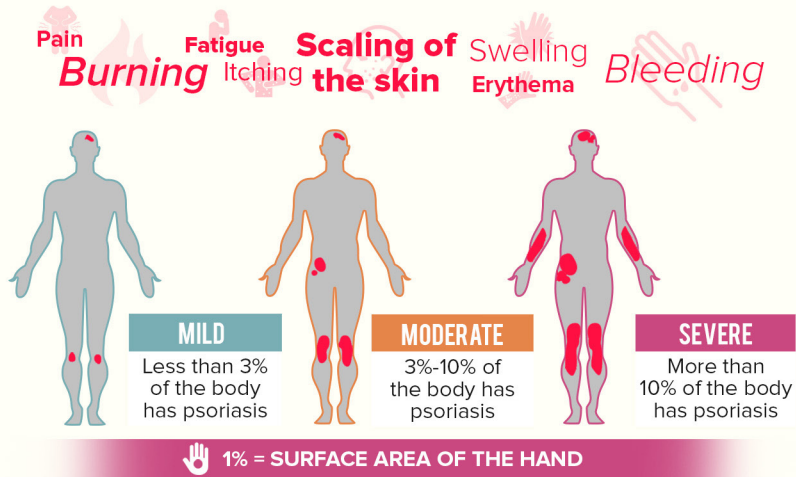
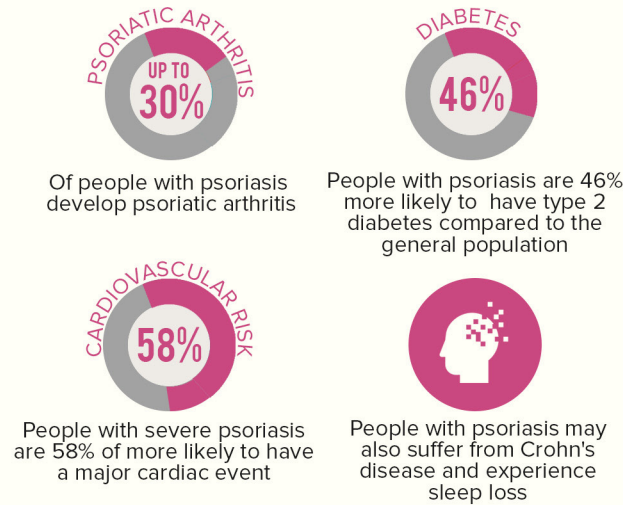


UNDERSTANDING PSORIASIS

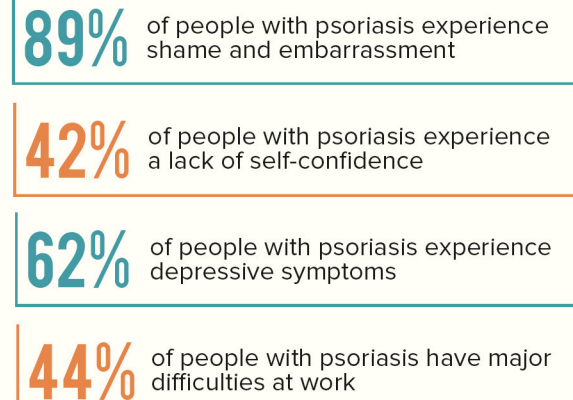
SYMPTOMS



COMORBIDITIES



PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT



TREATMENTS

TOPICAL THERAPY

- Fixed combination of betamethasone dipropionate and calcipotriol
- Vitamin D3 analogues
- Steroids
- Retinoids
- Dithranol

PHOTO THERAPY (plus retinoids)

- PUVA (Systemic, local)
- UVB (311 nm)
- UVA/UVB

SYSTEMIC THERAPY

- Biologicals
- Cyclosporine A
- Methotrexate
- Fumaric acid esters

MILD PSORIASIS
52% of patients

MODERATE PSORIASIS
36% of patients

SEVERE PSORIASIS
12% of patients

Available treatments range from very simple remedies to highly sophisticated biomolecular agents. While there is no cure for psoriasis, there is a continual research effort towards new and improved treatments.

GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF PSORIASIS



LONG PATH TO INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF PSORIASIS

In 2014, psoriasis was recognized for the first time as a serious non-communicable disease (NCD) at the World Health Assembly. All Member States recognized that:

- ⌚ Incorrect or delayed diagnosis
- ⌚ Inadequate treatment options
- ⌚ Insufficient access to care

apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA67/A67_R9-en.pdf

**CAUSING NEEDLESS SUFFERING
FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE.**



In 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) released a Global report on psoriasis to bring the public health impact of psoriasis into focus, to help raise awareness of the range of ways that psoriasis can affect peoples' lives.

The report showed how stakeholders can play a key role in addressing the unnecessary social, psychological or economic consequences of psoriasis.

WHO GLOBAL REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

POLICY-MAKERS



PATIENT ORGANISATIONS



HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS



RESEARCHERS

- ✓ Ensure that people suffering from psoriasis have access to professional medical care.

- ✓ Provide education about psoriasis to general practitioners to increase early diagnosis and prevent irreversible deformities of the joints and disability.

- ✓ Raise awareness about psoriasis and combat stigma and discrimination.

- ✓ Encourage the formation of patient organisations where currently none exist.

- ✓ Create networks of support and empower patients to be part of the dialogue.

- ✓ Hold policy-makers to account on global commitments and fight against discrimination of people with psoriasis.

- ✓ Create greater awareness in general-practice settings that psoriasis is a serious, chronic, complex condition.

- ✓ Collaborate with patients to identify barriers to treatment adherence

- ✓ Develop guidelines regarding the diagnosis and treatment of psoriasis.

- ✓ Investigate new therapies to prevent as well as to manage the symptoms of the disease.

- ✓ Further clarify the link between psoriasis and associated conditions.

- ✓ Harmonize research methods to collect quality data on the incidence and prevalence of psoriasis at global level.

A hundred million people with psoriasis remain undertreated, at increased risk for cardiovascular events and suffering social and work-related stigma and discrimination.

In order to remove the barrier psoriasis poses to well being and socioeconomic development, there is a need for local implementation of the WHO resolution through collaborative approaches.



Please visit
www.ifpma.org/psoriasis
for more information