

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS, DISEASE PROFILE AND TREATMENT PATTERNS IN MILD AND MODERATE PSORIASIS PATIENTS IN REAL WORLD PRACTICES (PROSPECT STUDY)



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SYNOPSIS/OBJECTIVE

- Psoriasis (PsO) is a common, long-term condition with severity ranging from mild to moderate to severe. Current management of mild to moderate PsO is generally comprised of topicals, phototherapies and conventional systemic agents. Although many advanced therapies exist, most are indicated for moderate to severe PsO, leaving a gap in care for mild to moderate patients not responding to standard of care for milder disease.
- The PROSPECT study aims to describe and compare patient characteristics, disease profile and treatment patterns among patients with mild and moderate psoriasis at the time of diagnosis and examine factors associated with choices of the 1st line prescribed treatment.

Analysis included 875 patients. Numbers of patients for each parameter varied by completion of the Patient Record Form (PRF) and missing data were not imputed.

- Mild disease at diagnosis: 309
Moderate disease at diagnosis: 566
- Table 1 shows demographics and clinical characteristics across patient groups at survey completion.

Characteristic	All patients (n=875)	Mild PsO (n=309)	Mod PsO (n=566)	P Value
Age, years [SD]	41.9 [14.1]	41.1 [13.4]	42.3 [14.5]	0.2292
Male, % (n)	52.3 (458)	52.4 (162)	52.3 (296)	1
BMI, kg/m ² [SD] *	25.2 [3.8]	24.8 [3.5]	25.5 [4.0]	0.0153
Caucasian, % (n)	88.8 (777)	86.7 (268)	89.9 (509)	0.1781
Years since dx, [SD]*	5.8 [7.6]	5.9 [8.2]	5.7 [7.1]	0.8023
Concomitant PsA, % (n)	7.2 (63)	4.5 (14)	8.7 (49)	0.0279

Both groups had similar mean age and sex distribution, however moderate PsO patients had a higher rate of concomitant Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA) (p=0.0279).

- Table 2 shows Top 5 body areas affected with PsO at diagnosis

Area	All patients (n=795)	Mild PsO (n=273)	Mod PsO (n=522)	P Value
Scalp	43.8%	36.3%	47.7%	0.0020
Knees	39.6%	34.1%	42.5%	0.0220
Elbows	38.1%	36.6%	38.9%	0.5396
Legs	36.2%	27.1%	41.0%	0.0001
Back	30.8%	23.8%	34.5%	0.0021

Patients with mild and moderate PsO reported similarities in most commonly affected body areas. However, patients with moderate PsO reported more areas being affected (4.4, SD[2.7]) vs. those with mild PsO (2.9, SD[2.0]), p<0.0001

- Table 3 shows Top 5 symptoms reported at diagnosis

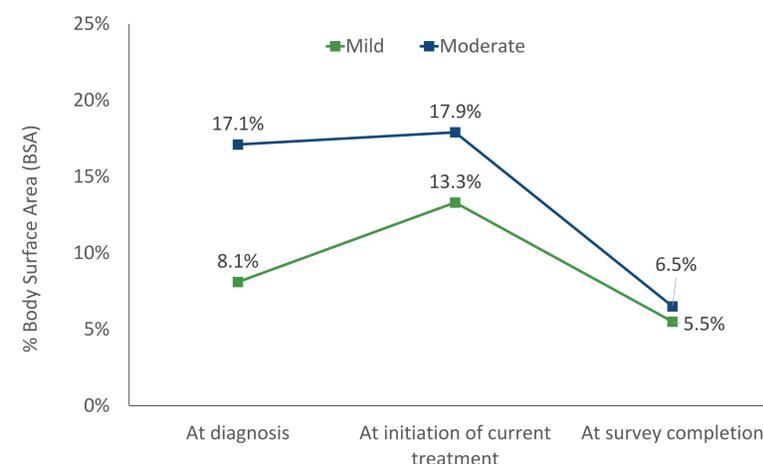
Symptom	All patients (n=824)	Mild PsO (n=286)	Mod PsO (n=538)	P Value
Scaling/flaking	80.6%	83.9%	78.8%	0.0797
Inflamed skin	73.1%	72.7%	73.2%	0.8694
Itching	58.4%	55.2%	60.0%	0.2070
Cracked skin	32.0%	26.6%	34.9%	0.0151
Burning	29.3%	20.3%	34.0%	<0.0001

Patients with moderate PsO reported more symptoms at diagnosis (4.3 [2.6]) vs those with mild PsO (3.4 [1.7]); p<0.0001).

METHODS

- Data were extracted from the Adelphi PsO Disease Specific Programme™ (DSP), a cross-sectional (with aspects of retrospective data collection) survey of physicians and their consulting adult patients with PsO conducted in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom between December 2021 and March 2022.
- Dermatologists completed patient forms for the next 8 consecutively consulting PsO patients, which included information on demographics, disease profile such as body surface area (BSA) percentage affected by PsO, symptoms suffered, areas of the body affected, and prescribed treatment received.
- Patients were split by physician-reported severity at diagnosis into groups of mild and moderate disease (patients categorized as 'severe' were excluded from the analysis).
- Continuous outcomes are reported as mean [standard deviation; SD] and compared using Student's t-test. Ordinal and categorical outcomes are presented as absolute (n) and relative frequencies (%) and compared using Chi-squared and Fisher's Exact test, respectively.
- A LASSO Regression was used to look at factors associated with advanced therapy (AT) use.

Figure 1: Percentage of BSA affected at diagnosis (p<0.001), at current treatment initiation (p<0.001) and at survey completion (p=0.0828)*



- Table 4 shows initial treatment received at the time of PsO diagnosis

Treatment	All patients (n=850)	Mild PsO (n=293)	Mod PsO (n=557)	P Value
Topical	84.7%	92.5%	80.6%	<0.0001
Conventional Systemic Agents	17.5%	10.2%	21.4%	<0.0001
Otezla	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1776
Biologic	8.4%	4.8%	10.2%	0.0060

Patients with moderate PsO were treated more aggressively at diagnosis than those with mild PsO - conventional systemic and biologic therapies were significantly more commonly prescribed in the moderate PsO population (p<0.0001 and p=0.006 respectively). Patients with mild PsO had a 64% increase in mean BSA percentage affected from diagnosis to initiation of current treatment compared to patients with moderate disease who saw an increase of 5%.

CONCLUSIONS

- Patients with PsO who were considered to have mild or moderate disease by dermatologists in real-world practice at time of diagnosis reported similar types of symptoms, but mild patients had fewer body areas affected.
- These findings suggest potential discrepancies in recognizing more advanced disease and subsequent delay in more effective treatments for patients who may warrant more potent treatment than topical therapy.
 - Patients with physician-reported mild PsO at diagnosis experienced worsening of their percentage BSA affected from time of diagnosis to initiation of current treatment, highlighting the negative impact of a possible delay in effective treatment.
 - Although patients were reported as mild by physicians at time of diagnosis, the mean percentage BSA affected was 8.1%, indicating moderate skin disease¹.
 - Additionally, a higher percentage of mild patients experienced a flare in disease versus those perceived as moderate.

Figure 2: Percentage of patients currently experiencing a flare at survey completion (p=0.1181)

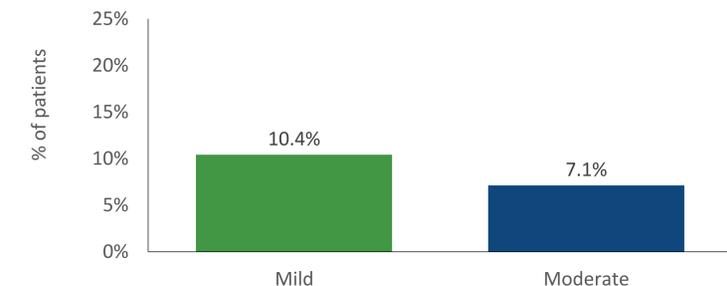
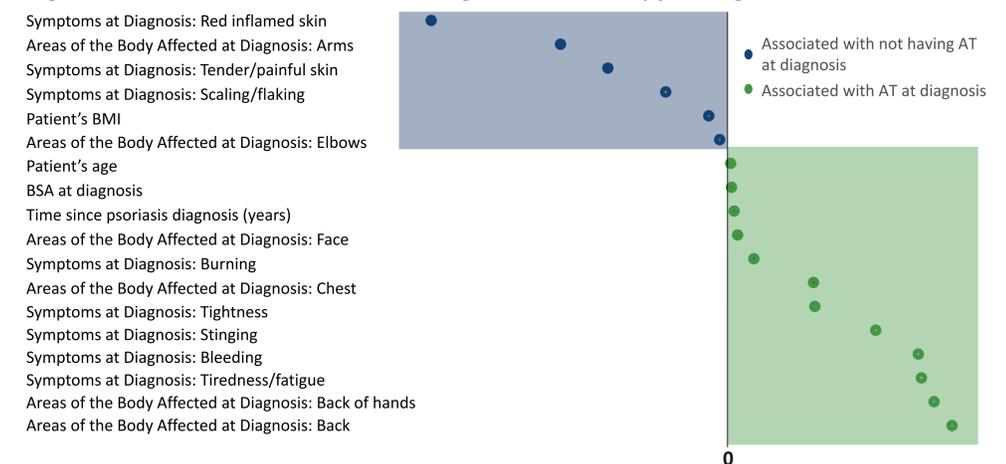


Figure 3: Factors associated with receiving advanced therapy at diagnosis*



Factors associated with receiving advanced therapy at PsO diagnosis include older age, higher BSA percentage affected, symptoms (burning, tightness, stinging), and affected body areas (back of hands, back, chest).

References
1. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2007.06.042>

Disclosures
James Piercy, James Lucas, and James Haughton are employees of Adelphi Real World. David Wu, Rachel Teneralli and Timothy Fitzgerald are employees of the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson.

*Reduced number of patients due to exclusion of patients with missing data for variable