Results

Of the 12,000 respondents, 205 (1.7%) were patients diagnosed with psoriasis (PdwP) (53.0% women). Mean age was 40.2. Higher percentage of co-morbidities was found among PdwP compared to patients diagnosed with psoriasis (PndP): headache (71% vs. 54%), sleep difficulties (50% vs. 24%), anxiety (50% vs. 33%), insomnia (46% vs. 22%), pain (42% vs. 23%), skin allergies (40% vs. 17%), migraine (40% vs. 20%), Heartburn (38% vs. 23%) hay fever (37% vs. 15%), nasal allergies (33% vs. 21%), depression (33% vs. 16%), rhinitis (32% vs. 11%), high blood pressure (29% vs. 16%), gingivitis (22% vs. 6%), nail fungus (20% vs. 7%), dry eye (20% vs. 5%), anemia (19% vs. 6%), diabetes type 1 or 2 (19% vs. 4%). PdwP had a lower mean PCS (45.8 vs. 49.7) and MCS (42.3 vs. 47.0), more visiting health practitioners (87.0% vs. 76.0%), emergency room visits (36.0% vs. 22.0%), and hospitalizations for a medical condition (21.0% vs. 10.0%) over the past 6 months compared to the PndP group. Furthermore, PdwP reported higher presenteeism (30.4% vs. 14.8%), work productivity loss (34.0% vs. 18.9%) and activity impairment (36.5% vs. 20.9%) compared to the PndP group. All mentioned differences were statistically significant at p<0.05.

Total mean and median weight for male patients with Psoriasis was higher when compared to controls without any auto-immune condition (Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, Anquillosing Spondilitis, Psoriatic Arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease), whereas females were similar with regard to weight.

Conclusions

From Brazilian NHWS results, PdwP suffer from impairment in QoL, WPl, and more co-morbidities.

References