Geographic and Demographic Analysis of Psoriasis Clinical Trials in the United States

Kamryn Abraskin¹ BS, Suma V. Gangidi¹ BS, Nidhi Reddy², and Aiman Soliman PhD³

¹Carle Illinois College of Medicine, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Champaign, IL; ² University of South Florida, Tampa Fl, 33620; ³ National Center for Supercomputing Applications, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign. IL



INTRODUCTION

- Psoriasis, an autoimmune dermatitis, affects up to 8.5% of adults in the United States.¹
- It has been proposed that warm temperatures may exacerbate the condition of psoriasis, however research has yielded inconclusive results.²
- 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.

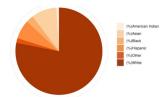






RESULTS

Racial Distribution across Clinical Trials



Number of Clinical Trials by Region

Region	Trials (n)
Midwest	992
Northeast	630
South	2832
West	1538





Association of trial density and reported cases of per county



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HH (Red) – Significantly Higher trial density and cancer incidence

HL (Orange) – Significantly Higher trial density, no difference in cancer incidence

LH (Light Blue) - Significantly Higher cancer

incidence, no difference in trial density **LL (Dark Blue)** – Low trial density and low

cancer incidence

NS (Gray) – No difference in cancer incidence or trial density

CONCLUSIONS

- 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.

DISCUSSION

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

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Disclosures

All authors have no relevant disclosures