



# Collaborative research for psoriatic disease

Data on how psoriatic disease and related conditions impact different populations in the Americas remain scarce, with limited understanding of its prevalence and effects on health. Ongoing research is crucial to help inform evidence-based solutions.<sup>3</sup> Strengthening medical guidelines and recommendations with real-world evidence ensures that treatment approaches are tailored to local needs and based on the latest scientific findings.



---

**8.2 m**

**people live with psoriasis in the Americas.**<sup>1</sup> However, sparse data make it difficult accurately depict the burden.

**There are considerable differences in the burden of psoriasis across demographic groups within countries in the Americas**

---

In the US, psoriasis prevalence is estimated at:<sup>2</sup>

**3.6%** in Caucasian individuals

**2.5%** in Asian individuals

**1.9%** in Hispanic individuals

**1.5%** in Black individuals

## Expanding research

Current research suggests that psoriatic disease is less common in Latin America and the Caribbean than in North America.<sup>4</sup> However, studies from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia show significant differences in prevalence – sometimes more than 20 times higher in one country than another. These variations make it challenging to compare regions accurately and understand the actual burden in the region.<sup>5</sup>

## Standardizing tools

Standardized guidelines, recommendations and national registries are essential tools for improving the management of psoriatic disease in the Americas. They ensure that people with psoriatic disease receive high-quality, evidence-based care while supporting research efforts and healthcare system optimization.

## Strengthening national registries and regional collaboration

As in many countries, the patents for some biologic medications have already expired or will expire soon. Biosimilars are more affordable alternatives and are becoming increasingly popular across the region. They offer a cost-effective option, making advanced treatment more accessible to people with psoriatic disease.<sup>6</sup>

## Key advocacy asks

Collaborative research efforts are vital to understanding the prevalence, disparities and health impacts of psoriatic disease in the Americas. Policymakers, healthcare providers and patient advocacy groups must work together to:



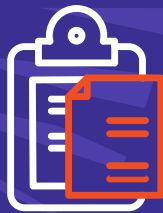
### Conduct and expand research efforts

**Conduct long-term studies** to gather more accurate data on underrepresented populations.

**Help support future research** to improve clinical decisions.

**Conduct studies** to identify and overcome barriers to care.

### Standardize guidelines, recommendations and national registries



**Strengthen regulatory frameworks**, guidelines and monitoring systems across the region.

**Promote awareness and acceptance** of up-to-date treatments among healthcare stakeholders.

**Invest in data** collection and research initiatives.

### Foster multinational and multidisciplinary research collaboration



**Develop comprehensive** and collaborative health databases across the region.

**Promote collaboration** among researchers and the healthcare community to deliver studies on different aspects of psoriatic disease.

**Encourage the exchange** of knowledge and best practices focused on psoriatic disease research and management.

1. Global Psoriasis Atlas (GPA). Explore the data: Prevalence Heat Map. Accessed December, 2024. <https://www.globalpsoriasisatlas.org/en/explore/prevalence-heatmap>
2. Armstrong AW, Mehta MD, Schupp CW, Gondo GC, Bell SJ, Griffiths CEM. Psoriasis Prevalence in Adults in the United States. *JAMA dermatology*. Aug 1 2021;157(8):940-946. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2021.2007
3. Liu J, Thatiparthi A, Martin A, Egeberg A, Wu JJ. Prevalence of psoriasis among adults in the US 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*. 2021;84(3):767-769. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2020.10.035
4. Hernández-Vásquez A, Molinari L, Larrea N, Ciapponi A. Psoriasis in Latin America and the Caribbean: a systematic review. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*. Dec 2017;31(12):1991-1998. doi:10.1111/jdv.14393
5. Lembke S, Macfarlane GJ, Jones GT. The worldwide prevalence of psoriatic arthritis—a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Rheumatology*. 2024;63(12):3211-3220. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/keae198
6. Azevedo VF, Babini A, Caballero-Uribe CV, Castañeda-Hernández G, Borlenghi C, Jones HE. Practical Guidance on Biosimilars, With a Focus on Latin America: What Do Rheumatologists Need to Know? *J Clin Rheumatol*. 2019 Mar;25(2):91-100. doi: 10.1097/RHU.0000000000000881.