INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis, an autoimmune dermatitis, affects up to 8.5% of adults in the United States. It has been proposed that warm temperatures may exacerbate the condition of psoriasis, however research has yielded inconclusive results. Limited nationwide studies have been conducted to measure geographic incidence.

METHODS

• Clinical trials were collected via Clinicaltrials.gov
• Data was mapped using county, catchment, and census.
• A Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) analysis was conducted, classifying counties into five categories based on psoriasis cancer incidence rates.

RESULTS

• The average enrollment per trial was 272.4 participants, 64.48% being male and 35.52% being female.
• The demographic breakdown is 83.5% White, 3% Black, 10% Asian, 1.5% American Indian, and 2% other.
• Regarding the geospatial analysis, a majority of trials were concentrated in the Southern (47%) United States followed by the West (26%), Midwest (17%), and Northeast (10%).
• Univariate LISA analysis showed that cities in Texas and Southern Florida have high incidence of psoriasis clinical trials.

CONCLUSIONS

The study’s findings highlight a significant overrepresentation of clinical trials in the southern region with the demographic data indicating a predominance of white male participants. These disparities in trial demographics and locations limit generalizability of clinical trials.

REFERENCES


Disclosures

All authors have no relevant disclosures