



PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH RESPONSE TO BIOLOGIC THERAPIES IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO- SEVERE PSORIASIS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) have become valuable tools for assessing the quality of life as perceived by patients. Validated instruments allow for standardized evaluation and support a multidisciplinary, patient-focused approach, enabling treatment optimization.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluate disease control in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis treated with biologics and to analyze discrepancies between PROs and the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI). Describe the profile of poorly controlled patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

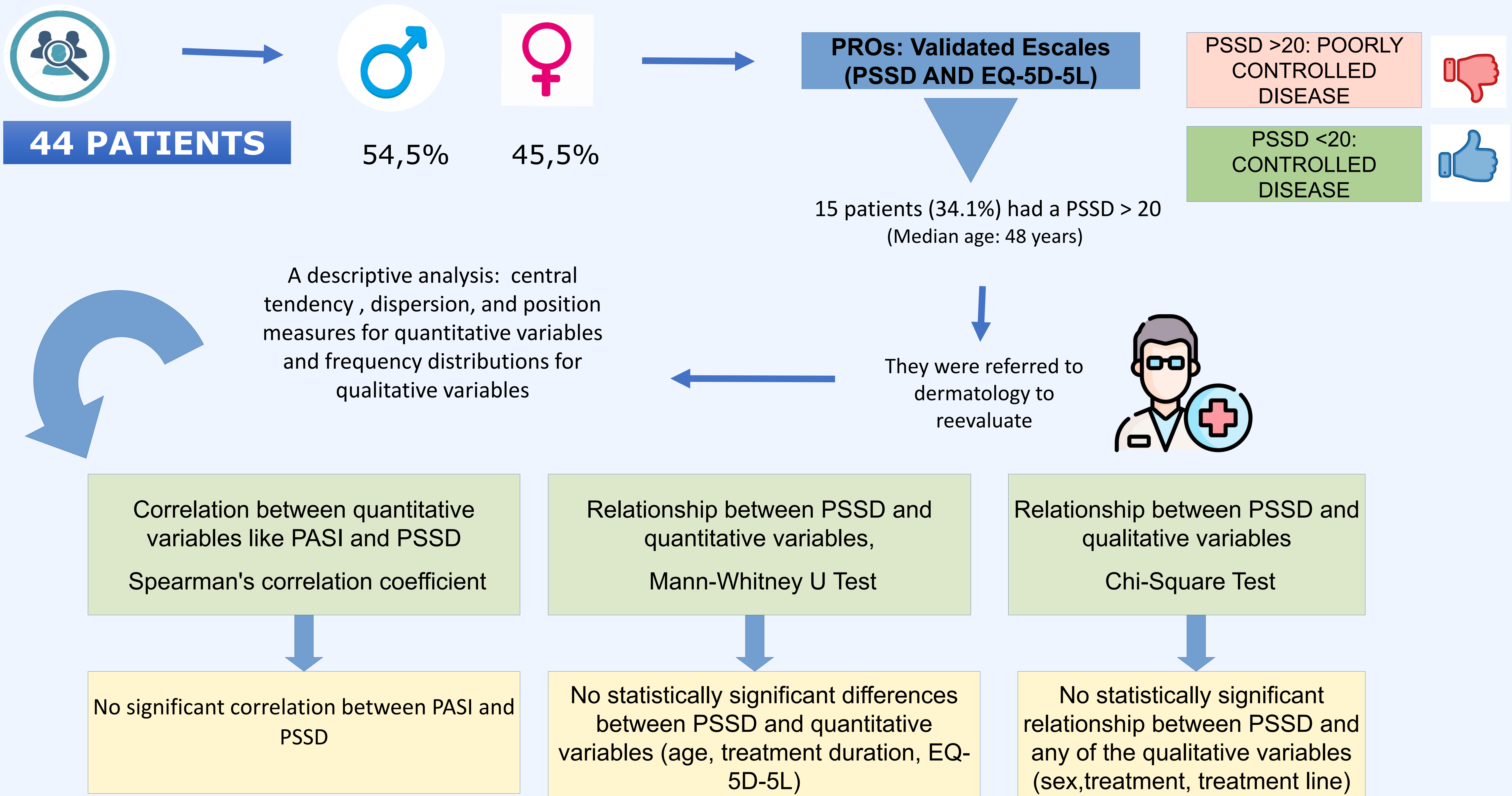
- Single-center, prospective, observational, and cross-sectional study
- Period: January and July 2025
- Inclusion criteria: patients ≥ 18 years with moderate-to-severe psoriasis receiving biologic therapy (at least 6 months)

Variables: demographics (age, sex), treatment-related data (duration, current therapy, treatment line) and efficacy measures (PASI, EQ-5D-5L)

- A protocol was established with dermatology so that patients with PSSD > 20 were referred by the pharmacist for reassessment
- Statistical analysis: using SPSS with a significance level set at $p < 0.05$

Good disease control was defined as PSSD < 20 or PASI < 10

RESULTS



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Although PASI scores were low, nearly 40% of patients showed poor control according to the PSSD, highlighting a discrepancy between clinical assessment and patient perception. Incorporating the PSSD into routine clinical practice may facilitate the early detection of inadequate treatment response and support its optimization.

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