Clinical examination–based diagnostic criteria for chronic plaque psoriasis in adults: A Delphi consensus of international experts.

M. Abo-Tabik [1]; R. Parisi [2]; S.C. Willis [3]; C. E. M. Griffiths [1,4]; D. M. Ashcroft [3]

[1]Division of Musculoskeletal & Dermatological Sciences, School of Biological Sciences, University of Manchester, NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre, UK; [2]Division of Informatics, Imaging & Data Sciences, School of Health Sciences, University of Manchester, NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre, UK ; [3]Division of Pharmacy and Optometry, School of Health Sciences, University of Manchester, NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre, UK ; [4]Dermatology Centre, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK.

Introduction

- Psoriasis, a chronic inflammatory skin disease that impacts on the quality of life of patients and their caregivers and on the health care system as a whole. However, to our knowledge, psoriasis is being underdiagnosed and under treated in many parts of the world.
- Many studies of the incidence and prevalence of psoriasis worldwide have appeared in the past few years, since these studies were carried out by different investigators from around the world, and under various circumstances (e.g. availability of proper dermatology training),these studies might not report a reliable estimates of the incidence and prevalence of psoriasis.
- The Global psoriasis atlas (GPA), as a leading epidemiological resource for psoriasis globally, has sought to develop a standardised approach for psoriasis case definition to be used in future epidemiological studies of psoriasis.
- **The aim of this study is to develop a clinical examination–based diagnostic tool for the reliable and accurate identification of chronic plaque psoriasis (CPP) in adults.**

Method

- Study Design: International e-Delphi study.
- Participants: 50 expert dermatologists from 27 countries, recruited via the International psoriasis (IPC) and the GPA.

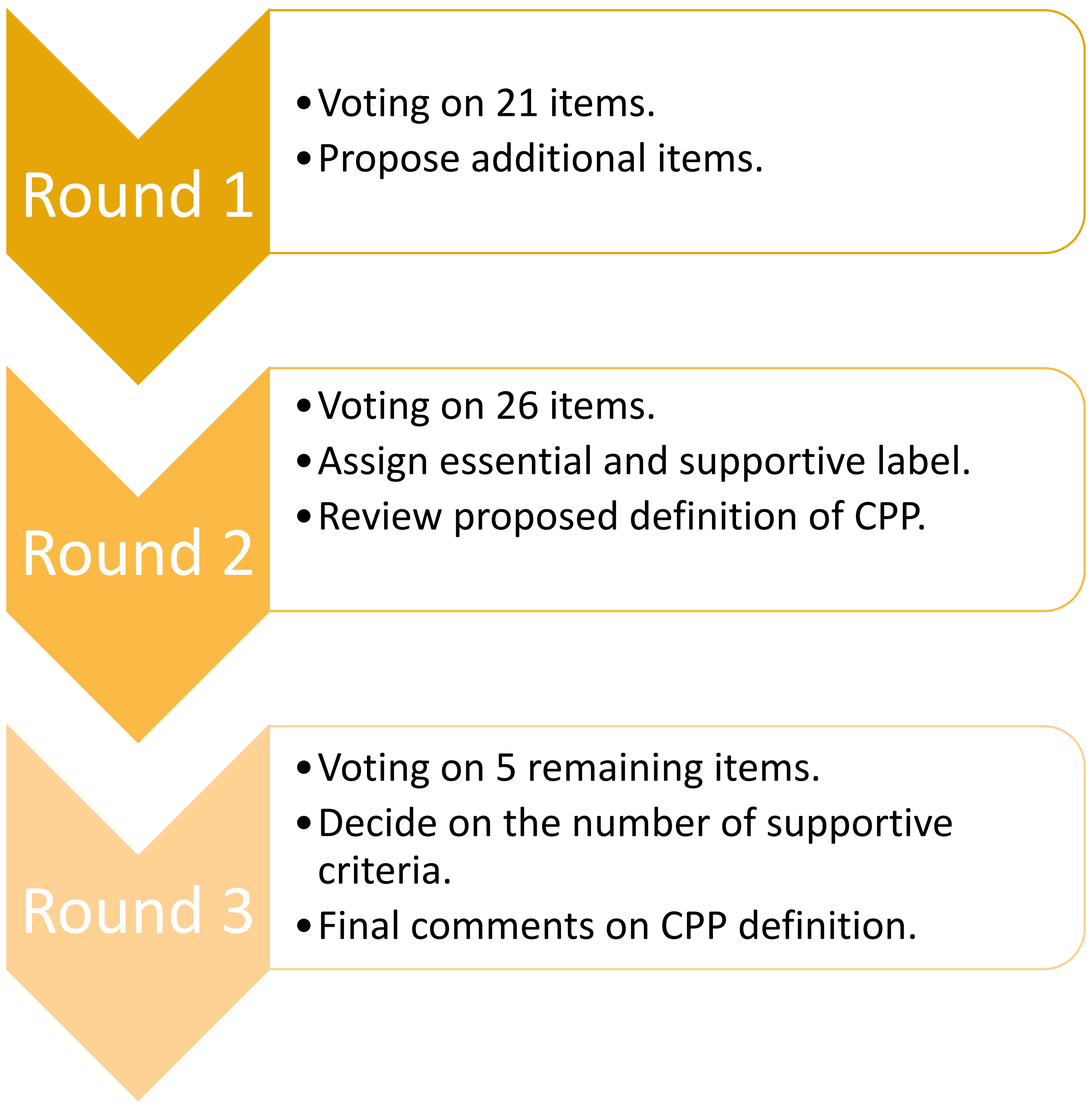

Figure 1 – Flow diagram of three rounds e-Delphi study.

Results

Final diagnostic dataset consists of:
- One essential diagnostic criterion.
- Eight supportive diagnostic criteria..
- CPP definition.

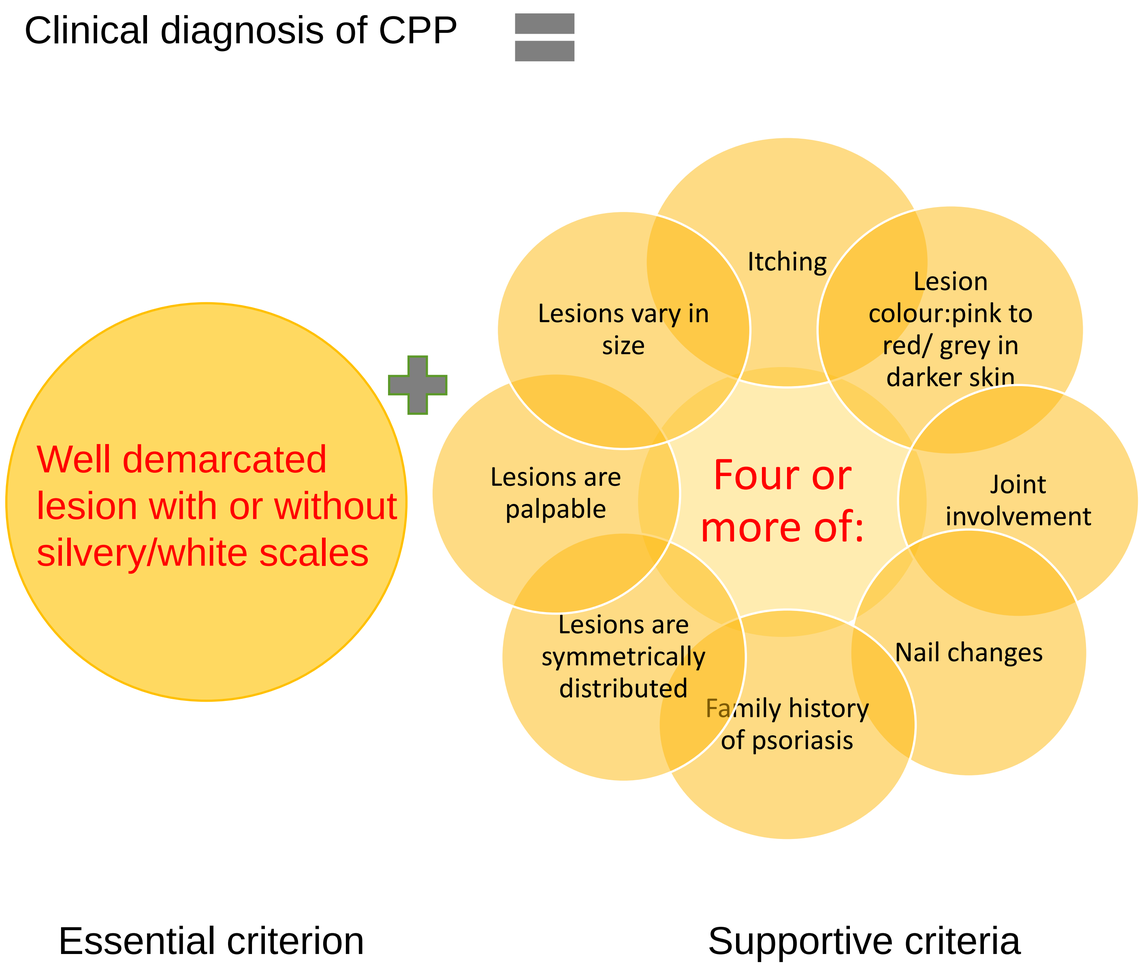

Figure 2 – Results of the e-Delphi study.

Conclusion

- The diagnostic tool represents the views of a group of experts dermatologists on the clinical diagnosis of CPP in adults.
- The consensus developed criteria are intended to facilitate comparison of outcome from epidemiological field studies and clinical trials.
- The diagnostic dataset will also serve as a teaching and training tool for healthcare providers involved in psoriasis management (such as nurses, pharmacists and doctors under training).