Prevalence of Psoriatic Arthritis in Adults with Psoriasis: An Estimate From Dermatology Practice

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The purpose of this study is to determine whether psoriatic arthritis (PsA) can be detected in an early stage by the dermatologist, with the diagnosis of the rheumatologist as a "gold standard" for presence of this disorder. Futhermore it...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Will not start
Health condition type	Joint disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON34134

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
PsA prevalence study

Condition

- Joint disorders
- Epidermal and dermal conditions

Synonym
Psoriasis, Psoriatic arthritis

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Pfizer
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Pfizer

Intervention

Keyword: Prevalence, Psoriasis, Psoriatic Arthritis

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

To evaluate the prevalence of PsA in subjects with psoriasis presenting to

dermatologists* offices.

Secondary outcome

To assess the prevalence of undiagnosed PsA in psoriasis subjects presenting to

dermatologists*

offices as determined by a clinical assessment by a rheumatologist.

Study description

Background summary

Psoriatic arthritis is a joint inflammation associated with psoriasis that can develop over time. The exact number of patients with psoriasis who will develop psoriatic arthritis is not specifically known. Left untreated, patients with PsA can have persistent inflammation, progressive joint damage.

Study objective

The purpose of this study is to determine whether psoriatic arthritis (PsA) can be detected in an early stage by the dermatologist, with the diagnosis of the rheumatologist as a "gold standard" for presence of this disorder. Futhermore it will be investigated which of the following three questionnaires is the most suitable: The Toronto Psoriatic Arthritis Screen (TOPAS), Psoriasis and Arthritis Screening Questionnaire (PASQi) or Psoriasis Epidemiology Screening Tool (PEST). Also the prevalence of psoriatic arthritis in subjects with psoriasis being seen at a dermatologist*s office will be investigated. Therefore, the research is not focused on treating the disease, but on an early diagnosis of PsA.

Study design

Phase IV, multinational, randomized, non-therapeutic, interventional study

Intervention

n/a

Study burden and risks

A part of the subjects that will visit the rheumatologist and complete questionnaires (for this study) will have no PsA. In the normal situation (without studies) these subjects would not have been referred to the rheumatolgist. This additional rheumatologist visit and blood drawing will be an additonal burden for a percentage of the subjects (which are finally diagnosed as not having PsA).
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Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

1. Subject has a confirmed diagnosis of plaque psoriasis by clinical judgement.
2. Subject is >18 years of age at the time of consent.
3. Subject is able to read and complete questionnaires.

Exclusion criteria

none

Study design

Design

Study phase:	4
Study type:	Interventional
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Will not start
Enrollment:	20
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	07-12-2010
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Brabant (Tilburg)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
ClinicalTrials.gov	NCT01147874
CCMO	NL34436.028.10