



QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

PSORIASIS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN MOROCCO: ABOUT 173 PATIENTS

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a multifactorial erythematous-squamous dermatosis of unknown origin. This is one of the pathologies chronic with a heavy impact on the quality of life of patients. Several scales were used.

The objective of our study is to evaluate QOL by the dialectical Arabic version of the psoriatic Skindex.

Material and methods: This is a prospective descriptive study spanning 30 months from January 2016 to May 2017 involving 173 patients followed in consultation in the dermatology department of Hassan II University Hospital. The questionnaire was completed by the doctor with the consent of the sick.

Results: The average age of our patients was 36 years with a slight female predominance (56% F / 44% H). 25% (n = 44) patients were illiterate, 53% (n = 92) had a low socio-economic level and 78% (n = 136) were of urban origin. The average date of onset of psoriasis was 8 years. Plaque psoriasis was the most common form, occurring in 81% of cases. The involvement of the scalp was predominant, found in 38% of cases. 76% of the patients had a surface area less than 30%. The average PASI was 4.7. The overall average score of Skindex was 34. Skindex high scores were related to the female sex, reaching the open areas, and the extent of the body surface

Conclusion: Our study showed that the QoL of outpatient psoriasis was impaired; the Skindex is strongly influenced by reaching the discovered areas. The Skindex and PASI thus measure different aspects of psoriasis and are useful means for assessing the severity of psoriasis and its treatment. Thus, the evaluation of QOL is essential today as a complement of clinical examination and for therapeutic escalation

