

THE REAL IMPACT OF AGE ON PSORIATIC DISEASE: A PORTUGUESE MULTICENTER STUDY

RESEARCH TEAM

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ABSTRACT

Rationale: Psoriasis (PsO) is a chronic and inflammatory skin disease that can be associated with multiple coexisting conditions and consequent impairment in a patient's quality of life and function. The most prevalent coexisting condition is psoriatic arthritis (PsA) that is present in 30% of those with PsO. Beyond direct musculoskeletal or dermatologic manifestations, other co-existing conditions (comorbidities) accumulate over the course of the disease. Age interacts independently with various factors such as mental health, obesity and work status that affect clinical expression, therapeutic decision, and outcomes of PsA and PsO. There are a number of studies investigating late-onset PsA and its differences with PsA diagnosed in younger individuals.

Aim: To compare the socio-demographics and clinical data in PsA patients with a younger-onset and late-onset of disease.

Population: Patients with clinical PsA diagnosis with peripheral involvement with available information of the age of symptom onset and registered in Reuma.pt.

Study design: Cross-sectional study using data collected from Reuma.pt database.

Expect results: Age at onset of PsA seems to be an important covariate that might affect the clinical and laboratory manifestations of the disease and its outcomes. We expect to find convincing evidence that there are clinical, genetic and histopathological differences between young- and late-onset PsA and that may affect treatment decisions and response in patients with psoriatic disease.

Ethics: The study will be conducted according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Guidelines for Ethical Review of Epidemiological Studies.