

Prevalence and Impact of Psychosocial Comorbidities on Health Status Among Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis (AD) in the United States: Analysis of the 2017 US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS)

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Disclosures

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Introduction, Objective, Methods, and Demographics and Health History

Introduction

- AD is strongly associated with psychosocial comorbidities¹

Objective

- To describe the relationship between the presence of anxiety, depression, and sleep difficulties and health outcomes among patients with moderate-to-severe AD (defined as DLQI score ≥ 6)

Methods

- Data were analyzed from the 2017 US NHWS
 - Annual, cross-sectional, internet-based survey of adults aged ≥ 18 years
 - Respondents recruited through various online panels and sampled in a random stratified manner to mimic the demographic distributions of the adult US population
- Psychosocial comorbidities
 - **Anxiety:** self-reported anxiety in the past 12 months
 - **Depression severity:** assessed via PHQ-9, a validated 9-item instrument with range: “none/minimal depression” (0-4), “mild depression” (5-9), “moderate depression” (10-14), “moderately severe depression” (15-19), “severe depression” (20-27)

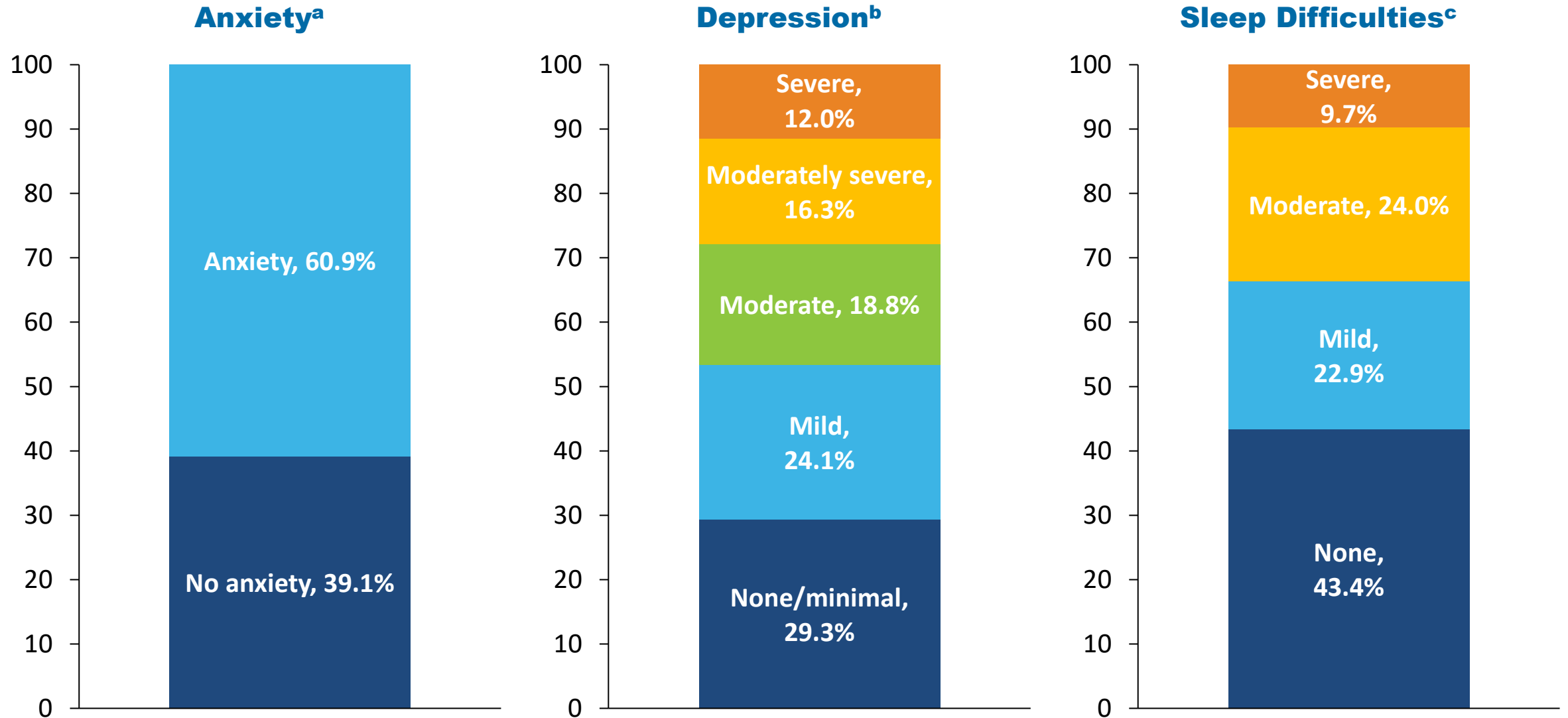
- **Sleep difficulties:** self-reported “insomnia” or “sleep difficulties” in the past 12 months rated as “mild,” “moderate,” or “severe”

- Relationships between psychosocial comorbidities and health outcomes examined using generalized linear models controlling for demographic and health history covariates

Demographics and Health History

		Total N=1017
Age, mean (SD), y		37.4 (14.5)
Female, %		73.6
Employed, %		60.6
	0	76.0
	1	12.4
	2	5.7
	≥ 3	5.9
	<5 years	30.2
	6-10 years	16.9
	11-15 years	11.1
	≥ 16 years	36.9

Prevalence of Sleep Difficulties, Depression, and Anxiety



^aSelf-reported anxiety in the past 12 months.

^bAssessed via Patient Health Questionnaire-9.

^cSelf-reported "insomnia" or "sleep difficulties" in the past 12 months.

Health Outcomes Results and Conclusions

Association Between Psychosocial Comorbidity and Health Outcomes

		SF-36v2		WPAI Overall Work Impairment Score
		Mental Component Summary Score	Physical Component Summary Score	
Anxiety, LSM ^a (SE)	No	41.7 (2.7)	46.6 (2.2)	51.9 (10.6)
	Yes	33.5 (2.6)***	47.7 (2.2)	57.6 (10.6)*
Depression severity, LSM ^a (SE)	None-minimal	45.3 (2.2)	47.5 (2.1)	42.4 (10.0)
	Mild	37.1 (2.2)***	45.6 (2.1)*	53.1 (9.9)**
	Moderate	32.5 (2.2)***	43.1 (2.1)***	67.1 (10.1)***
	Moderately severe	28.8 (2.3)***	41.6 (2.2)***	73.7 (10.2)***
	Severe	22.2 (2.3)***	41.5 (2.2)***	76.5 (10.4)***
Severity of sleep difficulties, LSM ^a (SE)	None	37.7 (2.3)	42.5 (1.9)	44.2 (7.7)
	Mild	34.2 (2.4)**	42.1 (1.9)	50.8 (7.9)*
	Moderate	31.2 (2.4)***	40.7 (1.9)*	54.5 (7.9)*
	Severe	29.1 (2.5)***	39.1 (2.0)*	54.7 (8.7)*

Conclusions

- Psychosocial comorbidities are frequent in AD and are significantly associated with reduced physical and mental health status and work-related impairment

AD, atopic dermatitis; LSM, least-squares mean; SE, standard error; SF-36v2, 36-item short-form questionnaire, version 2; WPAI, Work Productivity and Activity Impairment.

^aAdjusted LSM controlled for confounding variables (age, sex, marital status, education, household income, employment, body mass index, and comorbidities).

*P<0.05, **P<0.001, ***P<0.0001 versus reference group (bolded).