Psoriasis (PsO) is a debilitating disease which impacts multiple aspects of patient functioning that are of interest to employers.

Results

Table 1. Patient characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>Mean age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Disease severity</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>56.9 y</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

A nationally representative internet-based survey was conducted in Q3 2008 of self-reported PsO sufferers. All patients were ≥18 years of age and reported their disease status as mild, moderate, or severe. Severity was determined using the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) scale which includes absenteeism, presenteeism, work productivity loss, and activity impairment.

Purpose

To assess work productivity loss, absenteeism, and presenteeism among PsO sufferers.

The WPAI yields four types of scores:

1. Absenteeism (work time missed)
2. Presenteeism (impairment at work/reduced on-the-job effectiveness)
3. Work productivity loss (overall work impairment / absenteeism plus presenteeism)
4. Activity Impairment

Results

Figure 1. Employment data

Figure 2. WPAI profiles

Figure 3. Work productivity loss due to PsO

Figure 4. Disease severity among employed

Figure 5. Disease severity among unemployed

Conclusions

PsO is a debilitating disease which impacts multiple aspects of patient functioning that are of interest to employers.

Although employment status is similar across disease severities, severe PsO is associated with the greatest work productivity loss, and highest rates of absenteeism and disability.

References