To measure pruritus intensity

To assess the prevalence and effects of pruritus on QOL: therapy needs and generates an

To communicate this treatment benefit, the development of a new AD-related pruritus instrument, which follows the recommended guidelines outlined in the EFA PRQ, is warranted to thoroughly assess the effect of therapy on this important disease symptom.

Background

• Pruritus is a key criterion in the diagnosis of atopic dermatitis (AD) and is strongly associated with lower levels of patient quality of life (QoL) in both pediatric and adult patients.

• The While AD is one of the most common inflammatory skin diseases, and is increasing in prevalence.

• Patient-Reported Outcome and Quality of Life Instruments Database specific addressing characteristics, frequency, severity, or impact of AD-related pruritus. A total of 10 articles were included in the literature review.

• Studies were excluded for the following reasons: not an AD population of interest; not specifically measuring itching/pruritus; not developed for or among a population with AD (e.g., they may have specific scarring, oil, other atopic dermatitis, and ulcers, uncontrolled AD).

• The goal of this targeted literature and instrument review was to identify concepts that are potentially relevant for the measurement of pruritus in upcoming clinical trials among adolescent and adult patients with AD.

Methods

• Two primary sources were used to generate information for the literature review: thePatient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROMIS) and the qualitative research were not provided.

• Several of the development or evaluation studies for the reviewed instruments included patients with AD as part of a chronic pruritus population, but the sample size of patients with AD was not reported. The results of this targeted review indicate the need for new treatments that improve the severity of AD-related pruritus, including itching, sleep disturbances, and decreased HRQOL. The new questionnaire for the assessment of pruritus was developed specifically for and among a population with AD.

• To communicate this treatment benefit, the development of a new AD-related pruritus instrument, which follows the recommended guidelines outlined in the EFA PRQ, is warranted to thoroughly assess the effect of therapy on this important disease symptom.

Conclusions

• The results of this targeted review indicate the need for new treatments that improve the severity of AD-related pruritus, including itching, sleep disturbances, and decreased HRQOL.

• To communicate this treatment benefit, the development of a new AD-related pruritus instrument, which follows the recommended guidelines outlined in the EFA PRQ, is warranted to thoroughly assess the effect of therapy on this important disease symptom.

References


6. Eppendorf Itch Questionnaire, was developed exclusively in an AD population. In the Yosipovitch et al. study,


