

Experiences of Dermatologists and Patients Regarding Psoriasis and Its Connection to Psoriatic Arthritis in Saudi Arabia

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Purpose: Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory, immune-mediated skin disease that has significant impact on a patient's quality of life, yet it remains challenging for dermatologists to successfully identify and manage. Without effective screening, diagnosis and treatments, psoriasis can potentially progress to psoriatic arthritis. A descriptive, observational cross-sectional study of Saudi Arabian dermatologists and patients with psoriasis was conducted to explore dermatologist and patient perspectives of psoriasis, including diagnosis, management, disease course and unmet needs.

Patients and Methods: This study involved a quantitative questionnaire administered to 31 dermatologists and 90 patients with psoriasis at eight medical centers and was analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Dermatologists and patients perceived that psoriasis treatment was initiated promptly and that follow-up visits were sufficient. Their perspectives differed in the time to diagnosis and patient reaction, symptom severity, input into treatment goals and educational needs. The dermatologists' concerns about underdiagnosed psoriasis (13%) were primarily related to patient awareness (87%), physician awareness (58%), and the absence of a regular screening program (52%). Only 31% of patients with psoriasis were highly satisfied with their psoriasis treatment, with 78% experiencing unpleasant symptoms of pain or swelling in joints indicative of psoriatic arthritis. However, only 56% of these patients reported these symptoms to their physicians. When dermatologists were made aware of this difference, referrals to a rheumatologist increased.

Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of strengthening psoriasis management by enhancing dermatologist referral and screening practices, adopting a multidisciplinary approach to care, and improving education and resources for physicians and patients. These results can help to inform the improvement of psoriasis screening, diagnosis and treatment strategies and ensure that expectations meet treatment outcomes. Further research exploring the dermatologist and patient perspectives of the disease pathway from psoriasis to psoriatic arthritis and tailor-made treatment approaches is recommended.

Keywords: autoimmune disease, disease pathway, patient satisfaction, provider perspective

Introduction

Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory, immune-mediated, polygenic skin disease that affects 125 million people worldwide.¹ It is associated with significant morbidity and increased rates of inflammatory arthritis, cardiometabolic diseases and diabetes mellitus.¹⁻⁴ Currently, psoriasis is treatable but not curable.²

The patient experience of psoriasis is complex and involves a combination of physical and psychological domains that negatively impact their quality of life (QoL).^{5,6} For more than 50% of patients, this chronic skin condition causes pain, itching, scaling and redness, leading to a diminished capacity to work, sleep disturbances, impaired mobility,

irritability, depression, stigma, anxiety and social withdrawal.⁵ Unfortunately, coping strategies are often maladaptive, and current treatments provide partial but not complete relief.^{3,7–11}

The management of psoriasis is multifaceted and may be improved by early treatment, dermatology referral, and disease and treatment education, as well as the management of risk factors, comorbidities, and disease progression.^{12–15} Several studies of physician attitudes to the management of psoriasis have shown that this can be challenging and complicated, with patients with psoriasis requiring more time and support than patients with other conditions.^{16–19} Furthermore, managing the long-term safety and tolerability of current psoriasis medications can be challenging for physicians and their patients.^{17,18} There is also a need to determine the most effective treatments, which include pharmacotherapy, topical therapy, phototherapy, systemic non-biologic therapy and systemic biologic therapy, or a combination of these.^{1,14,20}

To better understand the disease pathway of psoriasis, its progression to psoriatic arthritis is worth noting. The slow progression of psoriasis to psoriatic arthritis occurs in one-third of patients with psoriasis.²¹ Psoriatic arthritis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the joints that often goes undiagnosed because of a lack of screening²¹ and insufficient patient knowledge.²² The complexity of psoriasis management is further compounded by the need for tailor-made psoriasis treatment programs.^{9,23,24} Patients with psoriatic arthritis have unique and different treatment goals for psoriasis, and while treatments are usually initiated quickly, satisfaction levels with psoriatic arthritis care remain low.¹⁶

The study reported herein was a quantitative questionnaire administered to patients with psoriasis and dermatologists who treat psoriasis in Saudi Arabia. The objectives of this study were to explore the dermatologists' and patients' perspectives of psoriasis and understand whether symptoms indicative of psoriatic arthritis were experienced. This included diagnosis, disease management, treatment, referral, priorities, experience, expectations, unmet needs and identification of barriers to and gaps in the optimal management of psoriasis from a dermatologist and patient perspective. A concurrent study exploring the experiences of patients with psoriatic arthritis and rheumatologists was conducted, the results of which have been previously published.¹⁶

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Participants

This was a descriptive observational cross-sectional study conducted in Saudi Arabia. Participants included 31 dermatologists, 34 rheumatologists, 90 patients with psoriasis and 98 patients with psoriatic arthritis who consented to participate in the research at eight medical centers. In this paper, we report the results gained from the questionnaires administered to dermatologists and patients with psoriasis. Data collected from rheumatologists and patients with psoriatic arthritis have been published separately.¹⁶

In this study, IQVIA, a global provider of clinical research services, was contracted as an independent consultant to coordinate the research. Physicians who routinely treat psoriasis were recruited from a list compiled by IQVIA. Patients were recruited from treating physician offices. To be included, patients had to have an existing diagnosis of psoriasis and be aged ≥ 18 years; be able to read, speak and understand Arabic or English; and be able and willing to complete the questionnaire. All subjects signed a consent form that outlined the conditions of the research prior to study participation.

Data Source

Data were collected from dermatologists from July to November 2020 and from patients with psoriasis from February to June 2021. The questionnaires were co-designed by clinical experts from Eli Lilly and a steering committee of expert rheumatologists and dermatologists. IQVIA was contracted to recruit participants. IQVIA representatives conducted all face-to-face and telephone interviews and collected and reported data in compliance with ethical principles.

Structured dermatologist interviews included 27 questions completed over 30 minutes (see the Questionnaire for Dermatologists in [Supplementary Material 1](#)). Dermatologists answered screening questions on practice location and volume of patients, and survey questions about multidisciplinary approaches, patient volumes, treatments, treatment goal setting and disease management practices. Structured patient interviews included 28 questions completed over 15 minutes (see the Questionnaire for Patients with Psoriasis in [Supplementary Material 2](#)). Patients answered demographic

screening questions and survey questions on disease course, symptom and disease burden, disease management and disease-related needs and expectations.

Data Analysis

Descriptive analyses were conducted utilizing SPSS version 23; no inferences were made. There were no missing data. Categorical data were presented as percentages of participants; ordinal data were presented as percentage scores for each category and top 2 box (T2B) percentages for ease of comparison. T2B scores combine the proportions of respondents who have selected the two highest possible Likert scale survey responses into a single number.

Ethical Approval

The study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki as revised in Brazil in 2013 and was approved by the Institutional Review Board at King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh (IRB log number 21–192).

Results

Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Demographic data from patients who were enrolled at dermatologists' offices (Table 1) showed that the majority of psoriasis patients in the study held a university degree, and most of them were female. A significant proportion of patients had no history of smoking, and a substantial portion of them worked full-time. Interestingly, none of the patients lived alone, and the average age of participants was approximately 46 years. Many patients had previously received

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of Surveyed Participants

Characteristic	N (%)
Patients with psoriasis (n=90)	
Mean age, years	46
Mean weight, kg	76
Sex	
Female	60 (67)
Male	30 (33)
Nationality	
Saudi Arabian	82 (91)
Expat Arab	8 (9)
Living situation	
Living with spouse/family	90 (100)
Living alone	0
Employment status	
Working full time	40 (44)
Homemaker	26 (29)
Retired	24 (27)
Education	
University degree	70 (78)
High school	20 (22)
Smoking status	
Never smoked	69 (77)
Current smoker	10 (11)
Past smoker	11 (12)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristic	N (%)
Dermatologists (n=31)	
Work setting	
Public hospital	25 (81)
Private hospital/clinic	6 (19)
Patient volume in 1 month	
All patients regardless of diagnosis	370
Patients with psoriasis	35
Screening tool used for psoriasis	
Yes	16 (52)
No	15 (48)

treatment for various comorbidities, including hypertension, diabetes, and thyroid disease, with a quarter of them reporting no comorbid conditions. Notably, these patients demonstrated a good understanding of their condition and could readily recognize common symptoms associated with psoriasis (Table 1).

Survey data from dermatologists indicated that more than 80% of their time was spent in public hospitals, with the remaining in privately funded settings (Table 1). At any one time, these dermatologists actively managed 52 cases of psoriasis (range 10–150) and reported a monthly caseload of approximately 370 patients regardless of their condition, of which 35 were being treated for psoriasis.

Perspectives on Psoriasis Referral and Diagnosis

Dermatologists reported concern about the number of patients with psoriasis who are underdiagnosed (13%) and attributed this to a lack of patient awareness (87%), a lack of physician awareness (58%) and the lack of a regular screening program for psoriasis (52%). They reported that most patients with psoriasis (65%) referred to them had a physician contact within 2.5 months and on average had a diagnosis confirmed within 6 months. Half of these dermatologists used a psoriasis screening tool (52%), such as The Psoriasis Epidemiology Screening Tool, Toronto Psoriatic Arthritis Screening Questionnaire, or Psoriatic Arthritis Screening and Evaluation. In contrast, almost all (90%) surveyed patients reported that they had their first physician contact within 6 months and, on average, received a psoriasis diagnosis 20 months (range 0–72) after their first psoriasis symptom. However, many were diagnosed within 1–6 months (29%), 7–24 months (37%), or 2–4 years (27%), with the remaining 8% receiving a diagnosis after 4 years (Figure 1). Most patients (70%) stated that their initial visit was with a dermatologist and those who waited to see a dermatologist waited for less than 3 months.

Half of the patients reported accepting their psoriasis diagnosis (52%), with the other half reporting feeling anxious/fearful, shocked or sad (Figure 2a). In contrast, dermatologists perceived that most patients responded with worry/fear (61%) or frustration/depression (19%) when hearing their psoriasis diagnosis (Figure 2b).

Perspectives on Psoriasis Treatment

Psoriasis treatment was initiated on the day of diagnosis in 66% of patients. When patients showed signs of psoriatic arthritis, approximately three-quarters (77%) of dermatologists said they referred patients to a rheumatologist. At the time of referral, 53% of patients were already receiving biologics for suspected psoriatic arthritis. The most common signs and symptoms that prompted these dermatologists to initially refer patients to a rheumatologist included joint swelling/tenderness/inflammation (94%), morning stiffness (81%), enthesitis (58%), asymmetrical joint symptoms (48%), swelling of fingers/toes (45%), back pain (39%), nail changes (26%) and fatigue (13%).

All dermatologists and 80% of patients reported that treatment plans were established. The degree of patient participation in the treatment plan development varied. Patients reported that, in most cases, treatment goals were set

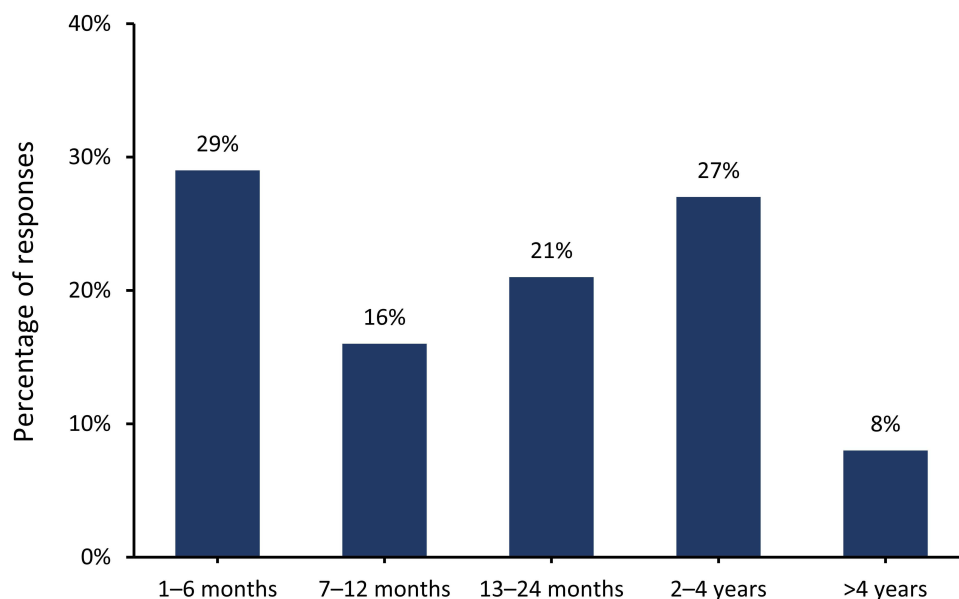


Figure 1 Patient-reported duration between initial psoriasis symptoms and official diagnosis. Figure 1 illustrates the duration, as reported by patients, between the onset of initial psoriasis symptoms and the official diagnosis. Understanding this timeline is crucial for assessing delays in diagnosis and addressing patient experiences.

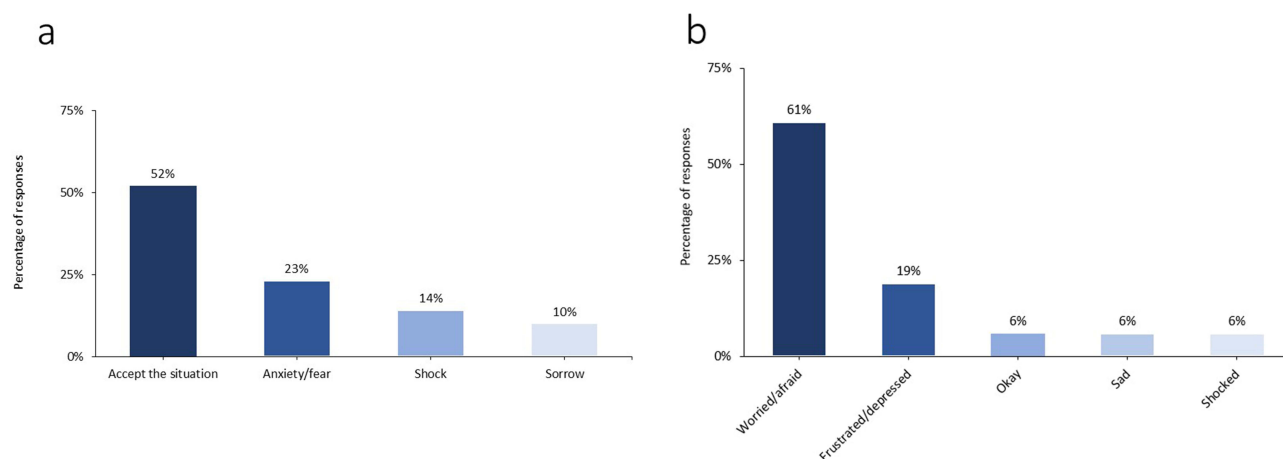


Figure 2 Patient reaction to psoriasis diagnosis from the perspective of (a) patients, and (b) dermatologists. Figure 2 provides a comparative view of the reactions to psoriasis diagnosis from both patients (subfigure a) and dermatologists (subfigure b). This visual representation sheds light on the similarities and differences in perceptions between the two groups.

solely by the physician (22%) or with some patient input (47%) (Figure 3). Few patients felt that they had the majority of input in their treatment goals, and even fewer believed that they had equal input. Dermatologists reported setting treatment goals for 52% of patients and that <5% of patients set their own goals (Figure 3).

Follow-up visits were scheduled routinely, with the majority of patients reporting visits monthly (42%) or every 2–3 months (47%). Most patients were seen for an average of 10–20 minutes (83%) by the dermatologist, with some (6%) needing 20–30 minutes. Similarly, most dermatologists reported that follow-up visits were arranged monthly (45%) or every 2–3 months (48%) and took 10–20 minutes (84%), with some patients requiring 20–30 minutes (13%).

Perspectives on Psoriasis Symptoms and Disease Impact

Patients reported fatigue, itching, sleep disturbance and skin appearance/pain/burning as the most concerning symptoms for them, and dermatologists viewed skin appearance and cracked skin as the top concerns (Figure 4).

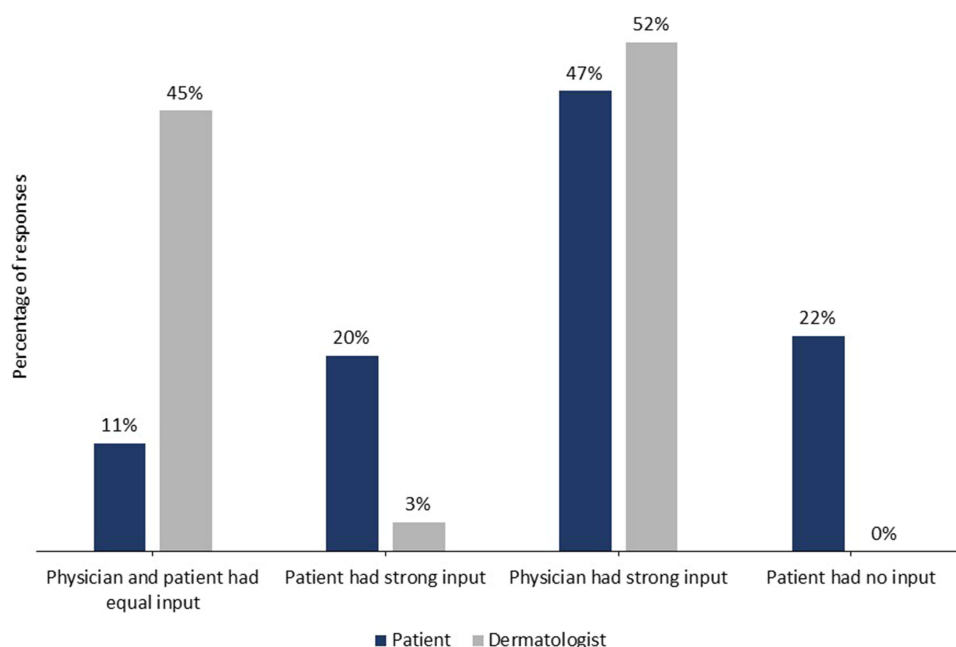


Figure 3 Input on treatment goals from the perspective of patients and dermatologists. In Figure 3, the perspectives of patients and dermatologists regarding treatment goals are presented. It highlights how patients and healthcare professionals may differ in defining and prioritizing treatment objectives.

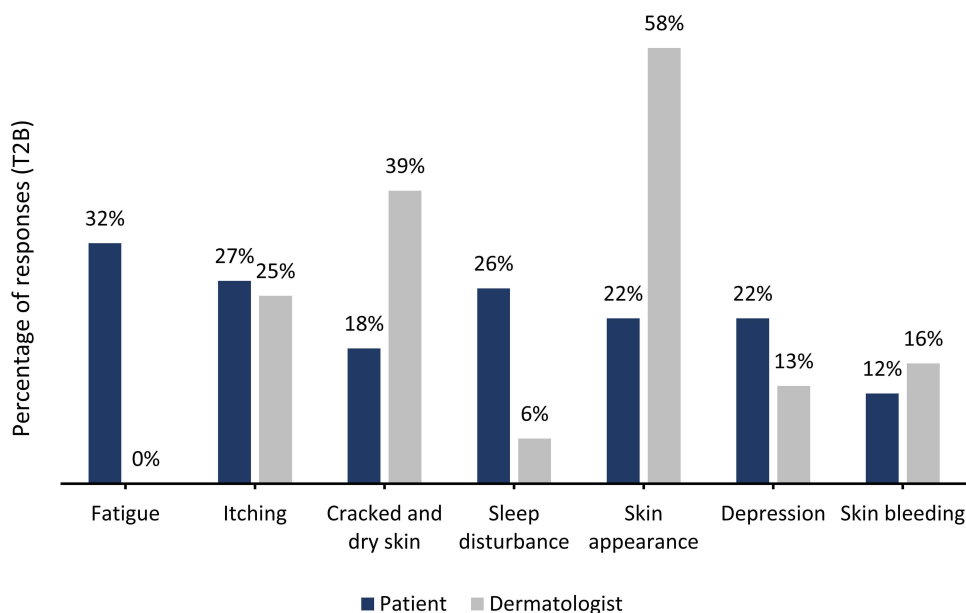


Figure 4 Most disturbing psoriasis symptoms reported by patients with psoriasis and dermatologists. Figure 4 summarizes the most disturbing psoriasis symptoms as reported by both patients and dermatologists. Understanding these differences in perception is essential for tailoring treatment strategies and addressing patient needs effectively.

Abbreviation: T2B, top 2 box score.

To further assess the burden of psoriasis on QoL, the disease's impact on certain areas of life was rated. For patients, the disease impact was most profound on daily life, social life and family life (T2B: 11%, 10%, 8%, respectively). Similarly, dermatologists perceived the greatest impact to be on social life and intimacy with a partner (T2B: 55%, 45%, respectively).

Perspectives on Psoriasis Education

Many dermatologists reported questioning patients monthly (32%) or every 2–3 months (42%) on non-skin symptoms, and proactively asking questions about morning stiffness (97%), joint pain (94%) and swelling (77%), and swollen

fingers/toes (61%). Although most (90%) of the dermatologists educated their patients on disease progression and signs/symptoms of psoriatic arthritis, patients wanted more specific information on treatment convenience (47%), tolerability (26%), safety (19%) and goals/outcomes (19%). In addition, they wanted more discussion on the social impact on life (22%) and family (21%), work-life (18%) and well-being (3%).

Patient and Dermatologist Satisfaction

Patients were mostly satisfied with the management of psoriasis, including the time available to discuss treatments, overall physician interaction, the number of treatment options offered, education/training and level of involvement in decision-making (T2B: 49%, 34%, 32%, 31%, 25%, respectively). Only 31% of patients with psoriasis were highly satisfied with their current treatment. Many patients experienced pain or swelling in joints (78%); however, of these, only 56% informed their physicians, and 22% were referred to a rheumatologist.

Dermatologists indicated that having increased resources and time at their disposal would empower them to better manage various aspects of their patients' well-being. They believed that additional resources could enhance their ability to address their patients' emotional state, mitigate the impact of psoriasis on work life, ensure patient compliance and adherence to treatment, address social implications, improve the effectiveness of treatment in controlling disease progression, and ultimately enhance their patients' overall QoL. Table 2 highlights the similarities and differences in the survey data reported by dermatologists and patients with psoriasis.

Table 2 Comparison of the Perspectives of Dermatologists and Patients with Psoriasis on Psoriasis

Perspective	Dermatologists (n=31)	Patients with Psoriasis (n=90)
Physician contact	2.5 months (65%) to see a dermatologist from the time of referral	33% within 2–4 months; 90% within 6 months of first symptom; 70% went straight to a dermatologist
Signs of psoriatic arthritis	Joint swelling/tenderness/ inflammation (94%), morning stiffness (81%), enthesitis (58%), asymmetrical joint symptoms (48%), swelling of fingers/toes (45%), back pain (39%), nail changes (26%), and fatigue (13%)	Fatigue (89%), morning stiffness/tiredness (51%), joint pain/swelling (50%), tendon tenderness (40%), nail changes (37%), decreased range of motion (34%), swollen fingers/toes (22%)
Time to psoriasis diagnosis	6 months	20 months
Reaction to diagnosis	61% worry/fear, 19% frustrated or depressed, 6% felt okay, 6% shocked, 6% sad	52% accepted, 23% anxious/fearful, 14% shocked, 10% sad
Time to treat	53% of those who progressed to psoriatic arthritis were already receiving biologics	66% started treatment on the day of diagnosis
Most disturbing symptoms	Skin appearance and cracked skin (T2B: 58%, 39%, respectively)	Fatigue, itching, sleep disturbance, skin appearance, feeling of pain/burning (T2B: 32%, 27%, 27%, 22%, 22%, respectively)
Treatment plans	100% of physicians had input in a treatment plan	80% of physicians had input in a treatment plan
Disease impact on life	Profound impact on social life and intimacy with a partner (T2B: 55%, 45%, respectively)	Profound impact on daily life, social life, and family life (T2B: 12%, 10%, 8%, respectively)
Follow-up	45% monthly, 48% 2–3 months, for 10–20 minutes (84%)	42% monthly, 47% 2–3 months, for 10–20 minutes (83%)
Treatment goals	Strong physician input (52%), equal physician/patient input (45%), strong patient input (3%), no patient input (0%)	Strong physician input (47%), no patient input (22%), strong patient input (20%), equal physician/patient input (11%)
Education	Provide training in the risk of disease progression and signs/symptoms of psoriatic arthritis (90%), proactively ask questions about morning stiffness (97%), joint pain (94%) and swelling (77%), swollen fingers/toes (61%)	More information on treatment convenience (47%), tolerability (28%), safety (19%), and goals/outcomes (19%). More discussion on the social impact on life (22%) and family (21%), work-life (18%), and well-being (3%)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Perspective	Dermatologists (n=31)	Patients with Psoriasis (n=90)
Satisfaction and comfort with physician contact	^a	Mostly satisfied: discuss treatments, overall physician interaction, the number of treatment options offered, education/training, and level of involvement in decision-making (T2B: 49%, 34%, 32%, 31%, 25%, respectively)
Satisfaction with treatment options	^a	31% reported high satisfaction with the current treatment for psoriasis
Referral to rheumatologist	77% referred the patients to a rheumatologist if psoriatic arthritis was suspected	22% of those who reported joint pain or swelling to their dermatologists were referred to a rheumatologist

Notes: ^aQuestion not asked of the participant group.

Abbreviation: T2B, top 2 box score.

Discussion

This study, conducted in Saudi Arabia from 2020 to 2021, explored psoriasis from the perspectives of both dermatologists and patients to seek ways to better understand psoriasis and improve disease management. In addition to this, there was a need to explore whether the symptoms indicative of psoriatic arthritis were being experienced by patients with psoriasis and what actions were being taken by dermatologists to limit disease progression. Findings showed that the perspectives of dermatologists and patients with psoriasis had similarities and differences, with differences including aspects of diagnosis, symptom impacts, patient input into treatment goals and patient educational needs.

Surveyed dermatologists estimated that 13% of patients with psoriasis remained undiagnosed, primarily due to a lack of patient awareness. However, evidence suggests that this may also be a result of the heterogeneous nature of the disease and the challenges in accurately linking the varied skin symptoms specifically to psoriasis^{10,17,23,25,26} and – in more advanced cases – discerning psoriatic arthritis from other types of arthritis.^{17,27} Another cause of potential diagnostic delay is misdiagnosis of the pain from psoriatic arthritis-associated enthesitis as fibromyalgia in patients whose psoriatic arthritis manifests mostly as widespread chronic pain.²⁸ Although recommendations on when to refer patients with psoriasis to a rheumatologist are clear,²³ referral patterns vary. In this study, 77% of dermatologists stated they referred patients to a rheumatologist at the first sign of psoriatic arthritis. The published evidence suggests lower referral rates. Lebowhl and colleagues¹⁸ reported that 6.9% of dermatologists felt the need to refer patients for psoriatic arthritis care or to involve other specialists, and Strand and colleagues²⁹ reported an even lower percentage (6%). Another study noted that 31% of rheumatologists reported delays in psoriatic arthritis referrals.¹⁷ Given that only 77% of dermatologists in this survey referred at the first sign of symptoms, and >50% of patients in this study were receiving biologics for suspected psoriatic arthritis at the time of initial rheumatologist referral, a referral delay appears to also be occurring in this population of respondents. It may be that the intent to refer does not translate into actual referrals; further investigation into this issue is needed before firm conclusions can be drawn.

The authors of this paper previously published the perspectives of rheumatologists and patients with psoriatic arthritis.¹⁶ While both dermatologists and rheumatologists acknowledge that these populations are underdiagnosed, patients with psoriasis were diagnosed in approximately one-third of the time taken to achieve diagnosis in patients with psoriatic arthritis (20 months versus 64 months), and those with psoriasis saw a specialist in less than half the time than patients with psoriatic arthritis (2.5 months versus 6 months).¹⁶ Although an increasing number of dermatologists do consider patient QoL when deciding on a treatment choice,³⁰ the percentage remains low (28%). Most dermatologists still focus on treating the signs and symptoms of psoriasis.¹⁷ In this study, dermatologists prioritized both physical and social factors, with a focus on social life and skin appearance. The majority of study patients (66%) were started on psoriasis treatments by dermatologists; more than half started on the same day of diagnosis with psoriasis. As mentioned, >50% of study participants had already received biologics for psoriatic arthritis. This is similar to the topical therapy utilization (74.9%) and significantly higher than the biological therapy utilization (19.6%) reported by dermatologists in

patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis.¹⁷ Such a high proportion of patients receiving biologics and reporting symptoms associated with psoriatic arthritis in this study suggests a substantial number of patient respondents with undeclared or undiagnosed psoriatic arthritis; if this was the case, this could limit the applicability of the results to other psoriasis-only populations.

In this study, dermatologists were the primary guide for treatment goals, with most patients having some or little input. The importance of involving patients in psoriasis decision-making has been well studied.^{6,27,31} There is a documented need to strengthen communication and shared decision-making between patients with psoriasis and physicians.³²

Despite the early treatment initiation in the study population, less than one-third of surveyed patients were highly satisfied with their current treatment plan. The published literature indicates the same. The majority of patients with psoriasis are dissatisfied because their primary goals of therapy were not met with the current treatment.^{9,17,18,27,31} One study found that only 34% of patients and their dermatologists reported the same level of treatment satisfaction.³³ Once progression to psoriatic arthritis occurs, the percentage of highly satisfied patients decreases even further to 22%.¹⁶ Some suggest that the ideal treatment goals should be pre-defined by the patient and individualized in a tailor-made treatment program,⁹ while others suggest a collaborative approach between physicians and patients to reach the goal of minimal disease activity.¹⁶ The need to incorporate patients in treatment decision-making is again highlighted here.

The disease burden associated with psoriasis has been linked to reduced QoL, increased comorbidities and increased utilization of healthcare resources.⁶ These are well documented, but 92% of dermatologists agree that the burden of disease is often underestimated.¹⁷ Dermatologists in this study reported that they did not have enough time and resources to better control the impact of psoriasis on patients' psychological state or work and social life. Similarly, rheumatologists caring for psoriatic arthritis patients felt that they needed more time and resources to better understand how psoriasis impacts patient feelings/well-being.¹⁶

The impact of psoriasis on everyday life extends beyond the physical symptoms and significantly impacts the patient's emotional, family and social life, and their QoL.^{6,18,27,33} Both dermatologists and patients in this study agreed that family, social and work aspects of life were significantly adversely affected by psoriasis. This aligns with the results of several studies, which confirmed a notable association between psoriasis and psychological comorbidities, including worsening QoL,⁶ depression, impaired work performance⁵ and absenteeism.³³ For those who progress to psoriatic arthritis, the most profound impact was felt in their social life, and contributed to a decrease in QoL and mental health.¹⁶

Unmet education needs were reported in this study. Patients wanted more specific information on treatment convenience, tolerability, goals and safety, as well as additional discussion about the impact of psoriasis on social, family and work life. These results are also reflected in patients with psoriatic arthritis, where research shows that patients wanted more information on treatment convenience, safety, tolerability, impact on work life, family life, and treatment goals/outcomes.¹⁶ Increasing patient education has been shown to improve treatment adherence and expectations and to encourage self-care activities.^{1,30,33,34} Similarly, physicians can benefit from education to improve the accuracy and efficiency of screening, diagnosis and referral¹⁸ to reduce psoriasis nontreatment and undertreatment.³⁴

Managing the disease continuum between psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving dermatologists, rheumatologists, other healthcare professionals, and patients and families. The value of close collaboration and joint conferences between dermatologists and rheumatologists has been reported, with benefits including earlier diagnosis and cost savings.³⁵ Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment are crucial to control symptoms, prevent joint damage and progression to psoriatic arthritis, and improve overall well-being for individuals affected by these conditions.¹⁶

Considerations of patient comorbidities and patient education in psoriasis management are of paramount importance due to the association of psoriasis with various chronic conditions, including chronic pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome, mental health, and cardiovascular issues,^{36,37} as well as smoking.³⁸ Accurate communication and understanding of these comorbidities in terms of absolute risk are essential, as communicating relative risks can lead to unwarranted anxiety and misjudgment of priorities.³⁶ Additionally, smokers with psoriasis tended to require more systemic treatments, emphasizing the adverse effects of smoking on psoriasis severity and management.³⁸ Dermatologists play a vital role by recognizing the elevated occurrence of specific comorbidities in individuals with psoriasis and effectively educating their patients about these associations.³⁷

This study highlights the importance of patient awareness, diagnosis, treatment initiation, and education in managing psoriasis. However, the disease impact and treatment goals differ between psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis patients, reflecting the distinct nature of each condition.

Limitations of this study include those associated with the study design. Cross-sectional studies have value in determining the association between variables and establishing prevalence but not incidence. This type of study cannot be used to establish a temporal relationship or make causal inferences. Recruitment occurred in the community, which may have encouraged more candid accounts of participants' experiences. However, the survey sample was small, may not be representative and has the potential for selection bias. Patient respondents were all treated by dermatologists, not rheumatologists, which could limit the generalizability of the results. Data on psoriasis disease severity or the specific treatments that were prescribed, other than biologics, were not collected in this study; the proportion of patients receiving biologics may also suggest a high degree of undeclared or undiagnosed psoriatic arthritis, which could have impacted the results. In addition, results focused on one point in time and this precluded analysis of trends. Questions were related to past events, which could be impacted by recall difficulty, and findings have limited generalizability outside of the sampled population, population definition and geographical area.

Conclusion

The results of this comprehensive survey conducted among Saudi Arabian dermatologists treating psoriasis and patients with this condition provide valuable insights into the nuances of psoriasis management. While both medical practitioners and patients concur on the profound impact of psoriasis on social and family life, notable disparities emerge in areas such as patient reactions, diagnostic timelines, symptom significance, patient involvement in goal-setting, and the quality of provided education. These disparities underscore the need for a more holistic approach to psoriasis management, necessitating improvements in dermatologist referral and screening practices, embracing multidisciplinary care models, and enhancing educational resources for both healthcare providers and patients. Furthermore, the vital role of interdisciplinary collaboration with rheumatologists and ongoing communication channels between healthcare professionals and patients is highlighted as a means to align treatment expectations, promoting the timely adoption of effective interventions, including the early incorporation of biologics, to ensure patient-centered, safe, and efficacious strategies for managing psoriasis and averting its progression to psoriatic arthritis.

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