



PSORIASIS

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN DERMATOLOGY LIFE QUALITY INDEX AND PSORIASIS AREA SEVERITY INDEX IN PSORIATIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH ADALIMUMAB

Mi Sarbu⁽¹⁾ - M Tampa⁽¹⁾ - C Mitran⁽²⁾ - M Mitran⁽²⁾ - C Matei⁽¹⁾ - C Hristia⁽³⁾ - A Sarbu⁽⁴⁾ - Sr Georgescu⁽¹⁾

Carol Davila University Of Medicine And Pharmacy, Dermato-venereology, Bucharest, Romania⁽¹⁾ - Carol Davila University Of Medicine And Pharmacy, Microbiology, Bucharest, Romania⁽²⁾ - Elias Hospital, Pneumology, Bucharest, Romania⁽³⁾ - Hexamed Clinic, Ophthalmology, Bucharest, Romania⁽⁴⁾

Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory disease which affects approximately 2% of the population. It is a socially, emotionally and physically invalidating disease with a great impact on the patients' quality of life (QoL). Adalimumab is a fully human antibody directed against tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α which has been used of the treatment of moderate to severe plaque-type psoriasis.

Objective: In this study we aimed to evaluate the correlation between the disease severity and the quality of life of patients with psoriasis treated with adalimumab.

Materials and Methods: This was a retrospective study performed on patients with moderate to severe psoriasis treated with adalimumab. Disease severity was measured with the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and quality of life was measured with the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). Both PASI and DLQI were measured at baseline, after 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 12 months. Correlation analysis was performed with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and a p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: 110 patients were included in this study. Both PASI and DLQI scores significantly decreased after adalimumab treatment. A weak correlation was found between PASI and DLQI at baseline ($r=0.27$, $p=0.004$), after 3 months of treatment ($r=0.21$, $p=0.02$) and after 12 months of treatment ($r=0.28$, $p=0.003$). No correlation was found after 6 months ($r=0.06$, $p=0.50$) and after 9 months ($r=0.15$, $p=0.10$).

Conclusions: Even though PASI and DLQI both decreased after adalimumab treatment, we only found a weak correlation between the two scores at baseline, after 3 months and after 12 months and no correlation after 6 months and 9 months. We therefore conclude that





other factors, except the severity of the disease, probably influence the quality of life of patients with psoriasis.

