



Assessing the validity and interpretability of the Simplified Psoriasis Index in Tunisian patients

Évaluation de la validité et de l'interprétabilité de l'indice simplifié du psoriasis chez les patients tunisiens

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Multiple scores have been developed to assess the severity of psoriasis, but these scores have many limitations. The Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI) is a summary score with separate components for current severity (SPI-s), psychosocial impact (SPI-p), and past history and interventions (SPI-i). It is available in two similar versions: proSPI and saSPI.

Aim: To assess the validity of the SPI by studying its correlation to the benchmark scores in Tunisian patients.

Methods: It was a prospective bicentric study including 80 patients with plaque psoriasis.

Results: The median PASI was 7.6 and the median DLQI was 9. The median proSPI-s was 6 and the median saSPI-s was 8. The median SPI-p was 7. The median SPI-i was 2. There was a strong correlation between the proSPI-s and PASI ($r=0.87$) and between the proSPI-s and saSPI-s ($r=0.82$). There was a medium correlation between saSPI-s and PASI ($r=0.70$) and between SPI-p and DLQI ($r=0.67$). The threshold value for proSPI-s and saSPI-s was 7.25. The threshold value for SPI-p was 6.5.

Conclusion: The SPI aims to provide a concise but global measure of the severity and impact of psoriasis on quality of life. The use of SPI has several advantages: the simplicity of use, the additional weight given to critical locations of psoriasis, the possibility for the patient to self-assess his own disease, and the possibility of evaluating all the dimensions of psoriasis at the same time.

Keywords : Psoriasis, severity, quality of life.

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction: Plusieurs scores ont été développés permettant d'évaluer la sévérité du psoriasis. Malgré leur utilisation large, ces scores présentent de nombreuses limites. Le Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI) est un score de sévérité qui comprend trois variables distinctes : la sévérité actuelle de la maladie (SPI-s), son impact psychosocial (SPI-p), et l'historique de la maladie psoriasique et de ses traitements (SPI-i). Le SPI est décliné en deux versions similaires : l'une est remplie par le médecin (proSPI) et la deuxième par le patient (saSPI).

Objectif : Evaluer la validité du SPI en étudiant sa corrélation aux scores de référence chez les patients tunisiens.

Méthodes : Étude prospective bi-centrique incluant 80 patients atteints de psoriasis en plaques.

Résultats : Le PASI médian était de 7,6. Le DLQI médian était de 9. Le proSPI-s médian était de 6 et le saSPI-s médian était de 8. Le SPI-p médian était de 7. Le SPI-i médian était de 2. Il existait une corrélation forte entre les scores proSPI-s et PASI ($r=0,87$) et entre les scores proSPI-s et saSPI-s ($r=0,82$). Il y'avait une corrélation moyenne entre le saSPI-s et le PASI ($r=0,70$) et entre le SPI-p et le DLQI ($r=0,67$). La valeur seuil de sévérité du proSPI-s et du saSPI-s était de 7,25. La valeur seuil de sévérité du SPI-p était de 6,5.

Conclusion : Le SPI vise à fournir une mesure concise et globale de sévérité et de l'impact du psoriasis sur la qualité de vie. L'utilisation du SPI présente plusieurs avantages : la simplicité d'utilisation, la pondération supplémentaire accordée aux localisations critiques du psoriasis sur le plan fonctionnel et psychosocial, la possibilité pour le patient de s'autoévaluer, et la possibilité d'évaluer à la fois toutes les dimensions du psoriasis.

Mots-clés : Psoriasis, sévérité, qualité de vie.

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INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease associated with significant impact on patients' quality of life. The management of psoriasis requires objective and reliable tools to assess disease severity and response to treatment.

At least 50 outcome measures for psoriasis have been developed (1). The most frequently used tools are the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) to evaluate disease severity and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). The latter is used to estimate the impact of psoriasis on the patient's quality of life (2).

Although widely used in clinical trials, PASI has several drawbacks including great inter- and intra-rater variability, complex arithmetic, and lack of patient-centered components (30).

Recent guidelines emphasize the importance of capturing the patient's perspective of disease severity and psychological impact (4). Therefore, PASI is commonly used in association with DLQI.

The Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI) is a clinical measure allowing a concise but holistic assessment of the severity of psoriasis and its psychological impact (5). SPI proved to be easy to administer and achieved positive ratings for the following criteria: validity, responsiveness to change, and response distribution (6).

The SPI has been translated into several languages, including Dutch, Portuguese, French, and literary Arabic (1,7-9). The aim of this study was to evaluate the validity, interpretability, and response distribution of the Arabic version of SPI in adult patients with plaque psoriasis.

METHODS

Study design

Tunisian patients with plaque psoriasis attending Charles Nicolle and Military University hospitals, Tunis, were recruited in order to investigate the validity and applicability of a validated Arabic translation of SPI for assessing psoriasis severity and impact. A sample size of 80 was chosen by reference to COSMIN (COnsensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement INstruments) criteria; recruitment was continued until 80 patients had been investigated (10).

The diagnosis of plaque psoriasis was made based on clinical, and if necessary, histopathological examinations.

Patients who were diagnosed with pustular psoriasis or erythroderma, who were afflicted by psychiatric diseases, who were unable to read and understand the questionnaires, or who were younger than 18 years, as well as pregnant women, were excluded from the study. All patients gave informed consent and agreed voluntarily to participate in the study. Included patients were free to withdraw from the study at any stage.

Instruments

Simplified psoriasis index

SPI is a summary measure of psoriasis consisting of three separate domains: the extent and severity of psoriasis (SPI-s), the psychosocial impact (SPI-p), and a summary measure of disease course and interventions (SPI-i).

The SPI is available in two complementary versions: professional SPI (proSPI) and self-assessment SPI (saSPI). ProSPI is for completion by health professionals and saSPI by the patient. ProSPI and saSPI share the components SPI-p and SPI-i and differ only in that the severity component of saSPI avoids the use of technical language.

- *Severity component of the Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI-s)*

SPI-s (ranging between 0 and 50) encompasses the average plaque severity and the extent of the lesions in unequal body areas weighted for functionally or psychosocially important localizations. Each patient was assessed by one the two dermatologists involved in undertaking psoriasis severity assessments. proSPI-s was completed in its French validated version by the physician. saSPI-s was then completed by the patient in its Arabic version (9).

- *Psychosocial impact component of the Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI-p)*

The second component SPI-p measures the current impact of psoriasis on patient's daily life. A 10 cm visual analog scale was used allowing patients' response to be converted to an 11-point score (0–10).

- *Historical course and interventions of the Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI-i)*

The third component SPI-i assesses the course of psoriasis and its treatments (maximum 10 points).

Psoriasis Area and Severity Index

The PASI is the most frequently used measure in clinical trials. Therefore, it is considered, despite its numerous drawbacks, as the gold standard against which to measure any new psoriasis severity scale. PASI scores (range 0 to 72) were calculated on the same occasion as proSPI-s by the same dermatologists.

Dermatology Life Quality Index

The DLQI was used as the reference standard for assessing psoriasis impact on quality of life during the preceding seven days. The patient was invited to complete the DLQI in its Arabic version along with saSPI-s and SPI-p.

Evaluated criteria

- **Criterion validity**

Criterion validity is defined as the degree to which an instrument is an adequate reflection of a "gold standard". Therefore, we compared: proSPI-s with PASI; saSPI-s with PASI; and SPI-p with DLQI.

- Construct validity

Construct validity is the degree to which an instrument is consistent with other relevant metrics. In this study, we evaluated the relationships between the current severity and psychosocial impact scores. We studied the correlation between proSPI-s, saSPI-s and PASI versus DLQI and SPI-p.

- Response distribution

Response distribution refers to whether the entire range of a scale is used. A score with a wide response distribution (lack of redundancy) is appropriate for clinical use and research. We evaluated the response distribution of proSPI-s, saSPI-s and SPI-p

- Categorization

Categorization refers to the extent to which appropriate cutoff scores may be determined from an instrument. We aimed to use the European S3-Guidelines of severe psoriasis (PASI>10) to determine the proSPI-s and saSPI-s equivalent cutoff scores (11). The DLQI-equivalent SPI-p cutoff score was determined for a significant impact on patient's quality of life (DLQI>10) based on the "rule of ten" (psoriasis is considered severe if the PASI, DLQI and/or body surface area (BSA) are greater than 10) (12).

Statistical analysis

Data of all included patients were analyzed using SPSS version 19 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Frequencies and percentages were calculated for categorical variables. We calculated the means, standard deviations, and determined the range for quantitative variables. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to assess the normality distribution of the variables. T-test and Chi-square were respectively used for comparison of continuous or parametric variables (Mann-Whitney and Fisher exact test when appropriated). A two-tailed Spearman's correlation test was used to analyze the relationship between SPI, PASI, and DLQI, and was expressed as good ($r \geq 0.80$), average ($0.50 \leq r < 0.80$) and poor ($r < 0.50$). ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristics) curve analysis was established to evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of a range of potential PASI-equivalent proSPI-s and saSPI-s and DLQI-equivalent SPI-p cutoff values. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Eighty patients were enrolled. The main clinical characteristics are summarized in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the clinical and therapeutic data and severity measures of included patients

Item	values	
Age in years (median ; range)	42.2 (18-80)	
Age at the onset of the disease in years (median ; range)	35.5 (1-78)	
Sex	M	46 (57.5%)
	F	34 (42.5%)
Family history of psoriasis	26 (32.5%)	
Cutaneous involvement	Face (n,%)	15 (18.8%)
	Scalp (n,%)	53 (66.3%)
	Trunk (n,%)	61 (76.3%)
	Upper limbs (n,%)	67 (83.8%)
	Lower limbs (n,%)	67 (83.8%)
	EGO (n,%)	18 (22.5%)
	Hands (n,%)	27 (33.8%)
Feet (n,%)	28 (35.0%)	
PASI (median ; range)	7.6 (range : 1.2-42)	
DLQI (median ; range)	9 (range: 1-28)	
proSPI-s (median ; range)	6 (range: 1-36)	
saSPI-s (median ; range)	8 (range: 1-36)	
SPI-p (median ; range)	7 (range : 0-10)	
SPI-I (median ; range)	2 (range: 0-7)	

F: Female; EGO: External genital organs; M: male; n: number of patients; SD: standard deviation.

Median PASI score was 7.6 (mean: 9.4 ± 7.2 ; IC95% [7.8-11]), while median DLQI score was 9 (mean: 10.2 ± 5.8 ; IC95% [8.9-11.5]).

Median proSPI-s was 6 (mean: 8.1 ± 6.8 , IC95%: [6.5-9.6]) while median saSPI-s was 8 (mean: 10.2 ± 7.7 , IC95%: [8.4-11.9]). Median SPI-p was 7 (mean: 6.5 ± 2.7 , IC95%: [5.6-6.9]). Median SPI-I was 2 (mean: 2 ± 1.6 , IC95%: [1,6 - 2,3]).

Criterion validity

Table 2 and Figures 1 to 3 summarize the relationships between the severity (proSPI-s, saSPI-s) and psychological (SPI-p) components of SPI, PASI and DLQI. Both proSPI-s and saSPI-s were closely correlated with PASI ($r=0.87$ and $r=0.7$ respectively). Correlation between SPI-p and DLQI was moderate ($r=0.67$).

Table 2: The correlation between the severity components of the professional Simplified Psoriasis Index (proSPI-s and SaSPI-s), Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and the psychosocial impact component of the Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI-p) in 80 adult patients with plaque type psoriasis

	proSPI-s	saSPI-s	PASI	SPI-p	DLQI
proSPI-s	-	0.82	0.87	0.35	0.46
saSPI-s	0.82	-	0.70	0.45	0.50
PASI	0.87	0.70	-	0.33	0.45
SPI-p	0.35	0.45	0.33	-	0.67
DLQI	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.67	-

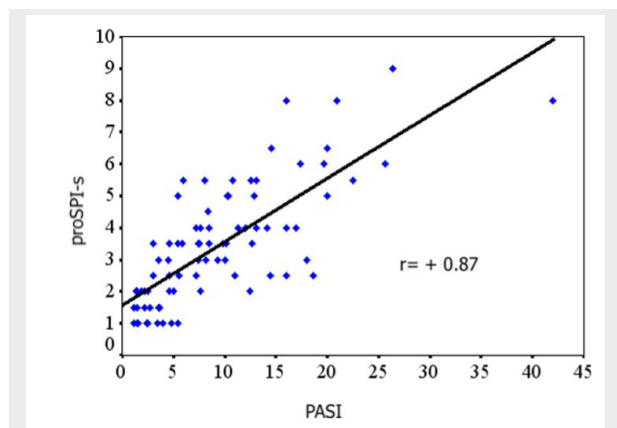


Figure 1: Correlation between the professional simplified psoriasis index-current severity score (proSPI-s) and the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI).

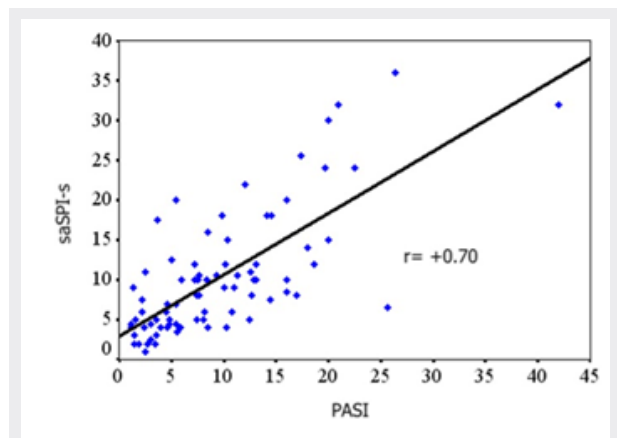


Figure 2. Correlation between the self-assessment simplified psoriasis index-current severity score (proSPI-s) and the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI).

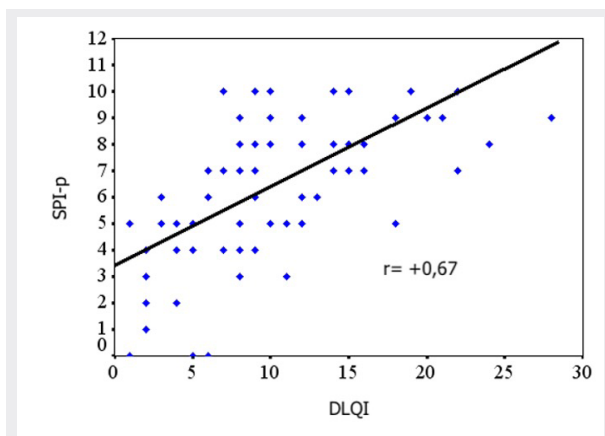


Figure 3. Correlation between the simplified psoriasis index-psychosocial impact score (SPI-p) and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI)

Construct validity

The self-administered severity component of SPI (saSPI-s) was moderately correlated with DLQI (r=0.5). This correlation was higher than the correlations between the professional severity component of SPI (proSPI-s) and DLQI (r=0.46). SPI-p was fairly correlated with PASI (0.33) and proSPI (0.35) (table 2).

Response distribution

A low redundancy and a wide response distribution were obtained for proSPI-s, saSPI-s and SPI-p (figures 4-6).

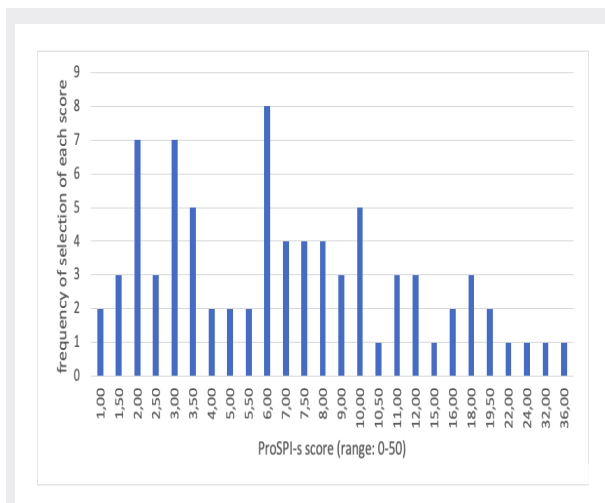


Figure 4. Response distribution for professional simplified psoriasis index-current severity score (proSPI-s)

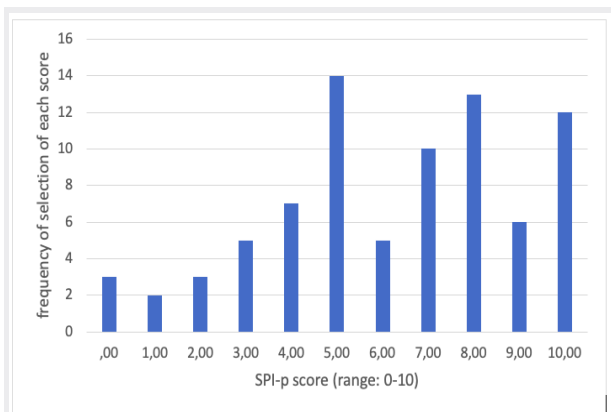


Figure 5. Response distribution for self-assessment simplified psoriasis index-current severity score (saSPI-s)

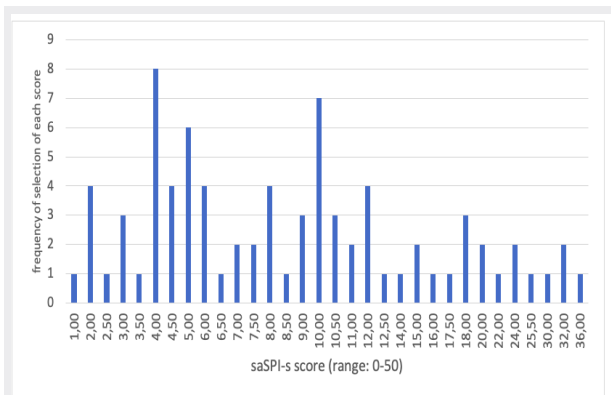


Figure 6. Response distribution of the simplified psoriasis index-psychosocial impact score (SPI-p)

Categorization

The PASI-equivalent cut-off values for severe psoriasis (PASI>10) were 7.25 for both proSPI-s (sensitivity 84.4% and specificity 83.3%) and saSPI-s (sensitivity 87.5% and specificity 64.5%). The DLQI-equivalent cut-off value for SPI-p for significant impact on quality of life (DLQI>10) was 6.5 (sensitivity 76.3% and specificity 71.5%)

DISCUSSION

This study is the first to assess both the French and the Arabic version of SPI in the Tunisian population and has demonstrated its reliability. Outcome measures for psoriasis are numerous. Spuls *et al* conducted a systematic review to evaluate the quality of 53 separate clinical measures of psoriasis including PASI and concluded that none of these clinical measures met all the validation criteria essential for an ideal score (13). An ideal tool should reliably reflect disease severity, reduce interrater and intratester variability, detect minimal change associated with response to treatment (responsiveness), and be easy and suitable for clinical practice (14). PASI is associated with substantial inter- and intra-rater variability since it requires a professional to estimate the percentage of BSA involvement, which is notoriously inaccurate (15). SPI-s, on the other hand, dispenses with the need to estimate BSA and assesses psoriatic involvement in 10 unequal areas weighted to reflect disease impact in functionally or psychosocially important areas (scalp, face, hands, feet and anogenital skin). Several studies have demonstrated that PASI, proSPI-s, and saSPI-s are well correlated (5,7,8,16,17) (table 3).

Table 3: Summary of studies evaluating the correlations between the Simplified Psoriasis Index (SPI), the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI)

Studies	N	Correlation between proSPI-s and PASI*	Correlation between saSPI-s and PASI*	Correlation between saSPI-s and proSPI-s*	Correlation between SPI-p and DLQI
Chularojanamontri, 2013 (United kingdom)	150	0.91	0.70	0.70	0.89
Chularojanamontri, 2014 (United Kingdom)	100	0.79	0.57	0.68	-
Vangeel, 2016 (Netherlands)	113	0.87	0.69	0.68	0.78
Meah, 2016 (United Kingdom)	100	0.76	0.39	0.42	0.64
Morais, 2018 (Brasil)	62	0.79	0.66	0.83	-
Our study	80	0.87	0.70	0.82	0.67

* Spearman correlation test

Given the different measurement techniques, a perfect correlation between both proSPI-s and saSPI-s and PASI cannot be expected or, indeed, desired. These findings are consistent with our results. Therefore, the Arabic version of SPI can be considered a reliable severity measure for psoriasis and could be used for both research and routine clinical practice.

In our study, the correlation between SPI-p and DLQI was satisfactory, which was consistent with previously published studies (5,7,8,16,17) (Table 3). Interestingly, saSPI-s was more closely correlated with SPI-p and DLQI than the professional severity measures (proSPI-s and PASI). This highlights the differences in perspectives on disease severity between healthcare professionals and patients respectively. saSPI-s provides valuable insight into the patients' perceptions of their disease. Therefore, proSPI-s and saSPI-s should be considered complementary. Integration of the patient's self-assessment into routine practice could improve the quality of care and contribute to better compliance with treatment.

In our study, patients and healthcare professionals were invited to complete the SPI-s without a photographic image key illustrating grades of psoriasis severity. Our decision was motivated to reproduce realistic circumstances of using SPI in routine clinical practice.

Although an attempt was made to avoid methodological shortcomings, some limitations need to be taken into account. The first is the use of PASI as an anchor against which to evaluate any new psoriasis severity measure. Despite its numerous drawbacks, PASI is the most frequently used instrument in clinical trials therefore is considered arguably a "gold standard". Second, data were collected from a specific group of fairly well-educated patients and cannot be generalized easily to the psoriasis population.

In conclusion, we demonstrated the utility of the use of the Arabic version of SPI routine clinical assessment of psoriasis patients. SPI allows the possibility of evaluating the severity of psoriasis, its psychosocial impact, and the history of the disease and interventions, thereby dispensing with the need to use several clinical tools. It was found to be simple to administer and to interpret. Psoriasis could be considered severe if proSPI-s>7.25 or saSPI-s>7.25 with significant impact on quality of life if SPI-p>6.5. Further studies exploring the responsiveness to change of SPI in our population are useful to confirm the place of SPI in the routine clinical management of psoriasis.

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