Séborrhoica dermatitis (SD) is a chronic inflammatory skin disease with a worldwide prevalence of up to 7%. However, little is known about patient and provider views, preferences, impressions, and path to diagnosis of SD. The authors developed an online survey, conducted by the Harris Poll, on burdens, experiences, and preferences of patients with SD and healthcare providers (HCPs). This poster presents the results related to the path to diagnosis of SD.

### METHODS

The patient survey was conducted online from December 2021 through January 2022 among 601 adults diagnosed with SD by an HCP (Figure 1). The HCP survey was conducted online from December 2021 through January 2022 by HCPs specializing in dermatology (including dermatologists, nurse practitioners [NPs], and physician assistants [PAs]) who see ≥1 patient per week and ≥1 patient with SD per year (Table 1) to identify SD.

- **For dermatologists, figures for years in practice, gender, and region were weighted where necessary to bring the data into line with actual proportions in the population.
- **For NPs/PAs, raw data were not weighted and are therefore only representative of the individuals who completed the survey.

### RESULTS

- **HCPs underestimated the time it takes for patients experiencing SD symptoms to seek care, with HCPs reporting an average of 1.6 years from symptom onset to diagnosis while patients reported an average of 3.5 years (Figure 2).**
- **A higher percentage of patients with severe disease reported visiting an HCP for their SD management than patients with mild disease (3.3 years vs. 2.9 years) (Figure 4).**
- **63% of patients thought their symptoms were not severe enough to warrant medical attention, and the majority were embarrassed to talk to family or friends (70%) and HCPs (90%) about symptoms (Figure 5).**
- **Almost all (90%) patients wished they had known that there were specific symptoms that can help identify SD.**
- **77% of HCPs reported that patients come to them directly about SD, with 50% having SD as their primary complaint and 61% already having an SD diagnosis (Figure 7).**

### CONCLUSIONS

- **Prior to diagnosis, most patients said they had not heard of SD and found it difficult to find information online.**
- **HCPs underestimated the time it takes for patients experiencing SD symptoms to reach out, with a 2-year difference between what HCPs thought and what patients reported.**
- **These findings reveal major needs in optimization of diagnosis, management, and education for SD.**
- **Future studies are needed to better characterize and address these burdens.**

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**REFERENCES**


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