PSORIASIS

THE GERMAN NATIONAL REGISTRY ON PSORIASIS: CURRENT STATUS, PROFILES, IMPACT FOR HEALTH CARE

D Thaci (1) - K Reich (2) - Wh Boehnke (3) - A Enk (4) - U Mrowietz (5) - P Staubach-renz (6) - K Strömer (7) - R Von Kiedrowski (8) - C Sorbe (9) - M Augustin (9)

University Hospital Schleswig-holstein, Campus Lübeck, Comprehensive Center For Inflammation Medicine, Lübeck, Germany (1) - Dermatologikum Berlin, Sciderm Research Institute, Berlin, Germany (2) - Geneva University Hospital, Division Of Dermatology, Geneva, Switzerland (3) - University Hospital Heidelberg, Division Of Dermatology, Heidelberg, Germany (4) - University Medical Center Schleswig-holstein, Campus Kiel, Psoriasis Center, Dept. Of Dermatology, Kiel, Germany (5) - University Medical Center, Division Of Dermatology, Mainz, Germany (6) - Dermatological Practice, -, Mönchengladbach, Germany (7) - Dermatological Practice, -, Selters, Germany (8) - University Medical Center Hamburg-eppendorf, Instutite For Health Care Research In Dermatology And Nursing (ivdp), Hamburg, Germany (9)

Introduction: Patient registries are systematic, prospective, protocol-like collections of patient data.

Objectives: The non-interventional German Psoriasis Registry PsoBest aims to gain long-term evidence of safety and effectiveness of systemic antipsoriatic drugs.

Materials & Methods: The PsoBest Registry observes adult patients with moderate to severe psoriasis. Patients are registered at naïve systemic treatment start and observed for 15 years in routine care. Data is collected using standardizes case report forms in dermatological practices and outpatient clinics. In harmonization with other European psoriasis registries, PsoBest targets on clinical parameters, patient reported outcomes and treatment data. Drug safety is registered through reports of adverse events within the registry.

Results: At present, 887 sites are registered throughout Germany - 68 outpatient clinics and 819 dermatology practices. Until September 2018, about 8,500 patients were registered in the registry.
PsoBest patients were predominantly male (58.8%) with a mean age of 47.7 years. They averagely suffered psoriasis since 17.5 years (30% with joint involvement and 50.4% with nail psoriasis). They represent patients with a high burden of disease: mean PASI 14.7, mean DLQI 10.7. At inclusion, all antipsoriatic treatments licensed in Germany were

observed. About every second patient started the registry with a non-biologic treatment (67%). Since observation of patient is independent from further treatment course and switches to other medications are possible, there was a large amount of patient years (py) observed in the registry (5,232 py on biologics, 7,184 py on non-biologics, 9 py on biosimilars).

Conclusions: In summary, the German psoriasis registry PsoBest was a pioneering step in 2008, taken towards long-term evidence on safety, effectiveness, patient benefit and health care routine. It is a still growing community project subsisting on the dedication on thousands of dermatologists and patients and became the largest registry in German dermatology no longer indispensable.