



PSORIASIS

UNDERSTANDING THE BURDEN OF MODERATE PSORIASIS IN EUROPE FROM THE MULTINATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF PSORIASIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS (MAPP) SURVEY

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Introduction: MAPP was a population-based survey of patients with psoriasis.

Objective: To better understand unmet needs of these patients.

Materials and Methods: A telephone survey of patients self-reporting psoriasis diagnosis was conducted in North America and Europe. Patients were selected by list-assisted, random digit dialing. Factors contributing to the impact of moderate psoriasis (mPsO; palm count 4-10) on patient quality of life (QoL) in Europe are presented here.

Results: Of 314 patients with mPsO, 56% reported ≥ 1 comorbidity; hypertension, arthritis, and depression were most common. Itching was reported as the most bothersome symptom. Lesion location was also reported to be important to disease severity perception. A Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI [range 0-30, >10 indicates very large or extreme impact]) score >10 was reported in 15% of patients. Knees, scalp, and elbows were most commonly affected areas. Compared with DLQI ≤ 10 , a DLQI >10 was associated with significantly ($P < 0.05$) greater embarrassment (85% vs 37%), itching/soreness/stinging (71% vs 37%), impact on clothing choices (84% vs 38%), housekeeping abilities (47% vs 14%), social/leisure activities (55% vs 20%), sports (44% vs 14%), relationships (36% vs 11%), career options (32% vs 14%), getting a job (30% vs 13%), keeping a job (30% vs 11%), working full-time (24% vs 10%), and career advancement (23% vs 9%). These patients also reported greater emotional and social (85% vs 53%, $P < 0.05$) and physical





(75% vs 49%, $P < 0.05$) impact on perceived disease severity.

Conclusions: In MAPP, European patients with mPsO reported a high burden of comorbidities. Despite having moderate psoriasis, patients reporting at least a very large impact on QoL ($DLQI > 10$) demonstrated differences from the overall moderate population, including a negative impact of mPsO on their physical, social, and professional lives, which may contribute to their perception of disease severity. Understanding these differences is important to improve their quality of care.

