Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is an inflammatory arthritis associated with psoriasis. It is considered to be one of the spondyloarthritides and as such has both spinal and peripheral joint involvement as well as enthesis and dactylitis. PsA patients have a higher prevalence of co-morbidities like diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and obesity.

INTRODUCTION

A total of 15,794 adult patients were notified to the registry between July 2007 to December 2016. However, only 14,181 patients had complete data, and of these, 13.4% patients had PsA. 51.9% were females and 22.6% were Indian (Figure 1). The commonest type of arthropathy reported was oligo/monoarthropathy, which accounted for 37.9% of cases (Figure 2). PsA patients were found to have increased co-morbidities such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and obesity (p<0.001)(Table 1). 9 factors were found to be significantly (p<0.05) associated in adult patients with PsA. These were older patients (age >40 years), younger age of onset (<40 years), longer duration of disease (>5 years), female gender, Indian ethnicity, body surface area > 10%, total skin score ≥ 10, presence of nail involvement and DLQI > 10 (Table 2). Patients with PsA also had reduced productivity as evidenced by increased in DLQI, hospital visits, days off work and hospital admissions (Table 3).

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

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