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RATIONAL & OBJECTIVES

Atopic dermatitis [AD] extends beyond mere skin affliction, significantly impacting the quality of life for patients across the globe.

This examination underscores the significance of patient-focused care and anticipates the deep-seated effects of the condition on daily life and interpersonal connections.

METHODOLOGY

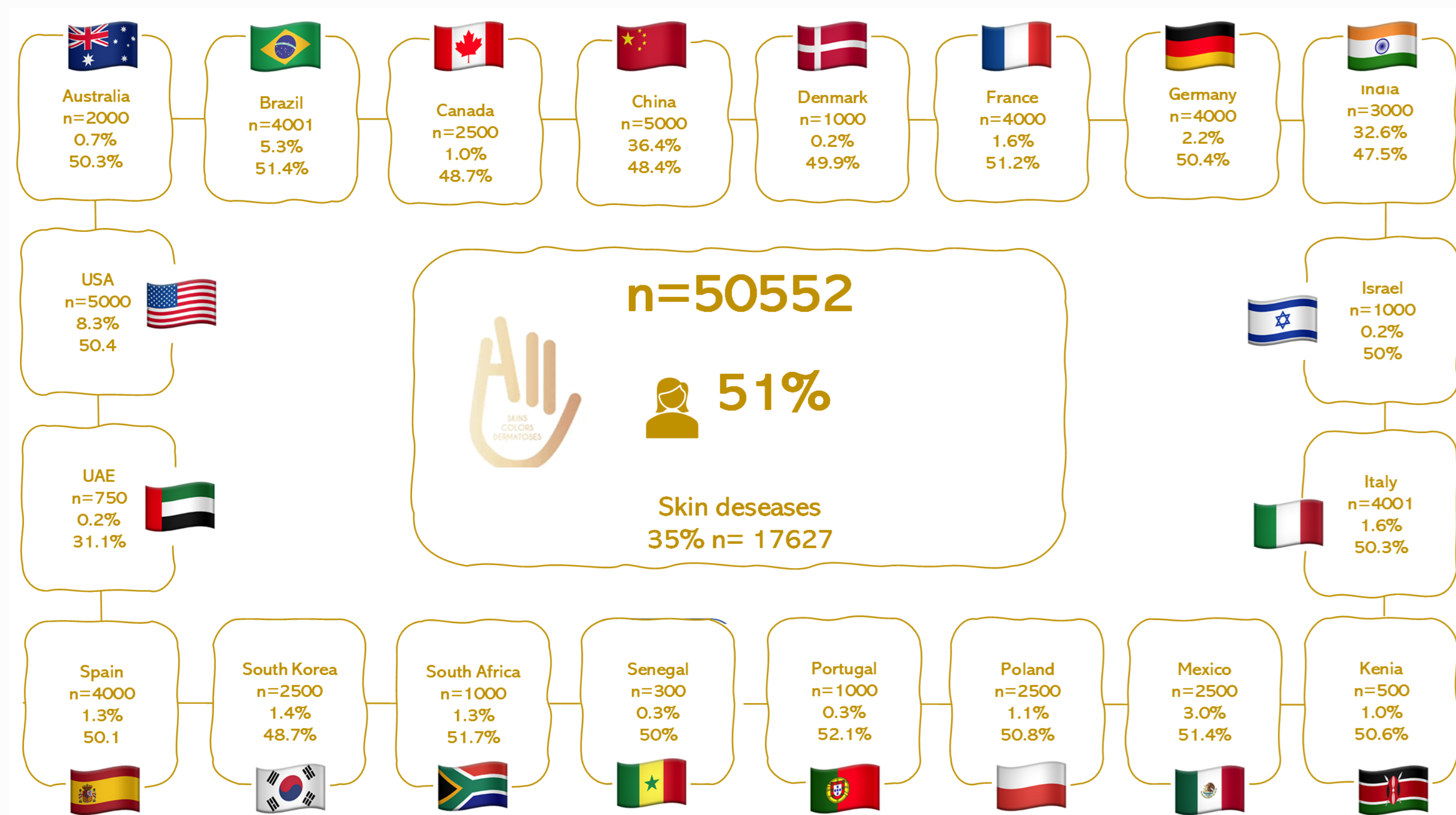
The ALL PROJECT is a large-scale study of individuals representative of the adult population in 20 countries on five continents: Europe [France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Denmark; n=17500], Latin America[LA] [Brazil, Mexico; n=6501], Asia [China, India, South Korea; n=10500], North America [NA] [Canada, USA; n= 7500]; Middle East [ME] [Israel, United Arab Emirates; n=2750], Australia [Australia; n=2000] and Africa [Kenya, South Africa, Senegal; n=1800].

In each of the 20 countries surveyed, representative and extrapolable samples of the general population aged 16 and over were interviewed.

This methodology ensures that the results of the study can be generalized to the entire population of each country included in the project, thus providing a global and diversified perspective of the subjects studied.

Patients reporting only atopic dermatitis as confirmed by a healthcare professional, were identified to avoid attributing effects to another skin condition.

The results were compared using chi-squared or Fisher's exact test. The alpha risk was set at 5% and two tailed tests were used. Statistical analysis was performed using EasyMedStat (version 3.34; www.easymedstat.com).



RESULTS

A total of 2514 patients were identified with atopic dermatitis as their sole dermatological condition.

The impact of atopic dermatitis on **personal life** is significant. In Europe, 27.2% of patients with atopic dermatitis experience a negative impact on their personal life.

This rate is higher in Asia, where 48.3% of patients suffer from it, and slightly higher in North America at 28.6%. In Africa (46.6%) and the Middle East (37.9%), the rates are similarly high.

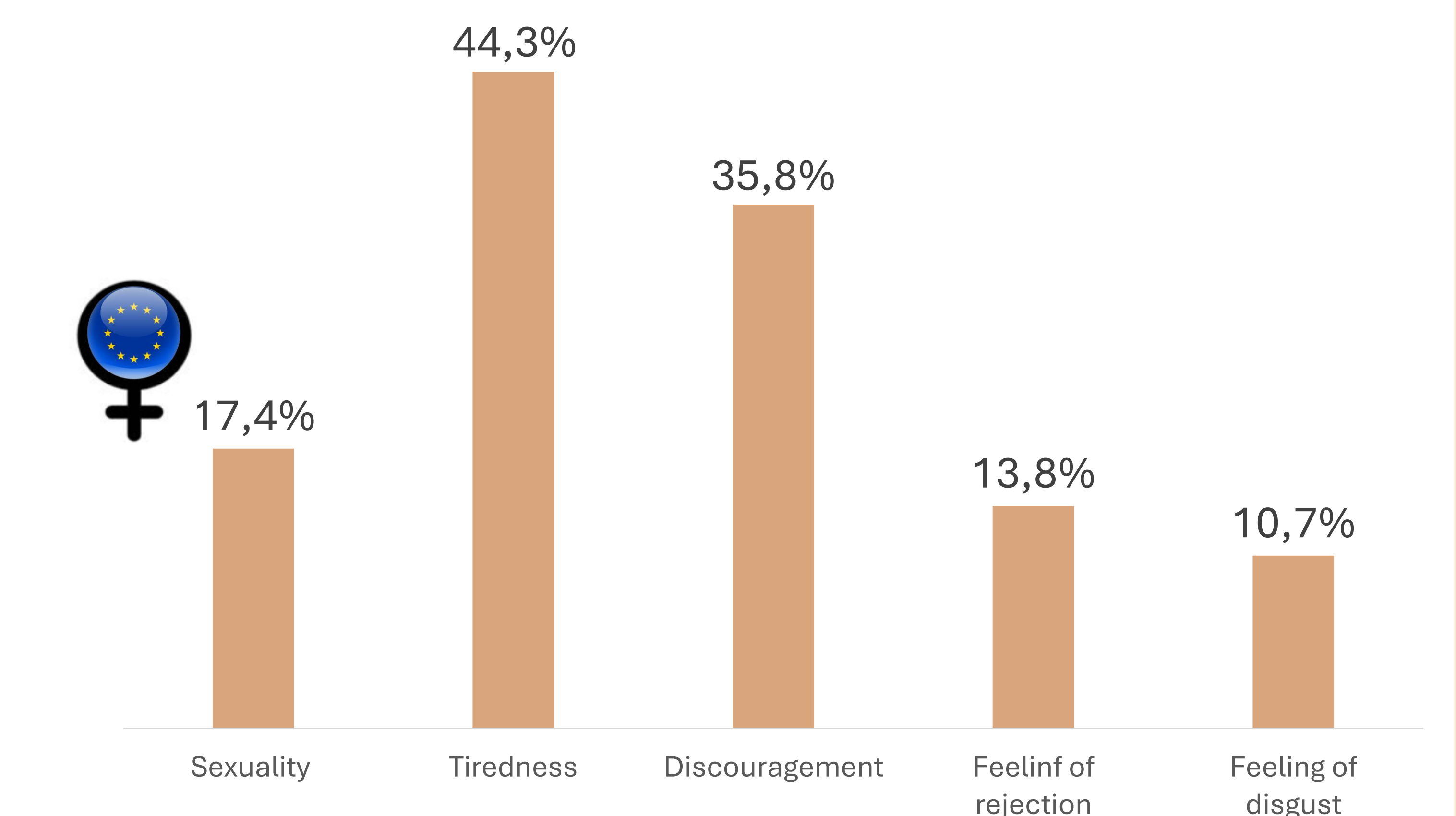
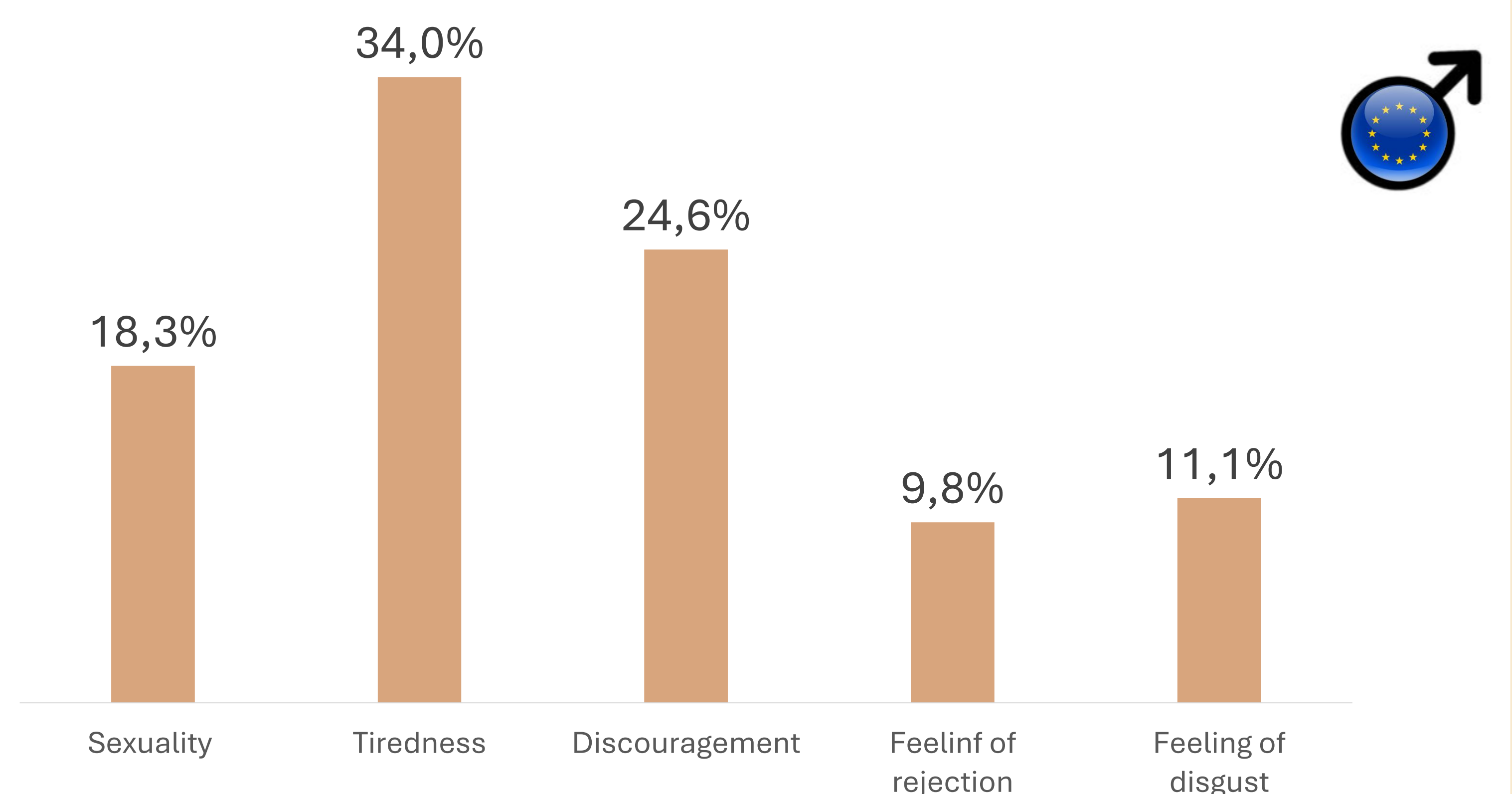
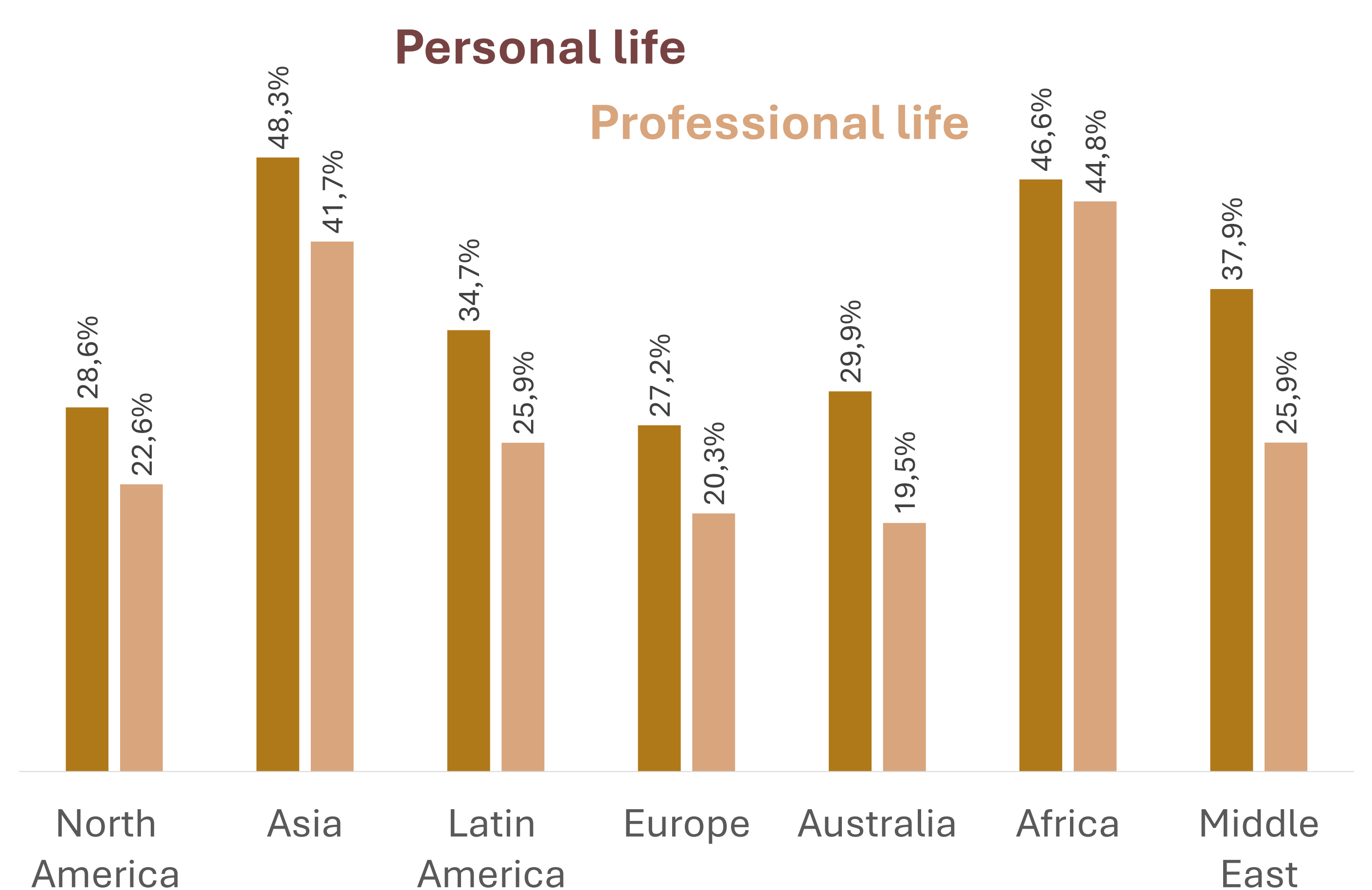
Feeling of fatigue: In Europe, 39.9% of patients report feeling fatigued, compared with 50% in Latina America and 43.7% in Asia. In Africa, 43.1% of patients reported feeling tired due to their atopic dermatitis . This result is consistent with the finding that difficulties in finding sleep due to their eczema were reported by 39.3% of patients in Europe, 46% in and 38.3% in North America .

Sexuality: A significant proportion of European patients (17.8%) reported that their sexuality was affected by their AD

This figure was similar in Africa (15.5%) and North America (15.5%), but higher in Asia (22%).

Discouragement: A notable proportion of European patients (31.0%) reported feeling discouraged. This figure was similar to that observed in North America (31.0%), but lower in Asia (28.4%). In Africa, 43.1% of patients report feelings of discouragement.

Feelings of rejection and disgust : Feelings of rejection are experienced by 12.1% of Europeans, a figure that is lower than that observed in North America (21.4%). In Africa, this feeling is significantly higher, at 25.9%. A total of 10.9% of European patients report feelings of disgust, rising to 17.7% in North America and 24.1% in Africa.



DISCUSSION

Our study highlights the diverse burden of AD , which extends beyond geographical borders but reveals notable regional disparities. Differences in emotional toll, interference with daily routines, financial strains, sleep disturbances, and intimate relationships underscore the necessity for tailored treatment approaches. Moreover, the data indicate the need to adjust interventions to both the socio economic and medical environments to achieve optimal effectiveness.