



Prevalence of generalized pustular psoriasis in the USA: Results from multiple administrative claims databases

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Evaluation of data from several real-world databases indicates that generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP) prevalence is generally low, but the disease is more common in females than males and in older than younger people

PURPOSE

To estimate the prevalence of GPP in patients using two large US administrative claims databases (Optum® Clinformatics™ Data Mart and IBM® MarketScan®) and to understand GPP prevalence variability by estimating GPP prevalence in databases in Germany and Japan.

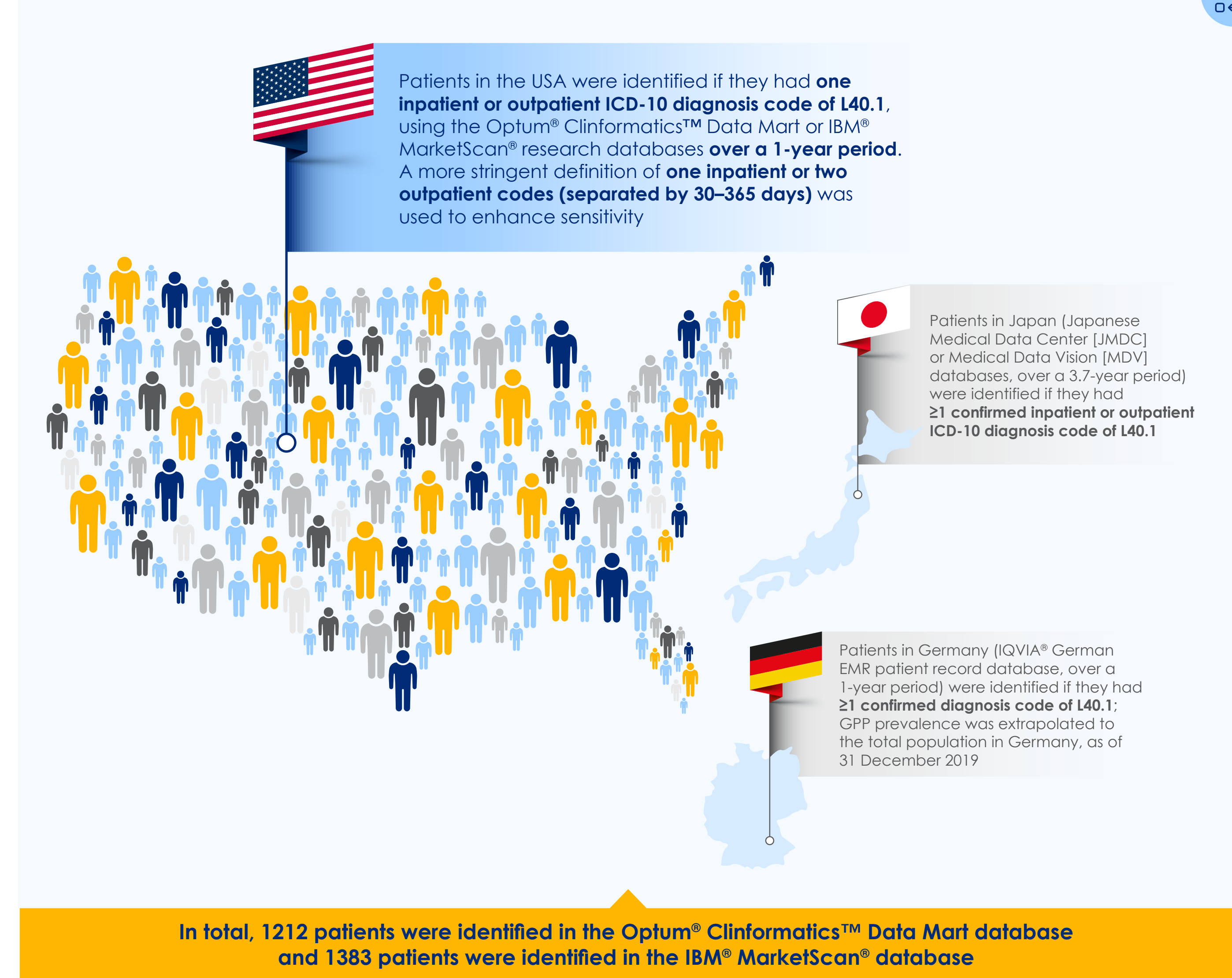
INTRODUCTION

- GPP is a rare, neutrophilic skin disease characterised by episodes (or flares) of widespread sterile, macroscopic pustules that can occur with or without systemic inflammation, plaque psoriasis or both^{1,2}
- The clinical course of GPP can be either relapsing, with recurrent flares and periods of clear skin, or persistent, with mild symptoms with intermittent flares of increased severity^{3,4}
- The overall prevalence of GPP in the USA is not well characterised⁵
- In 2015, a GPP-specific diagnosis code was included in the International Classification of Diseases 10th revision (ICD-10, which has enabled identification of GPP in claims databases

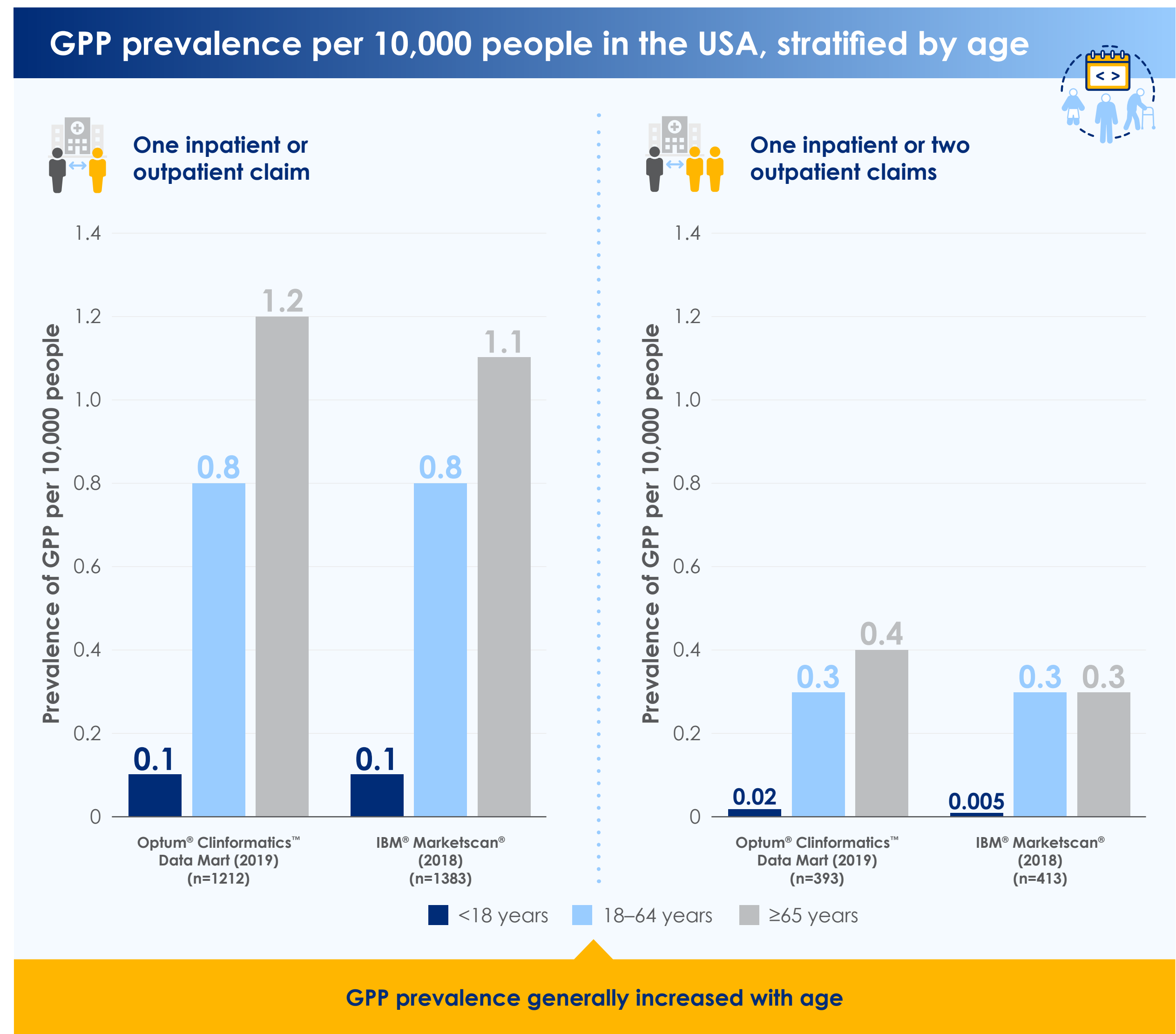
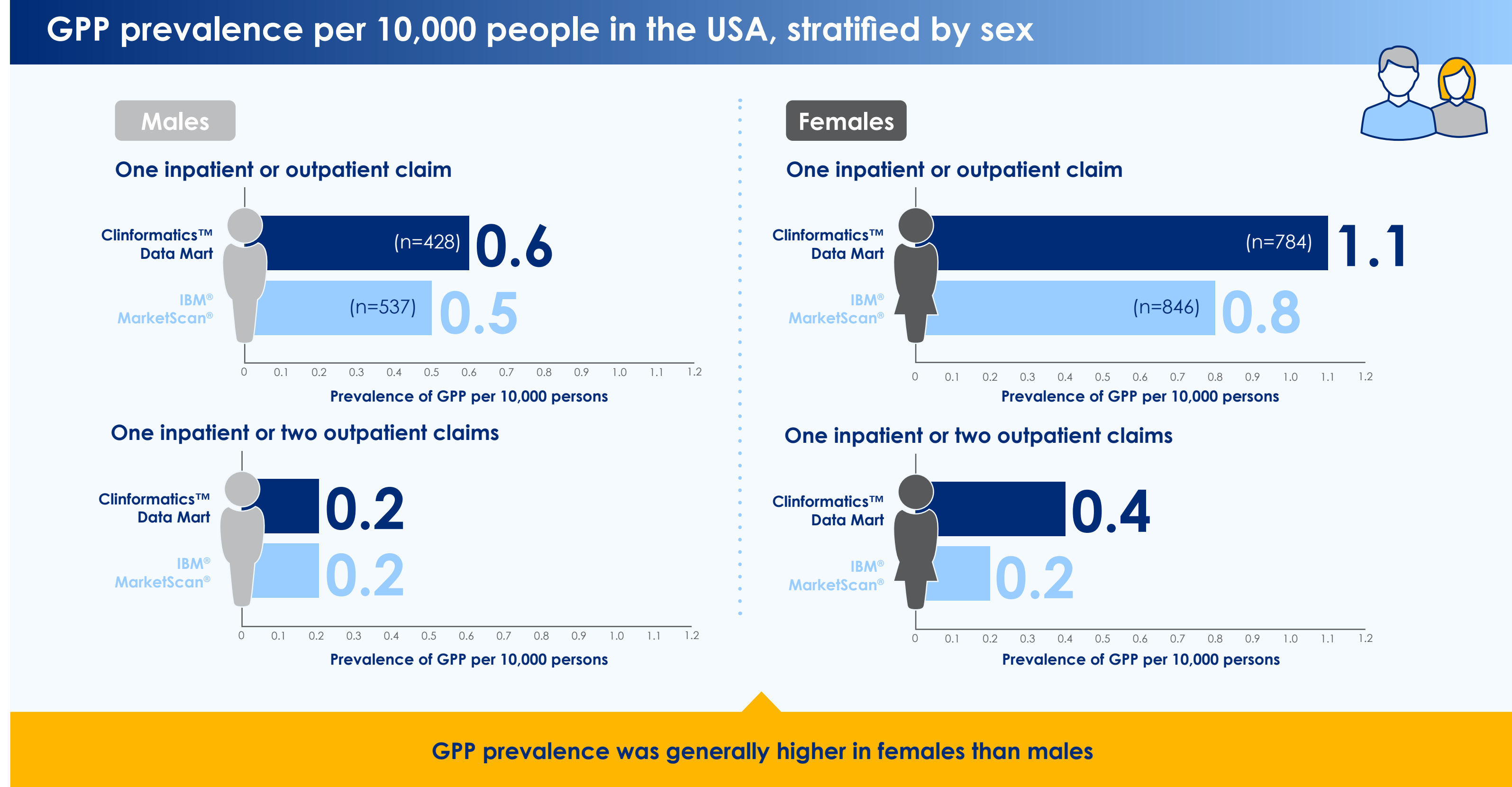
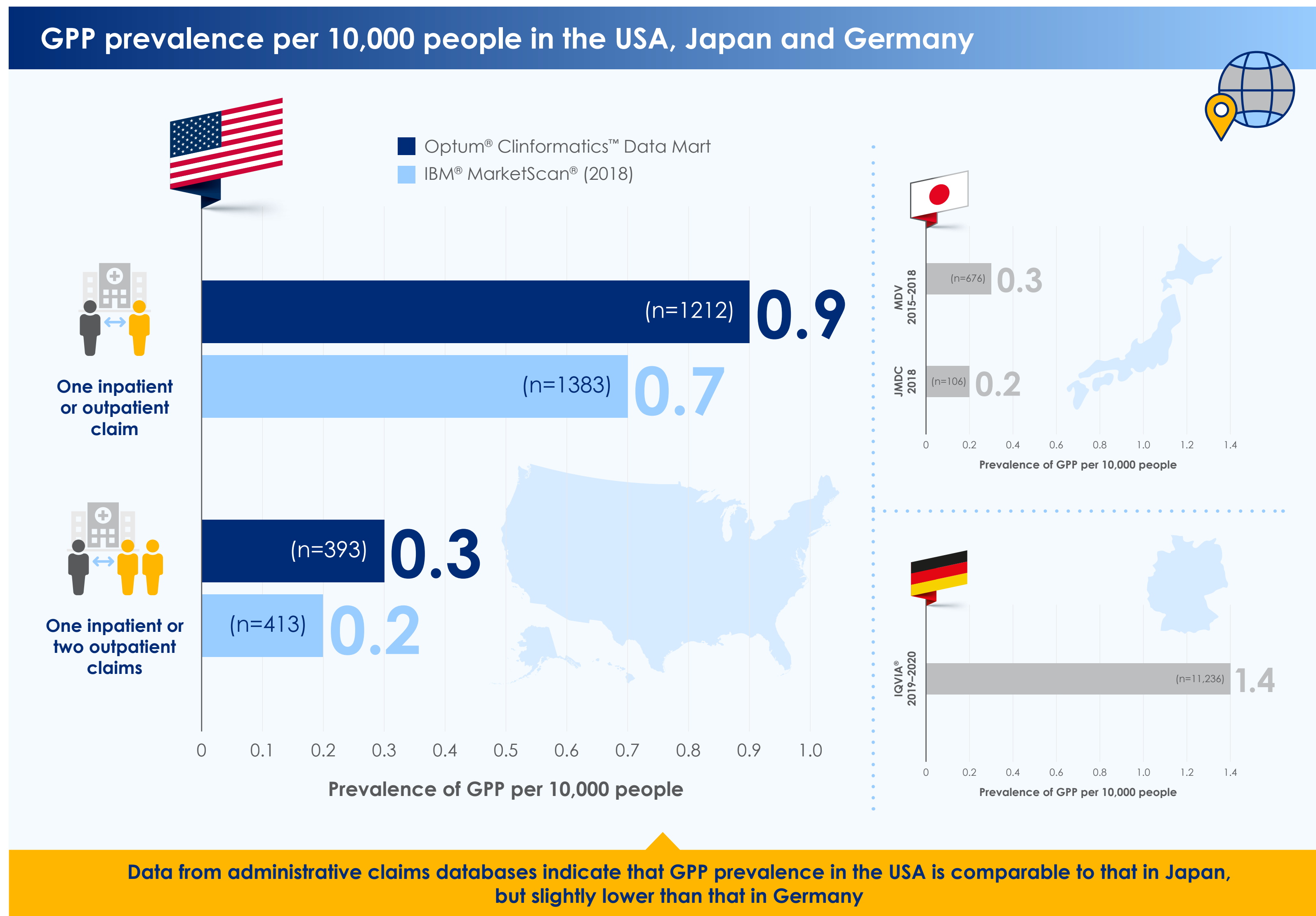
CONCLUSIONS

- GPP prevalence data from administrative claims databases indicate that GPP prevalence in the USA is comparable to that in Japan, but slightly lower than that in Germany
 - In Germany, data from the real-world, patient-record database were extrapolated to the general population
- A limitation of this study is that data from the USA were not extrapolated to estimate GPP prevalence in the general US population and were limited to the populations included in the respective databases; therefore, prevalence may have been underestimated
 - There is no validated algorithm to positively identify GPP in claims databases; the two case definitions in the USA reported herein demonstrate that GPP prevalence can vary
- GPP is a rare disease, as shown by prevalence estimates from real-world databases; however, the impact of GPP on the lives of patients in the USA is still not well characterised

METHODS



RESULTS



GPP prevalence per 10,000 people in the USA, stratified by sex and age								
Patient characteristic	GPP prevalence in the Optum® Clinformatics™ Data Mart database				GPP prevalence in the IBM® MarketScan® database			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
Sex								
Case definition*	Original	Additional	Original	Additional	Original	Additional	Original	Additional
Age								
<18 years	0.2	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.009	0.1	N/A
18–64 years	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2
≥65 years	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3

Original case definition: one inpatient or one outpatient claim for ICD-10 code L40.1. Additional case definition: one inpatient or two outpatient claims for ICD-10 code L40.1.
N/A, not applicable.

In both databases, regardless of the case definition used, GPP prevalence was generally higher in females than males across all age groups

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