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250 Direct healthcare cost of atopic dermatitis in the Swedish population

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Data quality varied in the different direct healthcare cost (DHCC) studies for atopic dermatitis (AD) by severity level. This study was designed to provide estimates for these costs. Patients were identified at first AD diagnosis in the National Patient Registry (secondary care) or in primary care for those with AD duration below 1 year (primary care). The primary outcome was healthcare costs associated with AD. Costs were calculated for the 3 months prior to the index date. The association between the counts of AD visits and the costs was assessed using Poisson regression models. The costs were adjusted for inflation. The results indicated that the total healthcare costs associated with AD were significantly higher in severe AD compared to moderate AD. The annual healthcare costs for severe AD were approximately €3,500, which is higher than the costs for moderate AD. This indicates the importance of managing AD in a timely manner to reduce healthcare costs.

251 Dermatologist preferences regarding implementation strategies to improve statin use among patients with psoriasis

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A substantial percentage of dermatologists prescribe statins to patients with psoriasis (PsO). However, there is variability in the use of statins among dermatologists. The aim of this study was to investigate dermatologist preferences for strategies to improve statin use among patients with PsO. The study was conducted using a survey distributed to dermatologists through a platform. A total of 252 dermatologists participated in the survey. The survey included questions regarding the use of statins among patients with PsO and preferences for strategies to improve statin use. The results indicated that the most preferred strategy was educational (86%), followed by clinical decision support (78%), and physician reinforcement (69%). The study highlights the importance of education and clinical decision support in improving statin use among patients with PsO. The findings have implications for policymakers and dermatologists in improving the management of PsO and cardiovascular disease risk.

254 COVID-19 related outcomes in psoriasis and psoriasis arthritis patients

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on dermatology and other medical specialties. This study aimed to investigate the outcomes of COVID-19 patients with Psoriasis (PsO) and Psoriasis Arthritis (PsOA), particularly from a dermatological perspective. The study included patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and PsO or PsOA. The outcomes were assessed using electronic medical records. The study found that patients with PsO or PsOA had a higher risk of severe COVID-19 compared to the general population. The findings have implications for clinicians in managing patients with PsO or PsOA during the COVID-19 pandemic.

255 The risk of contracting COVID-19 after dermatological procedures compared with other medical procedures

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on dermatology and other medical specialties. This study aimed to investigate the outcomes of COVID-19 patients with Psoriasis (PsO) and Psoriasis Arthritis (PsOA), particularly from a dermatological perspective. The study included patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and PsO or PsOA. The outcomes were assessed using electronic medical records. The study found that patients with PsO or PsOA had a higher risk of severe COVID-19 compared to the general population. The findings have implications for clinicians in managing patients with PsO or PsOA during the COVID-19 pandemic.