



PSORIASIS

## **BARRIER ANALYSIS OF GUIDELINE-COMPLIANT HEALTHCARE FOR PSORIASIS IN EUROPE - INTERIM REPORT ON POLISH AND GERMAN DATA OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDY "PSOBARRIER EU"**

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**Introduction:** A series of studies in Germany and in other countries found that a significant proportion of psoriasis patients is not treated according to national guidelines, which is reflected by patients' dissatisfaction.

**Objective:** This study aims to identify barriers of guideline-compliant healthcare for psoriasis in Europe.

**Methods:** The study assesses barriers and quality of health care in a multi-centre, cross-sectional study. Participating centres in five European countries (Denmark, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, and Germany) aim to represent the range of dermatological health care-providing outpatient facilities of the respective country. In each country 500 patients are to be recruited. The current analysis includes the data collected in Germany and Poland.

**Results:** N = 445 patients in Poland and n = 497 patients in Germany were included. Mean age was 46 and 50 years respectively, 34.9% and 41.4% were female. Mean severity (PASI) was 10.4 in Poland, above that of Germany (6.9). A higher burden of disease was also found in the impairment of the quality of life (DLQI), which averaged 11.3 among Polish patients (compared to 6.2). Polish patients also felt much more restricted in their choice of profession and experienced their treatment to be a severe burden more frequently (29.3% vs. 10.3%). The proportion of patients who rate their care in recent years as good/very good is comparable with 65.9% and 68.5%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The data shown and to be expected in future allow a direct description of





healthcare for psoriasis for a broad spectrum of European countries. The results confirm the findings from previous studies. The comparison with the results from Poland permits to further analyse these trends and to identify barriers - both in Poland and in Germany. When interpreting the data, the limited comparability of the cohorts, e.g. in terms of severity, should be taken into account.

