Patient Opinions On Healthcare Provider Interactions and Current Treatment Satisfaction in Adults With Atopic Dermatitis by Race and Ethnicity

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BACKGROUND
- Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic skin disease that can be a serious burden to patients. ¹
- Racial and ethnic disparities in healthcare utilization for patients with AD have previously been reported. ¹
- However, there is limited research exploring racial and ethnic differences in patient treatment satisfaction and perception of interactions with healthcare providers (HCPs) that treat AD. ¹
- Understanding the unique perceptions of AD treatment and healthcare in diverse racial and ethnic groups is paramount for the management of a diverse patient population within the United States. ¹

OBJECTIVE
- To understand racial and ethnic differences in adults with AD regarding treatment use, treatment satisfaction, and perceptions of HCP interactions.

RESULTS

Study Design
- This was a cross-sectional, non-interventional study conducted from September to December 2023 in the United States (US).
- Use of web-based survey methods was in place for data collection.

Participant Recruitment
- Adults living with AD in the US were recruited through National Eczema Association (NEA), a patient advocacy group (n=18; 8.9%) and AmeriSpeak panel (a national sample of US adults) (n=242; 93.1%).
- Sampling targets were used to achieve condition-specific population proportions across multiple racial and ethnic categories.

Measures and Statistical Analyses
- Participants completed an 80- to 110-item electronic survey
  - Overall AD severity over the last month
  - AD treatment
  - AD treatment satisfaction
  - AD provider type
  - Perceptions of their interactions with HCPs
- Data are reported using descriptive statistics.

METHODS

Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall (N=255)</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (N=161)</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino (N=94)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.4 ± 10.6</td>
<td>52.3 ± 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>35 (13.5)</td>
<td>22 (13.6)</td>
<td>13 (14.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXHIBITS

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS
- Nearly a quarter of study participants reported not being able to access medicine or healthcare in the past year. ¹
- Participants indicated gaps concerning the patient-physician relationship not being fully listened to, understood, or trusting HCPs treating their AD. ¹
- Black/African American participants appeared to be more often dissatisfied with their AD treatment and reported more concerns with AD treatment/healthcare procurement than White, Asian, or Other participants. ¹
- Asian participants most frequently reported concerns with their interactions with HCPs. ¹
- Non-Hispanic/Latino participants appeared to be more often dissatisfied with their AD treatment while Hispanic/Latino participants appeared to be more likely to have concerns surrounding HCPs not understanding their perspective at all. ¹
- These findings may inform clinical practice considerations in AD management.

KEY RESULTS

Figure 1. Participant satisfaction with current AD treatment regimen, by race and ethnicity

Participants replied to the question: "How satisfied are you with your current treatment regimen for AD?"

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% participants</td>
<td></td>
<td>81 (40.7)</td>
<td>56.6 (38.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very satisfied</td>
<td>42 (81.4)</td>
<td>61 (38.0)</td>
<td>23 (25.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>39 (76.9)</td>
<td>61 (38.0)</td>
<td>21 (22.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little bit</td>
<td>23 (45.3)</td>
<td>36 (22.4)</td>
<td>9 (9.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>10 (19.6)</td>
<td>18 (11.2)</td>
<td>2 (2.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Figure 2. Ability to procure medicine or healthcare in the past year (medical, dental, mental, health, vision), by race and ethnicity

Participants replied to the question: "In the past year, have you or any household members been unable to get medicine or any healthcare when it was really needed?"

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<th>Hispanic/Latino (N=94)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% participants</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 (15.7)</td>
<td>15.6 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12 (23.9)</td>
<td>27 (16.8)</td>
<td>5 (5.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>192 (94.3)</td>
<td>134 (84.4)</td>
<td>87 (94.7)</td>
</tr>
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Figure 3. Participant perceptions of interactions with HCPs, by race and ethnicity

Participants trust HCP to effectively treat their AD

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