QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE SEVERE PSORIASIS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND COPING STRATEGIES IN COHORT OF PATIENTS.

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a cutaneous inflammatory disease associated to several comorbidities with a significant impact on interpersonal and social life.

Objective: The aim of the study was to assess whether psychological factors – psychopathology, perceived health status and coping strategies – together with clinical and sociodemographic factors, were indipendent predictors of QoL in adult patients on topical and/or systemic pharmacological therapy.

Materials and Methods: Coping responses were assessed by COPE and general psychopathology by Self- Reported- Symptom Inventory Revised (SCL-90), while HAM-D and HAM-A evaluated depressive and anxiety symptoms. In addiction, perceived health status and QoL were analyzed by Short- Form- 36 (SF-36) while the disease’s burden assessed by PSODISK. Univariate analyses were performed for each variable to explore the relationship with QoL.

Results: A cohort of 120 patients (75 M and 45 F), whose mean age was 49.1 ± 12.6 years, was analyzed. Preliminary result indicated that, although not severe, somatization and depressive symptoms were the most reported among patients along with anxiety and obsessive-compulsivity.
Most patients used frequently both emotion-focused (positive reinterpretation and growth, acceptance and turning to religion) and problem-focused coping strategies (active coping and planning). Physical and social functioning, instead, greatly affected QoL of subject in a negative manner.
PSODISK data analysis showed that general health, itching, peace of mind, and skin involvement were the most compromised areas.

Conclusion: Correlation analysis indicated that a worse perception of patients' health status was associated to poor QoL.