



PSORIASIS

PSORIASIS IS ASSOCIATED WITH SIGNIFICANT HOSPITALIZATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESSES AND MENTAL HEALTH EMERGENCIES: A NATIONAL INPATIENT SAMPLE

K Patel⁽¹⁾ - H Lee⁽¹⁾ - S Rastogi⁽¹⁾ - V Singam⁽¹⁾ - P Vakharia⁽¹⁾ - J Silverberg⁽¹⁾

Northwestern University, Department Of Dermatology, Chicago, United States⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Psoriasis is associated with psychosocial distress and impaired quality of life. However, little is known about the relationship between psoriasis and MH emergencies.

Objective: To examine the associations of psoriasis and mental health (MH) hospitalizations in the United States.

Materials and Methods: Data from the 2002–2012 National Inpatient Sample were analyzed, including an ~20% sample of all US hospitalizations (n=87,053,155 children and adults). Prevalence of hospitalization for MH disorders and cost of care were determined for those with vs. without psoriasis.

Results: Hospitalization for MH disorders occurred more commonly in those with compared to those without psoriasis (4.0% vs. 2.2%). In multivariable logistic regression models, psoriasis was associated with higher odds of primary admission for a MH disorder (adjusted odds ratio [95% confidence interval]: 2.32 [2.24-2.41]), including 9 of the 15 MH disorders examined. Associated MH disorders included, anxiety, schizophrenia, personality disorder, depression, substance use disorders, history of mental health disorder, alcohol-related disorders, adjustment disorders, cognitive disorders. Children with vs. without psoriasis were also more likely to have a primary hospitalization for any MH disorder (2.82 [2.24-3.56]), including personality disorder, depression, suicidal risk, history of mental health disorder, cognitive disorders, and developmental disorders. Psoriasis inpatients were also more likely to have a primary hospitalization for any MH disorder compared to those with alopecia areata (1.99 [1.45-2.74]) or hidradenitis suppurativa (3.97 [3.49-4.52]). Psoriasis patients hospitalized with any MH disorder had higher mean [95% confidence interval] cost of inpatient (\$11,004 [\$10,846-\$11,241] vs. \$9,547 [\$8,730-\$10,364], $P < 0.0001$) compared to those without psoriasis, with \$265 million excess annual costs from hospitalization with MH disorders in persons with psoriasis, with the majority of the costs coming from depression and mood disorders.





Conclusions: Patients with psoriasis had increased hospitalization for multiple MH disorders in children and adults, which were associated with a considerable financial-burden.

