Of the 261 patients included, 132 had mild disease, 98 had moderate disease and 31 had severe disease (48.5 ± 14.7). Patient-reported satisfaction with treatment was significantly higher for patients who achieved a BSA% consistent with mild disease after treatment (86.2% vs. both moderate disease 58.7% (p<0.0001) and severe disease 37.5% (p<0.0001) (Figure 1). All groups had a similar age [mean (M) ± standard deviation (SD) for each]; mild 47.5 ± 17.2, moderate 48.5 ± 14.7, severe 49.0 ± 16.4. The proportions of females was 50.8% [mild], 44.9% [moderate], 35.5% [severe]. Of the mild patients 47% were prescribed a biologic at the time of completing the survey vs. 42.9% of moderate patients, and 67.7% of severe patients.

At initiation of current biologic 89.3% of currently mild patients had a BSA% of moderate disease (as measured by Body Surface Area %) on patient-reported outcomes among US psoriasis (PsO) patients using the Adelphi Disease Specific Programme (DSP).

Conclusions

- Patients with plaque PsO who achieved a lower severity consistent with mild disease after treatment were also more likely to have a longer duration of biologic treatment, suggesting that biologics have a positive impact on real-world patient reported outcomes.

- Patients with plaque PsO who achieved a lower severity consistent with mild disease after treatment (as measured by BSA%), had higher levels of self-reported satisfaction with treatment, less productivity loss, and a better QoL than patients with higher disease severity.

References


This study was supported by Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC.