

The Impact of Life Factors on Patients Living With Psoriasis: An International, Quantitative Survey

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ABSTRACT

Introduction & Objectives: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory disease with a significant negative effect on patient quality of life (QoL).¹ Indeed, the QoL of psoriasis sufferers is similar to that of patients with other chronic diseases, such as diabetes and cancer.² A structured online survey was conducted to explore the extent to which different diseases, treatment and social parameters influence the daily life of patients with psoriasis

Material & Methods: Data were collected from patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis from the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland through structured interview. The influence of psoriasis on the following aspects of daily life were rated by patients using a 10-point scale (1: no impact; 10: very high impact): everyday life (eg, bathing, cooking), work, social life, family life, relationship with partner and intimacy with partner. The impact of demographics, disease, treatment and social parameters on these aspects of life was then measured using multivariate linear regression analysis corrected for baseline differences

Results: A total of 1457 patients (mean [SD] age: 41.5 [13.0] years, 45.6% male) were interviewed between 06 July and 22 December 2016. Factors with a significant influence (positive or negative) on the different aspects of daily life are shown in the Results

Conclusions: Psoriasis has a negative impact on all aspects of daily life. The impact of psoriasis on daily life decreases with increasing age, but increases with the presence of certain comorbidities (depression, diabetes and psoriatic arthritis), certain disease locations (chest/back, feet, genitals and hands) and a greater percentage of body surface area affected. It is also influenced by country of residence

- Obradors M, et al. *Qual Life Res.* 2016;25:2739-2754.
- Møller AH, et al. *Patient Relat Outcome Meas.* 2015;6:167-177.

BACKGROUND

- Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the skin with a significant negative effect on patient quality of life (QoL)¹
- Indeed, the QoL of psoriasis sufferers is similar to that of patients with other chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, end-stage renal disease, liver disease, cancer and visual disorders²
- Current treatments for psoriasis alleviate the symptoms (itching and scaling), but there is no cure for the disease³
- Better QoL and increased treatment satisfaction is seen in patients treated with systemic therapies and biologics¹

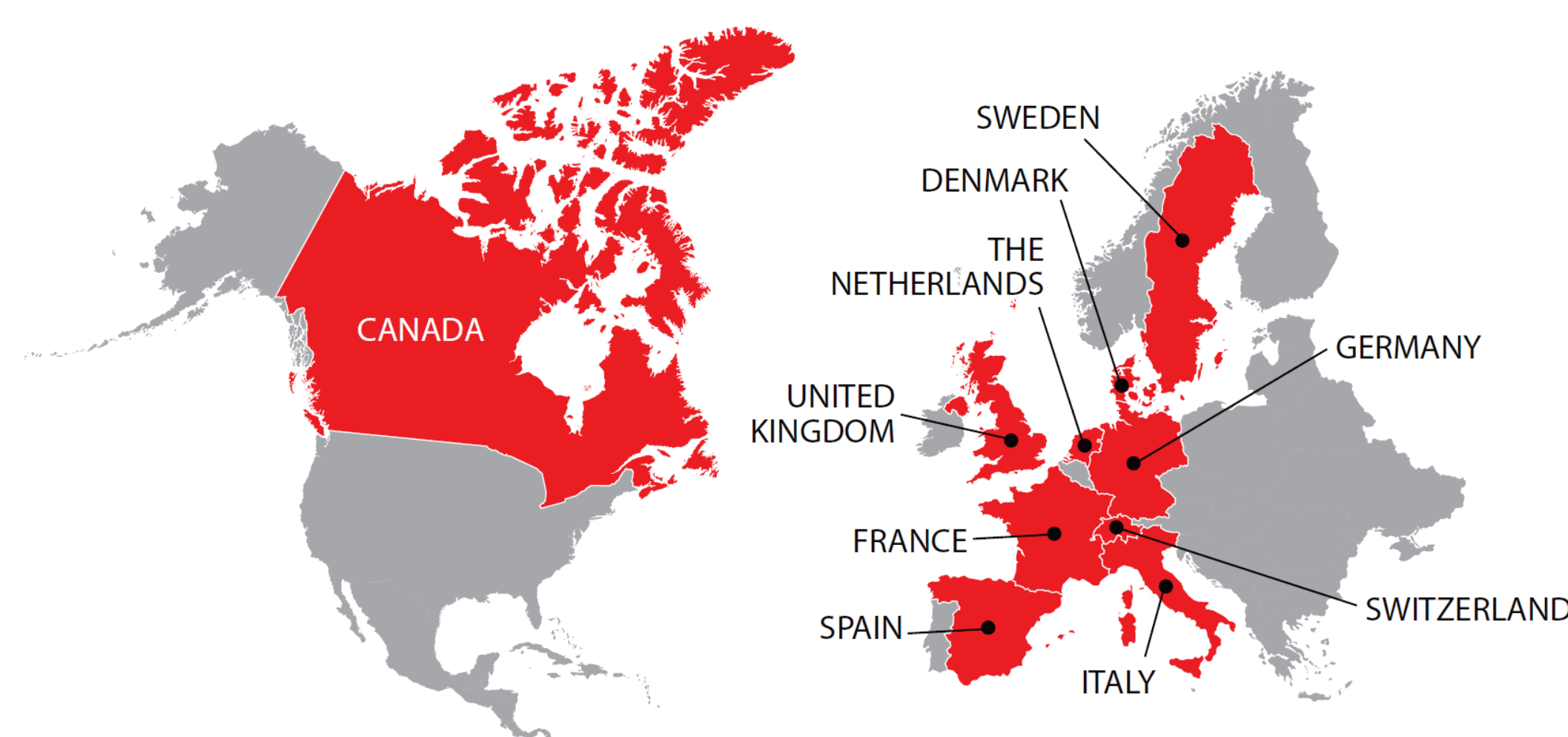
OBJECTIVES

- A structured online survey was conducted to explore the extent to which different concomitant diseases, treatments and social parameters influence the daily life of patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis

METHODS

- Data were collected from patients from the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland (Figure 1)
- The influence of psoriasis on the following aspects of daily life was rated by patients using a 10-point scale (1: no impact; 10: very high impact):
 - Everyday life (eg bathing and cooking)
 - Work life
 - Social life
 - Family life
 - Relationship with partner
 - Intimacy with partner

Figure 1. Countries Participating in the Online Patient Survey



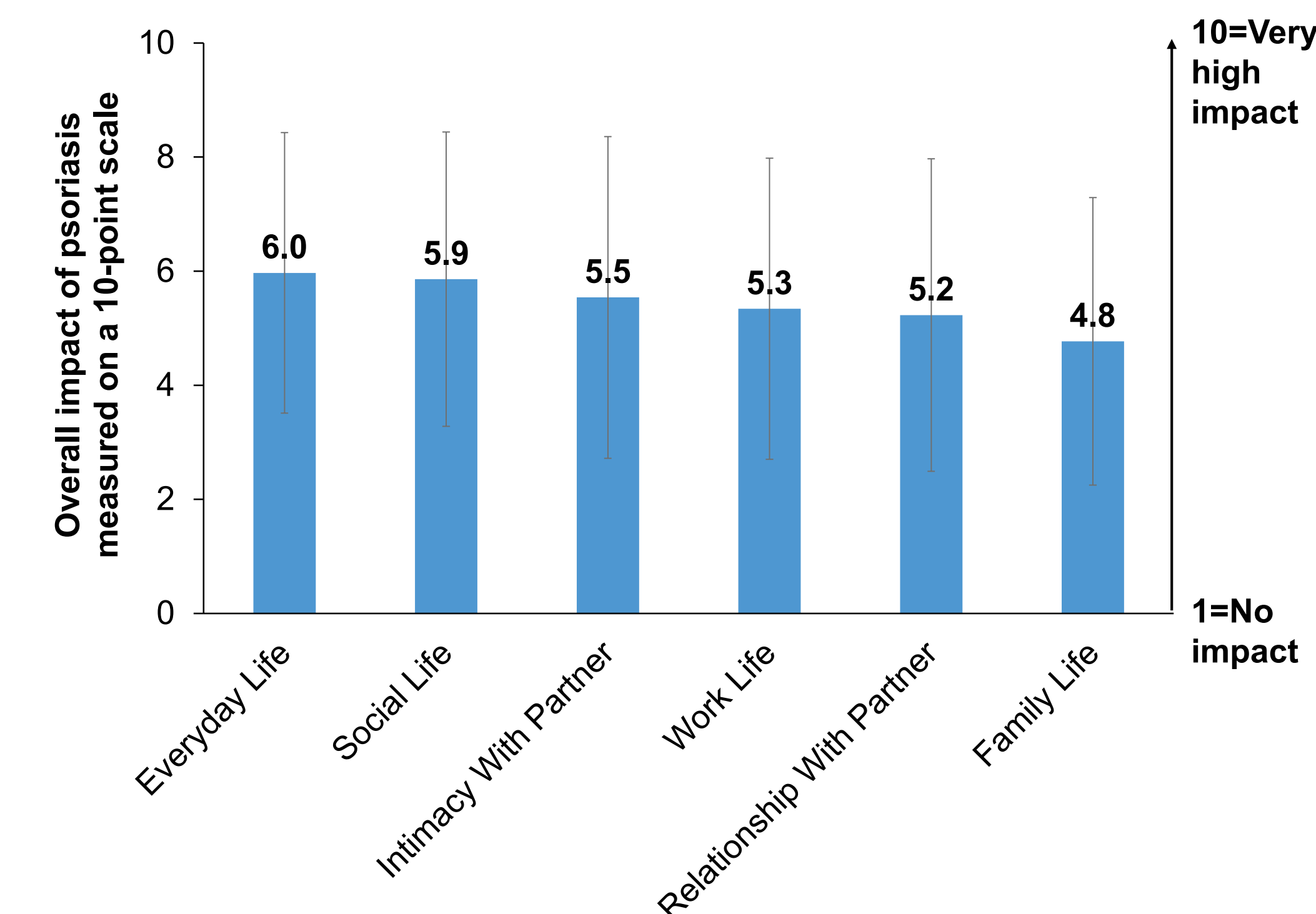
Statistical Analysis

- The impact of demographics, disease, treatment and social parameters on aspects of daily life was measured using multivariate linear regression analysis corrected for baseline differences
 - Results were adjusted for: age, gender, percentage of body surface area affected ($\leq 2\%$, 3–10%, $>10\%$), country, disease location, comorbidity and treatment category
- Factors with a statistically significant influence on the different aspects of daily life were classed as increasing or decreasing the impact of psoriasis based on:
 - Negative mean estimate = decreases impact
 - Positive mean estimate = increases impact

RESULTS

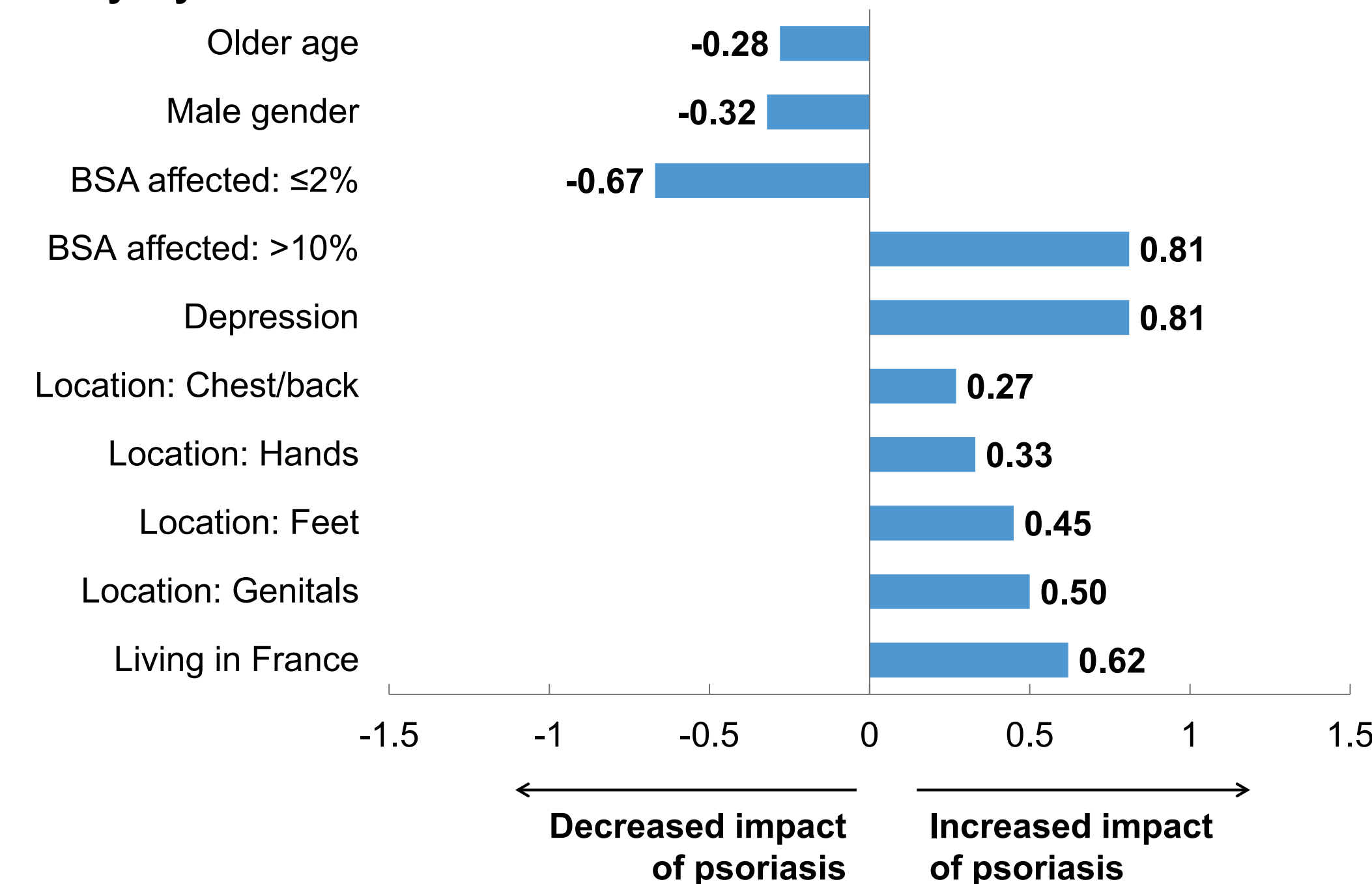
- A total of **1457** patients were interviewed between 06 July and 22 December 2016
 - The mean (standard deviation [SD]) age of respondents was **41.5 (13.0)** years
 - 45.6%** of respondents were male
- The overall impact of psoriasis on aspects of daily life as rated by patients is shown in Figure 2
- Factors that significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) increased or decreased the impact of psoriasis on different aspects of daily life are shown in Figures 3–8

Figure 2. Psoriasis Had a Moderate Overall Impact on Different Aspects of Daily Life



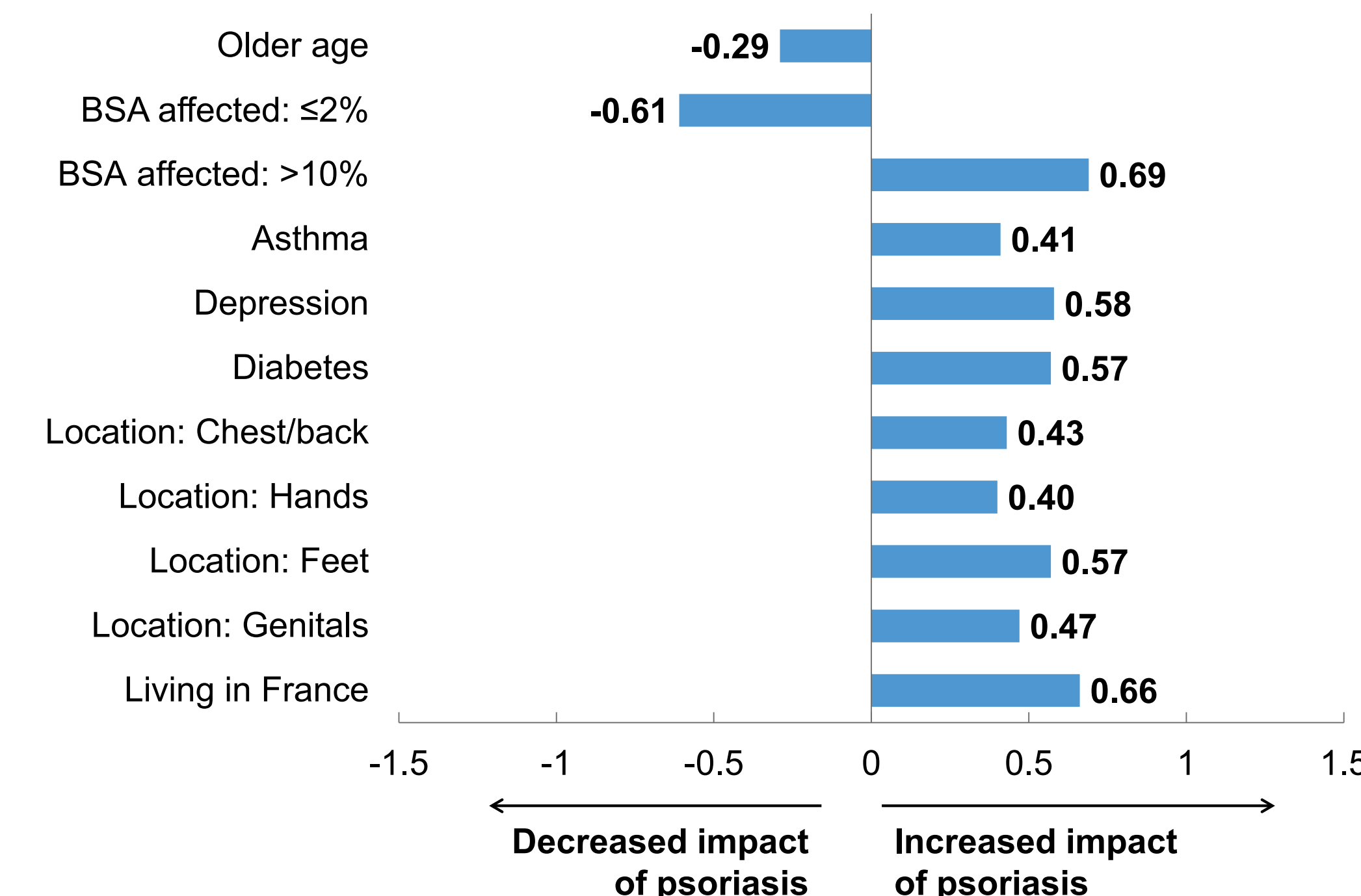
Error bars indicate standard deviation.

Figure 3. Widespread Disease (BSA Affected $>10\%$) and Depression Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Everyday Life



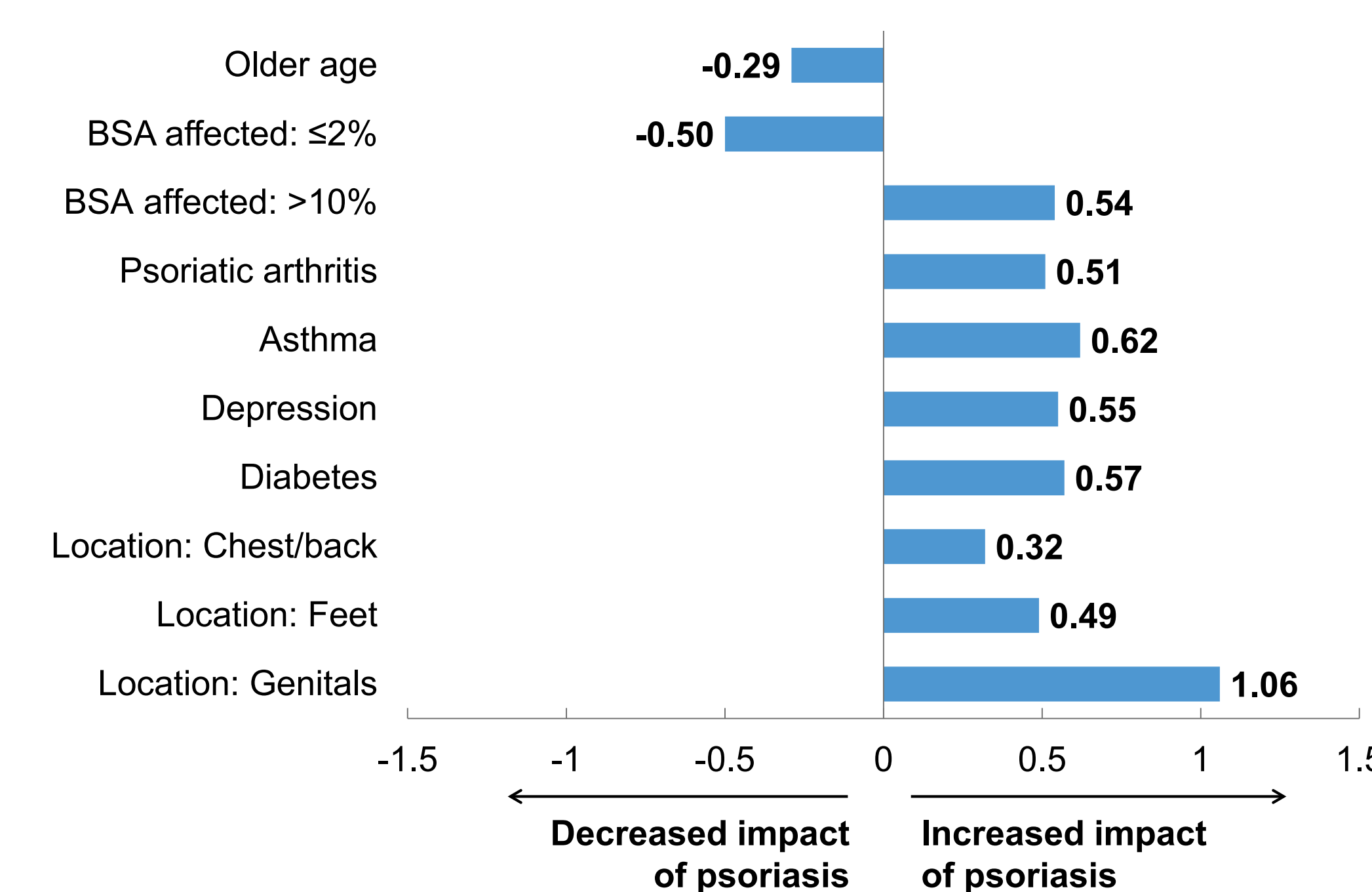
Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

Figure 4. Widespread Disease (BSA Affected $>10\%$) Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Social Life



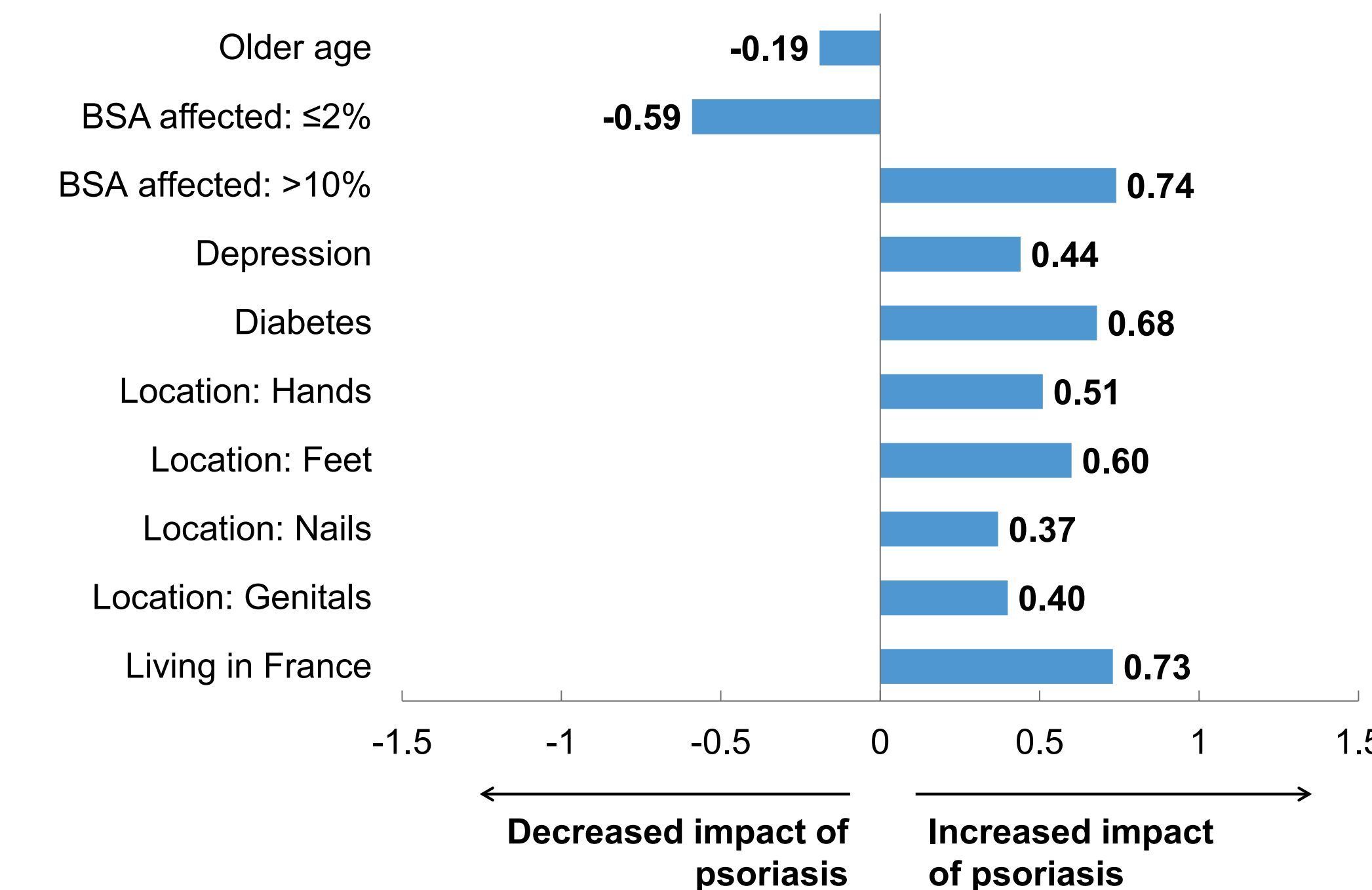
Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

Figure 5. Psoriasis on the Genitals Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Intimacy With Partner



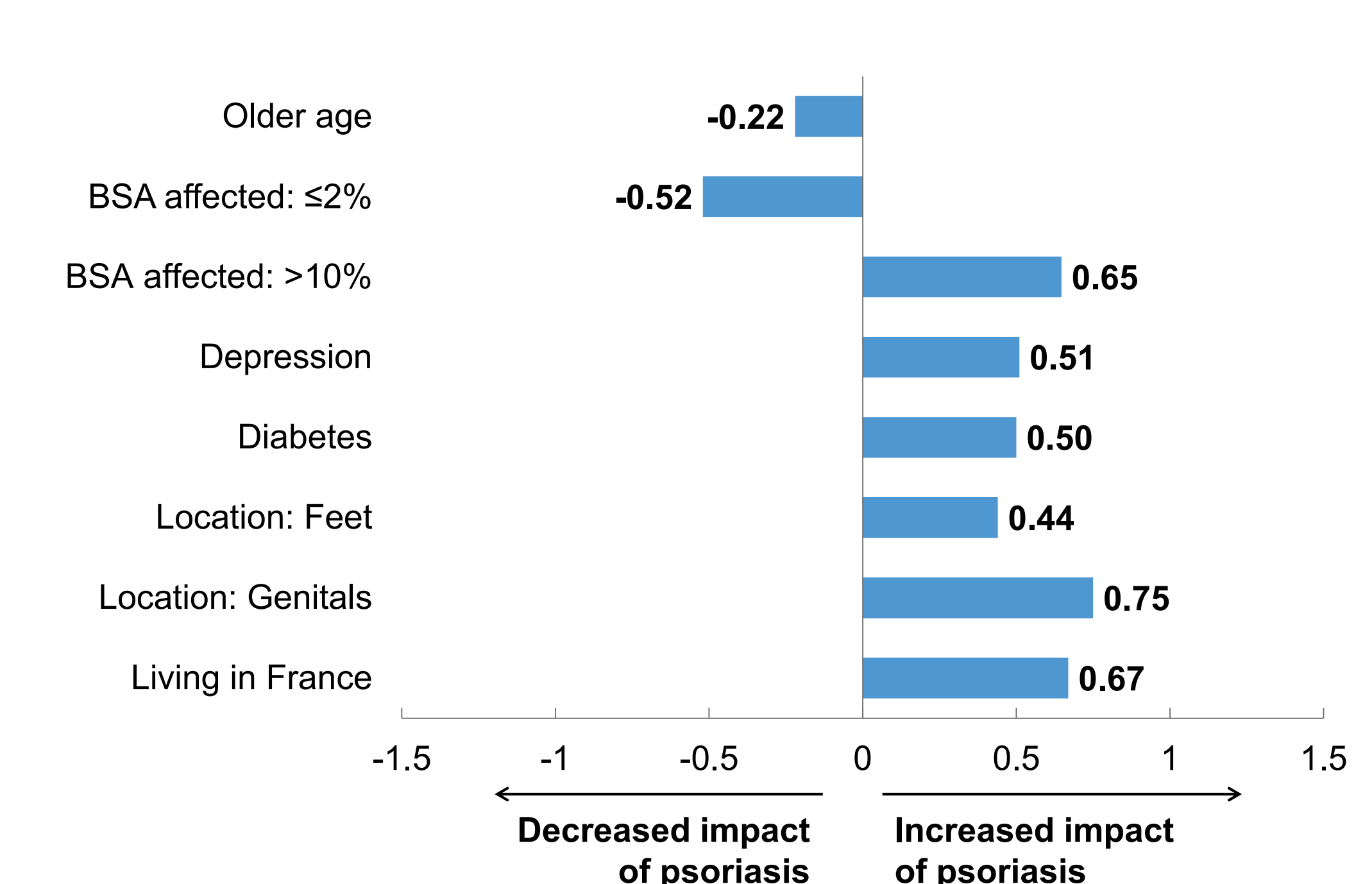
Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

Figure 6. Widespread Disease (BSA Affected $>10\%$) Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Work Life



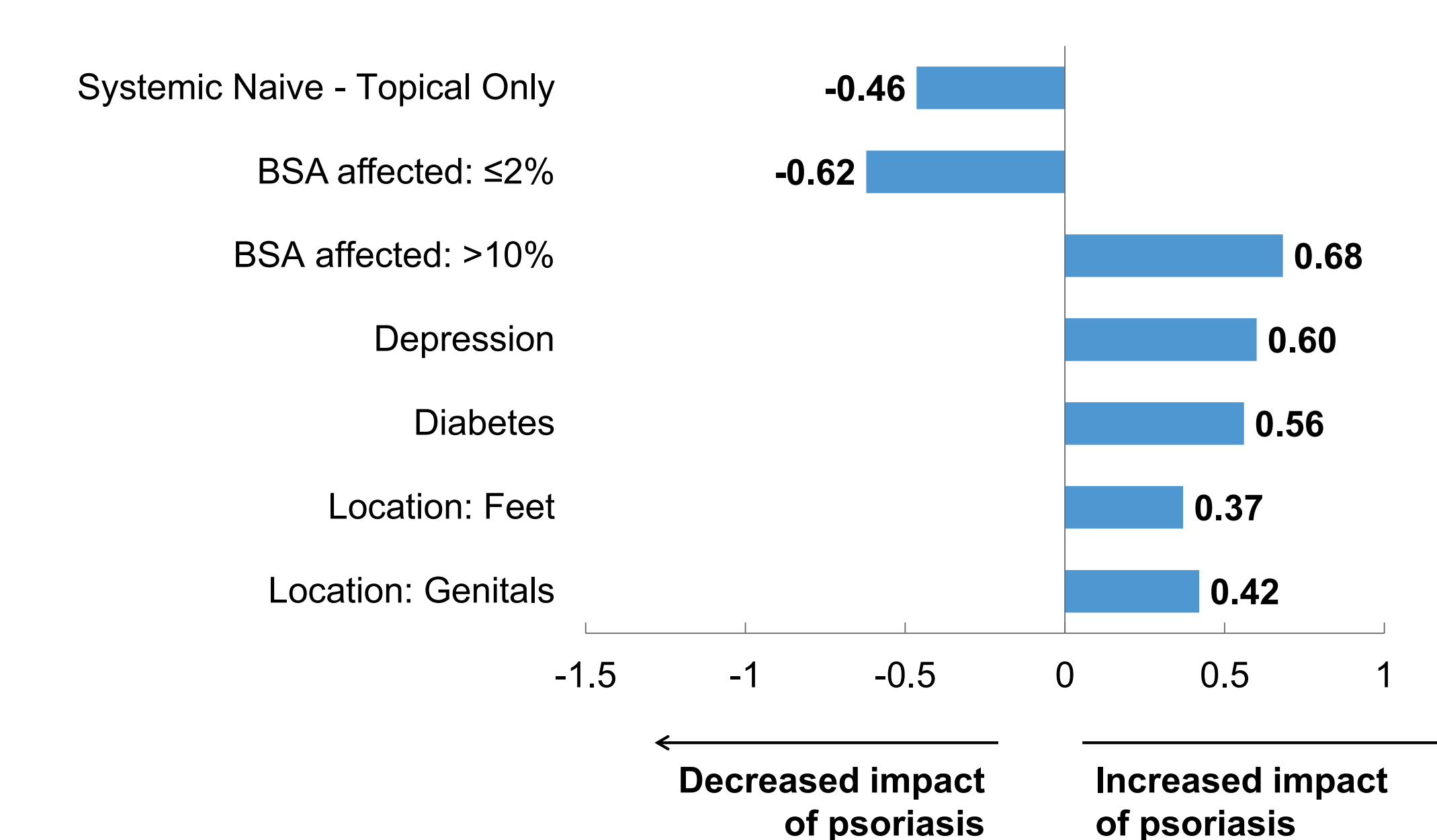
Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

Figure 7. Psoriasis on the Genitals Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Relationship With Partner



Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

Figure 8. Widespread Disease (BSA Affected $>10\%$) Had the Greatest Effect With Respect to Increasing the Impact of Psoriasis on Family Life



Factors with a significant influence ($p \leq 0.05$) were classed as either decreasing or increasing the impact of psoriasis. Data are presented as mean estimates of differences in expected values. BSA, body surface area.

CONCLUSIONS

- Psoriasis has a moderate impact on most aspects of daily life
- The impact of psoriasis on daily life **decreases** with increasing age (except for family life) and with a smaller percentage of body surface area affected
- The impact of psoriasis on specific aspects of daily life **increases** with:
 - A greater percentage of body surface area affected
 - The presence of certain comorbidities (psoriatic arthritis, depression, diabetes and asthma)
 - Certain disease locations (genitals, hands, feet, nails, chest and back)
 - Country of residence (France)

Disclosures

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- Martin Dossenbach and Mariana Guerreiro are employees and shareholders of Eli Lilly and Company. Daniel Saure and Toby Kent are employees of Eli Lilly and Company.

References

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- Chong HT, et al. *Biomed Res Int.* 2013;2013:168321.