Background: atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, inflammatory skin disease with an estimated prevalence ranging from 1%–20% of the U.S. population.

Objective: To characterize comorbidities, health-related quality of life (HRQoL), work productivity, and healthcare resource use among U.S. adults with AD relative to those without AD. To evaluate the impact of expected and reported severity on these outcomes.

Methods: The National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS) is a self-administered, internet-based survey that includes disease-specific measures and was administered to a probability sample of adults in the U.S. using probability proportional to size sampling procedures. Adverse events were defined as any occurrence of negative outcomes as self-reported by respondents. AD disease severity was assessed using the Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). A significant difference was considered to be P < 0.05.

Results: Of the 71,091 NHWS respondents, 428 subjects (0.6%) met criteria for AD. Subjects with AD reported significantly worse overall HRQoL (Physical Component Summary [PCS] 44.6, Mental Component Summary [MCS] 52.6 vs 56.7 and 48.1, respectively). There were no significant differences in age, sex, education level, marital status, income, and health insurance status by AD severity levels (data not shown).

Conclusions: There is a dearth of comparative data on the disease burden in adults relative to the general population. The NHWS data have been suggested to compare favorably with estimates of U.S. demographic composition. The NHWS is a self-administered, internet-based survey that includes disease-specific measures and is administered to a probability sample of adults in the U.S. using probability proportional to size sampling procedures. Adverse events were defined as any occurrence of negative outcomes as self-reported by respondents. AD disease severity was assessed using the Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). A significant difference was considered to be P < 0.05.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the atopic dermatitis and comparator cohorts.

Table 2. Employment status of subjects with atopic dermatitis stratified by self-reported disease severity.

Table 3. Self-reported comorbid conditions.

Figure 1. Component summary scores of the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36). A) Subjects with atopic dermatitis (AD) vs not with AD (NA). B) Subjects with moderate/severe AD vs mild AD.

Figure 2. Percent lost productivity and activity impairment in the past week as measured by the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaires (WPAI) 32 A) Subjects with AD vs those without AD. B) Subjects with severe AD vs mild AD.

DISCLOSURE
Funded by Pfizer Inc. B. Emir and G.T. Makinson are employees of Pfizer. J. Whiteley was an employee of Pfizer at the time this work was completed. B. Emir and G.T. Makinson are employees of Pfizer. J. Whiteley was an employee of Pfizer at the time this work was completed. B. Emir and G.T. Makinson are employees of Pfizer. J. Whiteley was an employee of Pfizer at the time this work was completed.