pain,” and “actigraphy.” The full text of relevant articles was evaluated for specific data relating to sleep and physical activity in patients with axSpA, and the technology involved. Only those deemed of relevance to the objectives of this study were included.

### Compliance with Ethics Guidelines

This article is a literature review based on previously conducted studies. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants that were cited in this review were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards, as reported in the primary reports.

## RESULTS

### Current Perspectives on Physical Activity in axSpA

The benefits of physical activity for the management of axSpA have long been recognized; regular exercise was recommended in the first set of Assessment of SpondyloArthritis International Society–European League Against Rheumatism (ASAS–EULAR) guidelines developed in 2006 [11]. In a Cochrane review, exercise and physical activity demonstrated small beneficial effects on physical function, spinal mobility, and patient global assessments in axSpA [12]. Another systematic review found that therapeutic exercise improved physical function, disease activity, pain, stiffness, joint mobility, and cardiovascular performance in adult patients with axSpA [13]. A systematic review also evaluated the impact of an aerobic fitness program over standard physiotherapy on disease activity and functional status in axSpA [14]. The meta-analysis showed no additional benefit of aerobic exercise over standard physiotherapy in terms of Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI) scores [14]. Finally, in a multicenter, randomized trial of 100 axSpA patients, a 12-week high-intensity cardiorespiratory and strength exercise program reduced disease activity, as assessed by Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score (ASDAS) and BASDAI, and improved both physical function, as assessed by BASFI, and cardiovascular health, as measured by maximal test on a treadmill walking uphill

until exhaustion according to the modified Balke protocol (peak oxygen uptake:  $VO_{2\text{peak}}$  ml/kg/min), in patients with axSpA [15].

Although the efficacy of physical activity for axSpA is well documented, there is much less information available for nr-axSpA. In a study of 46 patients with axSpA who underwent a 6-month education and intensive exercise program, similar clinical efficacy was observed in both nr-axSpA and AS patients [16]. In a follow-up study in the same patient cohort, exercise therapy improved global disease activity in both AS and nr-axSpA subgroups [17].

The 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Spondylitis Association of America/Spondyloarthritis Research and Treatment Network recommendations for patients with active axSpA note that physical therapy is strongly recommended, with supervised exercise being preferred over more passive options such as massage, ultrasound, and heat [18]. Physical therapy and unsupervised back exercises are also recommended for patients with active or stable axSpA [18]. Similarly, the 2016 ASAS–EULAR recommendations for axSpA state that patients should be encouraged to exercise regularly, and that physical therapy should be considered [19].

Although treatment guidelines advocate the inclusion of physical activity for the optimal management of axSpA [18–21], specific guidance about the amount of exercise required to produce a beneficial effect is lacking [22]. Global recommendations by the World Health Organization (WHO) state that all adults should engage in at least 150 min of moderate-intensity or at least 75 min of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity each week or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity [23]. One study showed that physical function, health-related quality of life, and disease activity were improved in patients with SpA (including those with axSpA) who met the WHO recommendations for physical activity [24]. However, reports suggest that the majority of patients with axSpA fail to meet such recommendations [25], and that exercise levels in these patients tend to be lower than those in the general population [22, 25].

Objective measurements of physical activity, such as pedometers and accelerometers, track an individual's movement. Studies investigating physical activity in axSpA have utilized technology-based assessments, allowing for the use of an unbiased tool in the patient's own environment [26–28]. Swinnen and colleagues measured physical activity during five consecutive days using ambulatory monitoring (SenseWear armband) in 40 patients with axSpA and 40 age- and gender-matched healthy controls. Patients with axSpA displayed lower physical activity versus controls, and these differences were not influenced by self-reported disease activity [26]. A prospective observational study assessed physical activity continuously over 3 months in 79 patients with axSpA using a connected activity tracker, and disease flares were self-assessed weekly. The authors confirmed that persistent flares were related to a moderate decrease in physical activity. They also concluded that activity trackers may give indirect information on disease activity [27]. In another study, the authors also showed that wearable activity trackers allow longitudinal assessment of physical activity in axSpA, with only 27% of patients meeting the WHO recommendations [28]. Mobile activity trackers appear acceptable to patients and their use should be further explored as motivational tools to improve physical activity in axSpA patients [28]. In the prospective, observational ActConnect study, confirmed axSpA patients had their physical activity assessed continuously by the number of steps per minute over 3 months using a consumer-grade activity tracker. Flares were assessed weekly and machine-learning techniques were applied to the data [29]. Patient-reported flares were found to be associated with reduced physical activity [29]. Self-management mobile health (mHealth) apps have also been proposed to offer patients real-time feedback to help them keep track of disease-related parameters, better adhere to medication schemes, and engage in physical therapy [30]. Data from 31 interviews with chronic arthritis patients showed a strong preference for mHealth features, which enabled them to keep better track of their condition, report these data to their healthcare professional, and receive

**Table 1** Subjective self-reported questionnaires and tools to assess physical activity in axial spondyloarthritis

Physical activity measurement tool	Description	Population used for tool validation
Health-Enhancing Physical Activity criteria (HEPA)	Reflects any form of physical activity that is advantageous to the health and functional capacity of the individual. Questionnaires such as SQUASH are used to assess HEPA [67]	Healthy subjects
Long-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-LF)	31-item questionnaire assessing several different types of physical activity (occupational, household and gardening, transport, and leisure time) in an average week over the past month [31, 69]	Healthy subjects Patients with axSpA
Short-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-SF)	9-item questionnaire based on the IPAQ-LF [69]	
Office in Motion Questionnaire (OIMQ)	Covers domestic, work, and sports activities, with the patient recalling the past 7 days [72]	
Baecke Physical Activity Questionnaire	Work, sports, and non-sports leisure activities are assessed, with the number of months per year and hours per week recorded [68]	Patients with hip disorders
Short Questionnaire to Assess Health (SQUASH)	Several types of activity assessed including commuting, work and household activities, and leisure time. Patients refer to an average week over the past few months [31]	Healthy subjects Patients with axSpA
Questionnaire for Arthritis Dialogue (QuAD)	Covers beliefs about psychological factors, genetic factors, physical activity, diet, lifestyle factors, and miscellaneous beliefs. No timescale specified [31, 32]	Patients with RA or axSpA
Fear of Movement and (Re)Injury (FOM/R[I]) beliefs, measured with the Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia 11-item version (TSK-11)	Covers beliefs about activity limitations relative to disease activity and spinal mobility [33]	Patients with axSpA

*axSpA* axial spondyloarthritis, *HEPA* Health-Enhancing Physical Activity criteria, *IPAQ-LF* Long-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire, *IPAQ-SF* Short-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire, *OIMQ* Office in Motion Questionnaire, *RA* rheumatoid arthritis, *SQUASH* Short Questionnaire to Assess Health

tailored information based on disease-related health data specific to their type of arthritis [30].

However, assessment of physical activity using subjective measurement instruments, such as self-reported questionnaires and activity logs [27], is more common, with validation in healthy controls [31] (Table 1). The Short

Questionnaire to Assess Health (SQUASH), Long-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-LF), Questionnaire for Arthritis Dialogue (QuAD), and Fear of Movement and (Re)Injury (FOM/R[I]) beliefs, measured with the Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia 11-item version (TSK-11), have also been

validated in axSpA [31–33]. The SQUASH and IPAQ-LS questionnaires assess different forms of physical activity, such as sports and domestic activities, through patients recalling the duration/level of activity [31]. The 21-item QuAD includes four items on physical activity [32]. Patient beliefs regarding their disease were wide ranging. The belief that physical activity had a negative impact on the disease was associated with anxiety and helplessness about the disease, and poor patient education. However, patients with axSpA were less likely to believe that their disease was caused by smoking, and more likely to believe that physical activity could improve their disease status [32]. FOM/R(I) (TSK-11) was shown to be a promising tool to explain fearful beliefs about activity limitations relative to disease activity and spinal mobility in axSpA [33].

### Current Perspectives on Sleep in axSpA

Disturbed sleep, especially during the latter part of the night, is a common problem in patients with axSpA, leading patients to get up and walk around to relieve the symptoms. This contributes to daytime fatigue [8], which is likely to impact the ability and willingness of patients to engage in physical activity. It has been reported that 54.8% of patients with AS experience sleep disturbances [34], and patients with fatigue are likely to have more than three awakenings in the night and generally feel more tired the next morning [35]. Other sleep problems that may also occur in axSpA patients include poor sleep quality, sleep-onset insomnia, difficulty awakening, and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome [36].

Like physical activity, the impact of axSpA on patients' sleep can be assessed using objective or subjective instruments [37]. Polysomnography (PSG) is the widely used "gold standard" objective measure of sleep, which involves the monitoring of physical and psychological processes in a sleep laboratory, allowing for detailed assessment of sleep architecture and sleep-disordered breathing [38]. There are very few studies that comprehensively investigate sleep in axSpA patients using PSG

[37, 39, 40]. It is expensive, requires monitoring in a sleep laboratory [38], is often intrusive to sleep [41], and is only suitable for use over short timeframes, meaning that data and conclusions can be misinterpreted, for example, in instances where sleep problems do not occur every night. Subjective measures that have been used in axSpA are self-reported questionnaires related to sleep, or those that include questions about sleep with respect to general health or quality of life, which have been validated in both healthy controls and in those with AS or nr-axSpA (see Table 2) [42–49].

Only one placebo-controlled study has assessed sleep quality in patients with active axSpA using a validated instrument; this study investigated the efficacy of golimumab in reducing sleep disturbance using the Jenkins Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire (JSEQ) [8]. Treatment with golimumab resulted in significant improvements in JSEQ scores from baseline at week 14 and week 24 compared with placebo. Improvements in sleep quality (as assessed by PSG) significantly correlated with improvements in Short Form-36 (SF-36), BASFI, night back pain, BASDAI, and total back pain scores, as well as in measures of fatigue from the BASDAI and vitality from the SF-36 [8].

### Objective Measures of Sleep and Physical Activity

There is a need for objective, more convenient, and less intrusive objective measures that would allow for long-term assessment of sleep disturbances and their impact on physical activity, and physical activity in patients' daily lives, outside of the clinic. Actigraphy, a technology based on small sensors, is increasingly being used in both interventional and non-interventional studies to evaluate physical activity and sleep. The use of mechanical movement sensors to evaluate psychological disorders in a pediatric population in the 1950s was the first reported medical use of actigraphy [50]. Over time, with advances in the consumer electronics markets—within which consumer-grade activity monitors have been popularized by Fitbit and Garmin—actigraphy devices have

**Table 2** Subjective self-reported questionnaires and tools to assess sleep in axial spondyloarthritis [37]

Sleep measurement tool	Description	Population used for tool validation
Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)	8-item questionnaire measuring daytime sleepiness and evaluating the possibility of falling asleep in everyday situations [42]	Healthy controls Patients with a range of sleep disorders
Jenkins Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire (JSEQ)	4-item questionnaire measuring frequency and severity of sleep disturbance in the past 30 days [43]	Male air traffic controllers Patients 6 months after cardiac surgery
Medical Outcomes Study Sleep questionnaire (MOS)	12-item questionnaire assessing sleep quality and quantity over the past month [44, 45]	Persons aged $\geq 14$ years
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)	19 questions measuring sleep disturbance over the past month [46]	Healthy controls (good sleepers) Bad sleepers (depressed, sleep disorders)
Uppsala Sleep Inventory (USI)	80-item questionnaire measuring sleep and sleep-related issues [47]	Healthy controls (random sample in age group 45–64 years)
Ankylosing Spondylitis Quality of Life Index (ASQoL)	18-item questionnaire assessing quality of life. One question assesses sleep; Q5 = “It’s impossible to sleep” [48]	Patients with AS
Nottingham Health Profile (NHP)	2-part questionnaire involving subjective self-assessment of health. Part I relates to sleep [49]	Healthy controls Selected controls (patients with minor non-acute conditions, fracture victims, patients with peripheral vascular disease, chronically ill elderly, patients with osteoarthritis, pregnant women, “fit” elderly, mine-rescue workers)

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*ASQoL* Ankylosing Spondylitis Quality of Life Index, *axSpA* axial spondyloarthritis, *ESS* Epworth Sleepiness Scale, *JSEQ* Jenkins Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire, *MOS* Medical Outcomes Study Sleep questionnaire, *NHP* Nottingham Health Profile, *PSQI* Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, *USI* Uppsala Sleep Inventory

become unintrusive, making them more convenient and suitable for continuous wear. Modern actigraphy techniques use digital accelerometers to measure body movements, typically at the wrist or waist. Assessment of data from an accelerometer typically involves

integration of acceleration data with respect to time [10], in which continual and prolonged actigraphic recording of daytime and nocturnal activity provides real-time data that can be stored long term [50]. Examples of actigraphy traces taken from healthy controls, those with



chronic pain receiving opioid medication, and those receiving treatment other than opioid medication are shown in Fig. 1 [51]. Traces can be further processed and activity levels analyzed to quantitatively assess sleep quality, including the determination of measures such as sleep latency, sleep efficiency, awake times, and awake time duration [51].

Medical-grade actigraphy devices (such as the Actiwatch [Philips N.V.] and ActiGraph Link GT9X [ActiGraph, LLC.]) have been used as alternatives to PSG [52] (Fig. 2). Although actigraphic assessment of sleep is not comparable to PSG for clinical diagnosis of sleep-disordered breathing or sleep architecture-specific disorders, it has been used extensively to effectively assess more general sleep parameters [53]. Actigraphy is increasingly being used to evaluate the impact of treatment interventions on physical activity and sleep. Actigraphic assessment of sleep is particularly helpful when studying conditions such as chronic pain or pruritus, in which sleep disruption is characterized by restless movement [51, 54], and has been shown to be an effective measure in prospective studies assessing the impact of treatment interventions on both daytime physical activity and sleep in patients with heart failure, atopic dermatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and other chronic diseases [55–59].

Importantly, actigraphy has been used to effectively assess the impact of rheumatic disease on physical activity, in which the relationship between flares and physical activity has been evaluated [27]. During a 3-month study of rheumatoid arthritis and axSpA, physical activity of 170 patients (91 with rheumatoid arthritis, 79 with axSpA) was assessed by the number of steps per day using an activity tracker, while disease flares were self-assessed using a weekly questionnaire. Results indicated that frequent flares were shorter in duration and related to decreases in physical activity. This study was the first to longitudinally and objectively explore the relationship between disease activity and physical activity in axSpA [27].

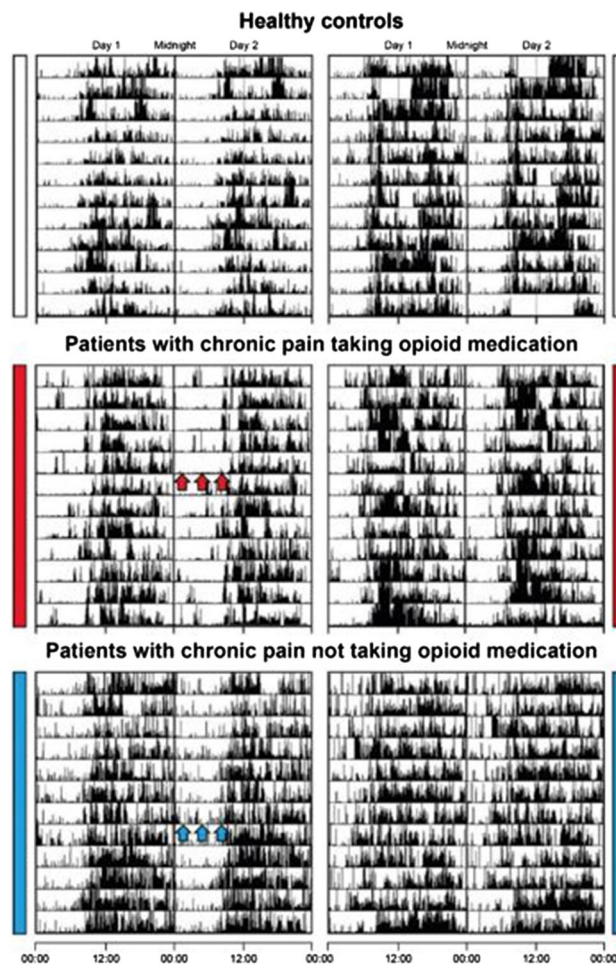
Actigraphy has also been used in studies evaluating musculoskeletal and neuropathic pain. In one study, the impact of celecoxib on

osteoarthritis ( $n = 63$ ) was assessed using patient-reported outcomes, captured by a daily eDiary, and actigraphy [58]. While objective assessment of changes in physical activity demonstrated a meaningful response to treatment, self-reported questionnaires, with recall periods of either 24 h or 1 week, were not statistically significant and subject to a larger placebo effect [58]. In another study evaluating the effect of transdermal fentanyl on physical activity over 16 weeks in patients with neuropathic pain [60], the use of actigraphy showed a 37% increase in daytime activity levels in the final 8 weeks of the study with treatment versus baseline measurements.

In the rheumatology clinic, the use of US Food and Drug Administration-approved actigraphy devices might provide a large volume of invaluable real-time data that could be integrated with electronic records, allowing for continuous tracking of a patient's well-being, helping to guide the course of treatment in patients with axSpA. Utilizing such data, healthcare providers would be able to better understand patient variability, and identify potential opportunities to address axSpA-related drivers of sleep disturbance and physical inactivity. In conjunction with patient-reported outcomes, actigraphy could also be used to establish correlations between disease activity and pain levels with daytime physical activity and sleep.

### Limitations of Assessing Physical Activity and Sleep in axSpA

Subjective methods, such as self-reported questionnaires and logs, are the most common tools for assessing patients' daily physical activity and sleep quality. Although these tools are inexpensive and broadly accessible to investigators, they have limitations. Research has shown that reporting bias [61] and patient recall [62] have an impact on questionnaire scores. One study in patients with axSpA showed that exertion and pain experienced while performing activities appeared to have a greater negative influence on their BASFI score than their actual performance-based measures of physical function,



**Fig. 1** Example actigraphy traces. *Black bars* indicate activity levels, with intensity on the vertical axis and time on the horizontal axis. In this sample, actigraphy shows continuous activity during the night in patients not on opioid medication (*blue bar/arrows*) while patients on

opioid medication are least active during the night (*red bar/arrows*). Figure resized from Robertson, et al. (2016) [51]. © 2016 J. A. Robertson et al. Sleep disturbance in patients taking opioid medication for chronic back pain. *Anaesthesia*. 2016;71:1296-1307. Used under CC BY 4.0

leading to reporting bias [63]. In addition, several self-reported questionnaires used to measure physical activity and sleep in axSpA require patient recall over 1 month [31, 37], which may lead to inaccuracy unless a detailed diary is kept by the patient.

Self-reported scores for physical activity do not substitute for objective measures, and accurate assessments should include both self-reported and objective measures [64]. Similarly, there is currently no validated sleep measure for patients with axSpA, and there are inconsistencies between the different sleep scales and

methods used to define “poor sleep” [37]. Therefore, more objective measures are needed to allow for accurate assessment of sleep quality in this patient population.

When considering actigraphy, although allowing for long-term assessment of physical activity and sleep, it can overestimate sleep and underestimate wake time in certain patient groups [50]. Since actigraphy technology uses lack of movement as a proxy for sleep, those who are awake but motionless would be classified as asleep. This would incorrectly underestimate the number and severity of sleep



**Fig. 2** Examples of wearable medical-grade actigraphy devices, including **a** Actiwatch Spectrum watch [70], and **b** the ActiGraph Link GT9X [71]

disturbances [50]. Furthermore, while actigraphy is an objective measure of movement, it is unable to detect the level of energy expenditure or exertion related to physical activity [65].

### Clinical Implications

The use of newer tools and techniques, such as actigraphy, will contribute to the better understanding of sleep disturbance and physical activity over time, and aid in the interpretation of associated therapeutic outcomes. This will provide healthcare providers with data to support the optimization of an individual patient's treatment regimen based on the knowledge obtained from the patient themselves, augmented by the information gathered from others. With such ability and insight, it is likely that further improvements in sleep and physical activity may be achieved through refining patient management and treatment, and may allow for long-term changes in the overall health status of these patients.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Sleep disturbance secondary to pain, stiffness, and proinflammatory mediators [66] is a major symptom in patients with axSpA, which may lead to impaired physical activity. Regular physical activity is recommended in a number of guidelines on the nonpharmacological management of axSpA [11, 18–21]; physical activity

has been shown to improve physical function, mobility, disease activity, quality of life, and cardiovascular performance in this group of patients [12, 13]. However, exercise levels tend to be lower in these patients [22, 25]. There is a need for convenient measures that allow for the long-term assessment of both sleep and physical activity in patients' daily lives. The majority of measures for sleep and physical activity used in this patient population are subjective and limited by patient recall, reporting bias, and relatively short study intervals [31, 37, 67–69]. Actigraphy will enable unintrusive, objective monitoring of sleep and physical activity in patients with axSpA, over longer periods of time [27, 53, 56–58], though further research to fully evaluate its utility and value for use in everyday clinical practice is needed. Importantly, actigraphy may be used to evaluate the impact of treatment interventions on physical activity and sleep. This will allow for better understanding of sleep disturbance and impaired physical activity in patients with axSpA, the recognition of patient variability, and the identification of potential opportunities to address axSpA-related drivers of sleep disturbance and physical activity.

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**Compliance with Ethics Guidelines.** This article is a literature review based on previously conducted studies. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants that were cited in this review were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards, as reported in the primary reports.

**Data Availability.** Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

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