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Comparison of two screening tools to detect the early psoriasis arthritis in patients with severe psoriasis: A hospital-based study

N V Batkaeva, E A Batkaev and A A Ustyan
RUDN University, Russia

Background: There are several questionnaires to screen for psoriatic arthritis (PsA), but none of them are informative enough. In practice dermatologists usually see patients with psoriasis before arthritis develops. This study aimed to compare effectiveness, sensitivity, specificity screening questionnaire to diagnose early PsA (ePsA) in patients with severe psoriasis (PsO).

Objectives: To evaluate and to compare effectiveness, sensitivity, specificity of two PsA screening questionnaires {early arthritis for psoriatic patients (EARP), psoriatic arthritis questionnaire (PAQ)} in a hospital-based cohort of patients (pts) with severe PsO.

Methods: 40 pts {19 Male (M) and 21 Female (F)}, mean age 50.3 ± 29 years accordingly, mean PASI > 10 , PsO duration 8 ± 2.8 . 7 PsO pts with clinically diagnosed PsA (L 40.5). To diagnose ePsA we have used EARP and PAQ questionnaires in cohort of pts with severe PsO in the Dermatological Hospital "Clinica Korolenko" in 2016. $M \pm m$, t-test, (%) were calculated (55.5 ± 7.7). The diagnostic accuracy of the two questionnaires for the diagnosis of ePsA was compared by receiving operating characteristics curves.

Results: In total, 40 patients (100%) with psoriasis were invited to participate and all of them returned the questionnaires. Of these, 7 pts (%) were diagnosed with PsA earlier and 33 PsO (%) pts who earlier were not diagnosed PsA, of which 10 pts increased with the number of positive questionnaires. Of these, 10 pts responded positively to the EARP questionnaire, as for PAQ only 3 pts of the same group responded positively all of them have not been previously diagnosed with PsA. The majority of patients with a false positive response had degenerative or osteoarthritis. At the same time in the group of pts who earlier were diagnosed PsA (7 pts), we have 4 pts who did not respond positively to the PAQ and only 2 pts to the EARP of the same group.

Conclusion: Although the EARP questionnaire performed slightly better than the PAQ questionnaire at identifying PsA, there is a big difference between these instruments. These screening tools identify many cases of musculoskeletal disease other than PsA.

Biography

N V Batkaeva is Dermatoverologist, allergologist-immunologist, clinical micologist, cosmetologist, dermatooncologist. He is Associate professor Department of clinical mycology and dermatovenereology of RUDN University. He is also a assistant of chief editor of "Journal of postgraduate medical education", Moscow, Russia. N V Batkaeva is a Member of the Moscow union of dermatologists, International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections (IUSTI), Association of allergists and immunologists of the CIS, World Allergy Organization (WAO), world immunopathology organization (WIPO).

nbatkaeva.derm@yandex.ru

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