# Institute for Health Services Research in Dermatology and Nursing Professions (IVDP)



# Assessment of cumulative life course impairment in dermatology

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General health

#### **BACKGROUND**

People with chronic skin diseases experience a range of physical and psychosocial impairments, which can accumulate over time. This cumulative life course impairment (CLCI)<sup>1</sup> may have a significant negative and long-lasting, sometimes non-reversible impact on patients' lives. A precise definition, clearer understanding of this process and an early identification of risk factors could open up pathways for prevention approaches.

The aims of this project were two-fold:

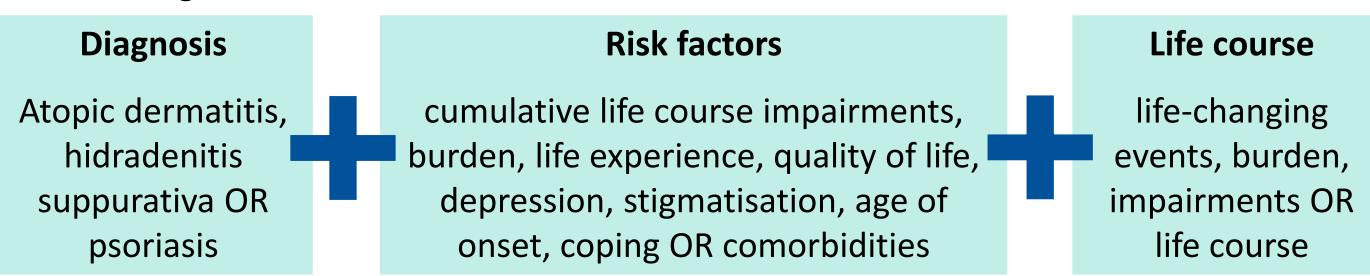
- 1. To identify risk factors of CLCI and associated burden over time in patients with psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, and hidradenitis suppurativa;
- 2. To develop measurement instruments to assess (a) persisting CLCI and (b) future risk for developing CLCI.

## **METHODS**

#### **Phase 1: Systematic Review**

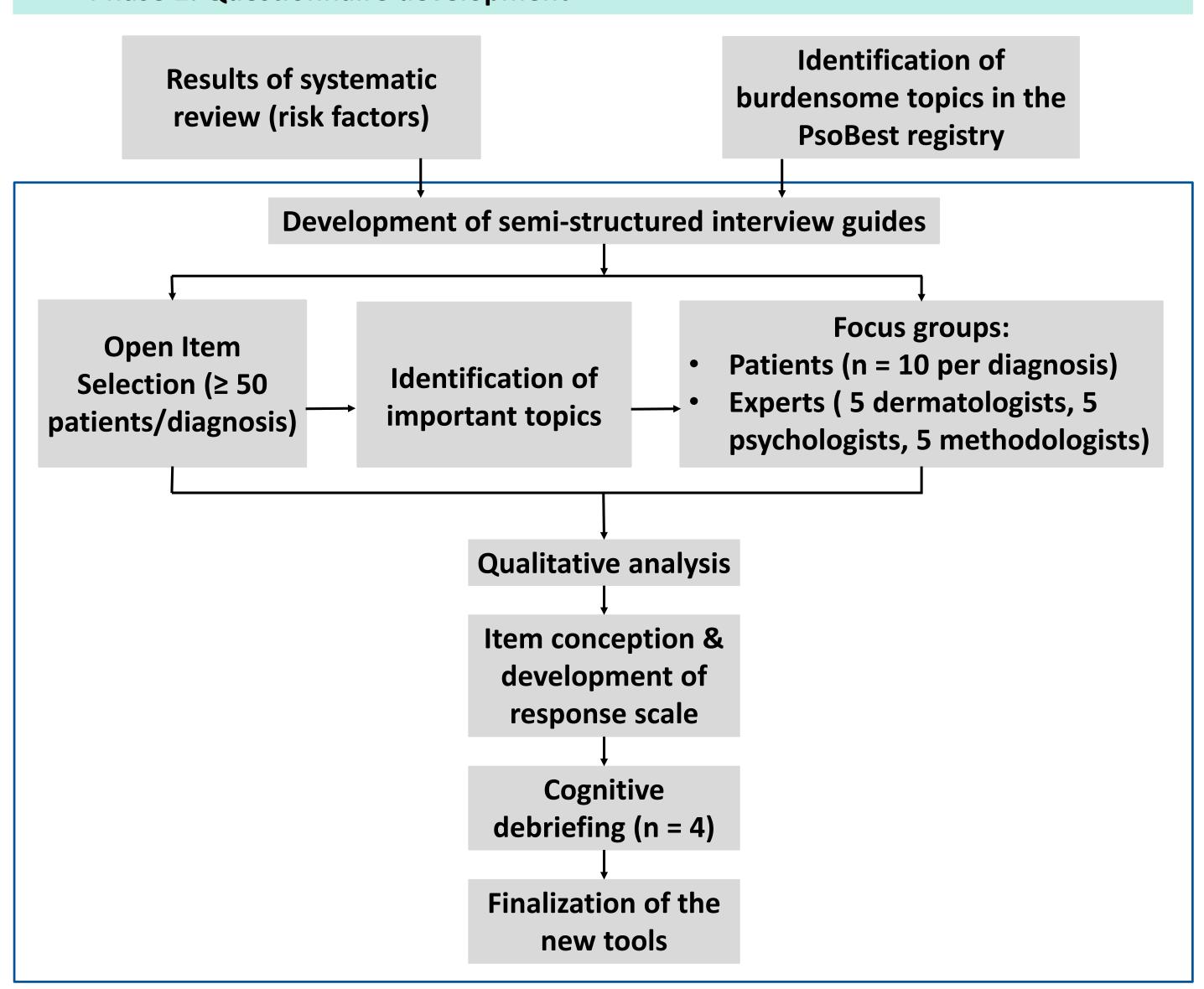
A systematic literature search (PROSPERO registration number: CRD42020179141) of PsycInfo, PubMed and Web of Science was performed to identify risk factors that have a negative cumulative effect on patients with chronic skin diseases.

#### Search String:



The last search was performed in March 2021. Abstracts and full-texts were screened by two independent reviewers. Studies were eligible if they were original articles published in English or German and had a longitudinal design (retrospective, prospective). Risk of Bias of individual studies was evaluated using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklists.

## **Phase 2: Questionnaire development**



# **RESULTS**

## Phase 1: Systematic Review<sup>2</sup>

Included studies	Interrater agreement	Sample sizes	Study periods
k = 25	κ = 0.56	69 – 24,7755	6 months – 26 years

#### Early-onset-late-resolving Aeroallergens Allergic rh low physical capacity Persistent AD Osteoporosis Breast Depression Ulcerative colitis Depression Atopic dermatitis Comorbidities Psychiatric disorder Asthma · family QoL Heredity of AD Urban area Depression <u>Allergies</u> Charlson Osteoporosis asthma ARC Severity Childhood Persistent AD ocioeconomic Disease

Depression

Fig. 1 Risk factors for CLCI in patients with atopic dermatitis, extracted from 13 studies.

Heredity of

Persistent AD

#### Phase 2: Questionnaire development<sup>3</sup>

**Identified Risk Factors** 

Early-onset-early-resolving

In addition to the sociodemographic (e.g., gender, age) and clinical (e.g., disease severity and comorbidities) risk factors identified in Phase 1, the 162 patients participating in open item selection reported sexuality, risky health behaviors, as well as psychosocial and occupational impairments as important factors. These were confirmed by the focus groups. Two questionnaires with 30 items each, rated on a 4-point-Likert scale (0 = not at all; 3 = very) were developed:

- the DermCLCI-r measures impairments due to skin disease retrospectively over the life course, how burdensome each impairment is to this day, and how life changing it was
- The DermCLCI-p assesses current CLCI status and predicts future risk.

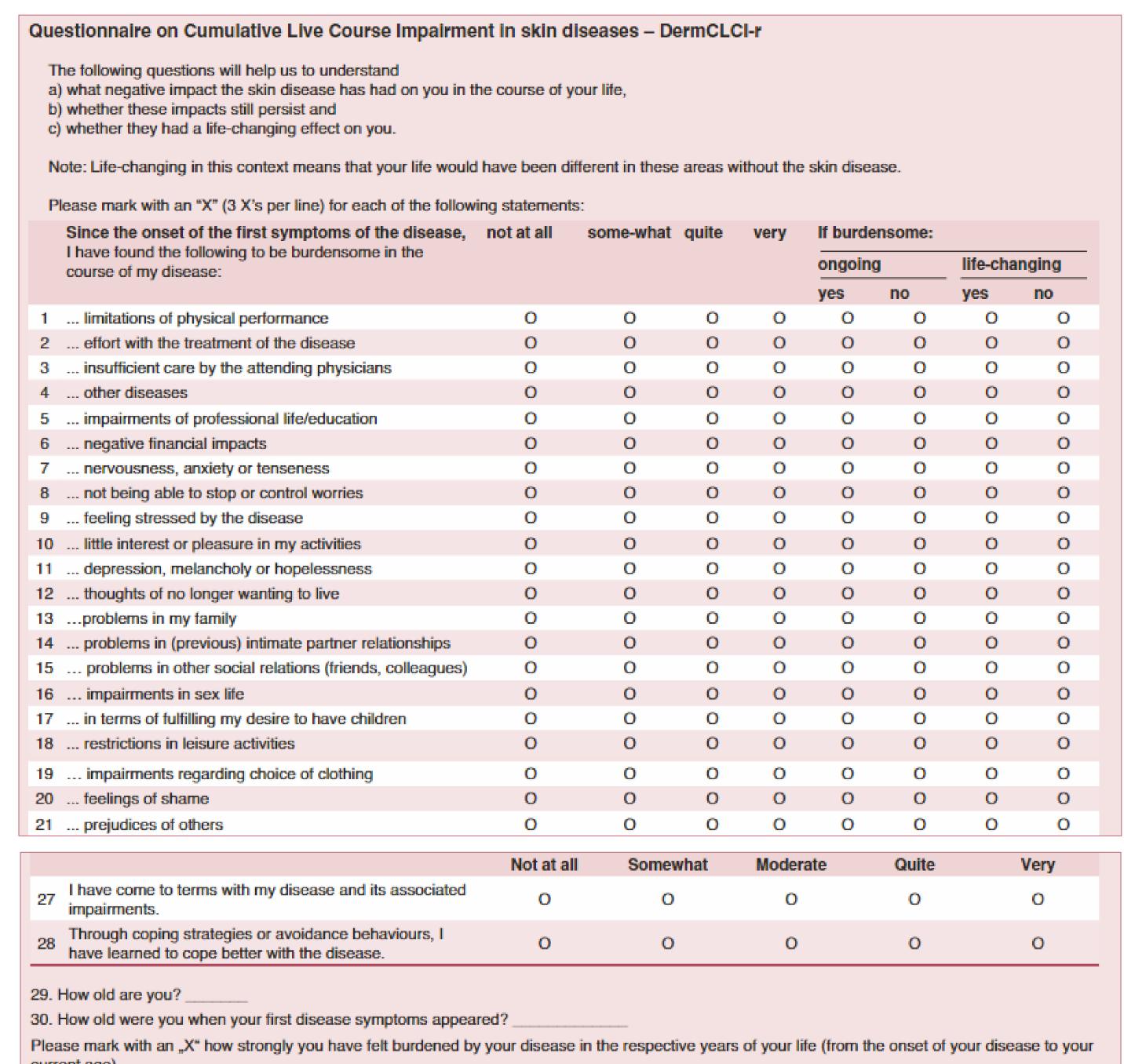


Fig. 2 Excerpt of the CLCI-r.

## **CONCLUSION**

These two measurement tools assessing CLCI facilitate early, appropriate dermatological and psychosocial treatment in routine care. Their use may contribute to the reduction or prevention of CLCI and thus advance holistic care for people with chronic skin disease. The validation study is currently underway.

AbbVie Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG Sponsor: Contact:

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<sup>1.</sup> Kimball Ab et al. (2010). J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol, 24(9):989–1004.

<sup>2.</sup> von Stülpnagel et al. (2021). J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol, 35(11):2166–84.

<sup>3.</sup> Braren-von Stülpnagel et al. (2023). J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol, 00:1-8.