



PSORIASIS

TYPE D (DISTRESSED) PERSONALITY IN MODERATE-SEVERE PSORIASIS PATIENTS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MOOD, CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE.

P Aguayo-carreras⁽¹⁾ - A Molina-leyva⁽²⁾

Sas, Hospital San Cecilio/university Of Granada/department Of Dermatology, Granada, Spain⁽¹⁾ - Sas, Hospital Virgen De Las Nieves/university Of Granada/department Of Dermatology, Granada, Spain⁽²⁾

Introduction: Psoriasis is a systemic auto-inflammatory disease that is related to organic and psychological comorbidities. Type D personality (PtD) has been associated with high levels of TNF-alfa and with a worse ability to adapt to the disease. **Objective:** To evaluate the association between PtD and the risk of presenting physical and / or mental comorbidities and their relationship with the quality of life related to health (HRQOL) in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis..

Materials and Methods: Prospective case series study. One hundred thirty patients with moderate to severe psoriasis were included in the study. Participants completed the DS14 questionnaire, the Massachusetts General Hospital-Sexual Functioning Questionnaire, the Anxiety and Depression Scale Hospital, the SF-36 questionnaire and the Psoriasis Disability Index.

Results: 66,9% of the patients in the sample presented abnormal values of negative affectivity. PtD was associated to nicotinic dependence, anxiety, depression and sleep disturbances. No association between PtD and physical comorbidities was observed. Patients with psoriasis and PtD have a lower quality of life, social adaptation skills and a higher risk of sexual difficulties.

Conclusions: PtD could represent a frequent type of personality among individuals with moderate to severe psoriasis. It is not associated to physical comorbidities but its presence is associated to a higher risk of psychological and coping problems. Quality of life is poor among these patients. PtD assessment in patients with psoriasis could be useful to identify subjects more vulnerable to the disease psychological distress.

