

**Abstract N°: 6030****Care of Patients with GPP: Analyses from the German PPBest Registry**

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Introduction & Objectives:

Generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP) (Zumbusch type) is a rare, heterogeneous, neutrophilic dermatosis. Clinically, it presents as episodes of extensive skin erythema accompanied by sterile, macroscopically visible pustules. GPP can be associated with life-threatening systemic inflammation affecting multiple organ systems. Compared to plaque psoriasis, our understanding of the disease characteristics, quality of life, and comorbidities of GPP is limited. Analysing data from the PPBest registry allows for informed insights into socio-economic data.

Materials & Methods:

A statistical evaluation was conducted of the first three visits of the GPP patients participating. This included an assessment of prior therapies, therapy changes, disease activity, comorbidities, and quality of life.

Results:

From 2022 to 2024, 13 GPP patients were included across three German centres, of which 12 were female. The mean age was 54 years, with patients having suffered from GPP for an average of 13 years, and 54% (n=7) had intermittently required inpatient dermatological care. At baseline, Adalimumab (n=3) was the most commonly used systemic therapy, followed by Spesolimab (n=1). The mean dermatology life quality index (DLQI) was 9.7 at Visit 1, 4 at Visit 2, and 1.7 at Visit 3. The mean GPP Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (GPPASI) was 6.3 at baseline, 2.0 at Visit 2, and 0.3 at Visit 3. The most common comorbidity was arterial hypertension (n=5), followed by depression (n=3) and hypothyroidism (n=3).

Conclusion:

GPP is a rare skin disease with severe clinical courses, particularly characterized by a deterioration in quality of life during flare-ups and challenging treatment selection. With the increasing volume of data, PPBest significantly contributes to the acquisition of further insights.

