Getting under the Skin: Report from the International Psoriasis Council Workshop on the Role of Stress in Psoriasis

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Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin condition with significant physical and psychosocial comorbidity. A workshop of leading experts in dermatology and psychology with the purpose of better understanding the current role of psychological comorbidities in psoriasis was held by the International Psoriasis Council in November 2013. The role of stress reactivity with a focus on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis was emphasized. While cognitive behavioral therapy remains the most extensively studied and successful treatment strategy in patients with psoriasis and various psychological comorbidities, new and innovative interventions such as online-based therapies have recently emerged. Strategies and recommendations toward approaching psychological comorbidities are discussed.

Keywords: psoriasis, stress, depression, anxiety, psychological comorbidities, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, cognitive behavioral therapy

INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis is a chronic, relapsing and remitting inflammatory disease of the skin with a prevalence of 2–3% worldwide (Koo, 1999). Chronic plaque psoriasis, the most common form of this disease, is characterized by scaly, erythematous, and infiltrated skin lesions, which are often pruritic and painful (Christophers and Mrowietz, 2003). Psoriasis can be a significantly disabling disease, interfering with activities of daily life, increasing levels of social stigmatization, and generating psychological distress. Stress is a well-known exacerbating factor of psoriasis (Farber and Nall, 1993). The interplay between stress and other psychological comorbidities with psoriasis has been of common interest to both dermatologists and mental health professionals alike.

The International Psoriasis Council (IPC) is a dermatology-led, global non-profit organization dedicated to innovation across the full spectrum of psoriasis through research, education, and treatment. Recently, the IPC has led an initiative to better define the association of various psychological comorbidities with psoriasis. In November 2013, a workshop was held in Boston, MA, which assembled a panel of global dermatology and psychology experts, with the objective to review the current research in the role of psychological comorbidities, focusing on stress and the interplay of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA) in psoriasis. In addition, the committee also sought to describe the current psychological treatment strategies that have been studied in psoriatic patients with recommendations for clinical practice. The following report synthesizes the presentations and panel discussions from this meeting.
Prospective studies have shown that periods of high stress moderate the disease course in psoriasis, with more daily stressors predicting increased Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores with itch in the following month. (Verhoeven et al., 2009; Evers et al., 2010) One potential mediator of the stress and skin disease relationship is the role of the HPAA, which may be dysregulated in patients with chronic inflammatory diseases. Gene expression analysis studies have shown increased expression of several HPAA mediators in both lesional and non-lesional psoriasis skin samples compared to normal skin controls (Loite et al., 2013). Experimentally induced stress tests have shown that cortisol levels in patients with psoriasis exposed to a public speaking task are significantly more acutely elevated than in healthy controls (de Brouwer et al., 2013b). This phenomenon may be influenced by different patient characteristics, however, as subgroups of patients who consider themselves highly stress reactive actually have lower baseline and post stressful task cortisol levels compared to those that do not describe themselves as stress reactive. (Richards et al., 2005; Evers et al., 2010) This attenuated adrenal activity has also been observed in other chronic inflammatory diseases such as atopic dermatitis and rheumatoid arthritis, and could potentially contribute to the perpetuation of the inflammatory state in these diseases. (Chikanza et al., 1992; Buske-Kirschbaum et al., 2002) This particular subgroup of high stress responders who exhibit a hypocortisolemic response to stress are speculated to also be more likely to have more severe rebound flares of their psoriasis following discontinuation of systemic corticosteroids (Richards et al., 2005).

elaboration of the relationship between stress and disease course in psoriasis.

After years of research, it is clear that stress reactivity and disease severity are not merely coincidental. A number of mechanisms are proposed to explain this association, including immune system dysregulation, altered cytokine production, and changes in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPAA) axis. (Buske-Kirschbaum et al., 2002; Kabat-Zinn et al., 1998; Fortune et al., 2002) Evidence suggests that stress management interventions can significantly reduce disease activity and improve quality of life in psoriasis patients. (Kabat-Zinn et al., 1998; Fortune et al., 2002, 2004; Bundy et al., 2013) Studies have also shown that these interventions can improve mental health outcomes, such as reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression. (Zachariae et al., 1996; Fortune et al., 2002, 2004; Bundy et al., 2013) Other cognitive-based approaches, such as mindfulness and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, have shown promise in managing psoriasis symptoms. (Bun et al., 2012) These findings highlight the importance of considering psychological factors in the treatment and management of psoriasis. (Bun et al., 2012)
high-quality reporting and therefore, firm conclusions on their effectiveness in treating patients with psoriasis with psychological comorbidities cannot be confidently stated (Fordham et al., 2013).

The importance of recognizing increased comorbidities such as obesity, smoking and alcohol abuse in patients with psoriasis were highlighted together with strategies in behavior change therapies. Motivational interviewing including self-management does effect behavior change in patients with other long-term conditions such as cardiovascular and diabetes (Knight et al., 2006; Phillips et al., 2012). Studies in weight reduction using a very low energy diet showed significant weight reduction as well as trends in PASI improvement and significant reductions in DLQI in overweight patients with psoriasis (Jensen et al., 2013). Unfortunately, there are no reliable studies in alcohol reduction and smoking cessation in this population.

In summary, a tailored CBT approach has been most consistently effective in managing distress in patients with psoriasis. However, CBT has high rates of attrition even with online delivery and the clinical dermatology workforce is not skilled to deliver CBT interventions with too few psychologists available. A combination strategy of both CBT and behavior change therapy has potential to optimally treat this population. More high quality trials with larger samples and consistent outcome measures on behavior change interventions focusing on weight, physical activity, alcohol use, and smoking are needed in order to manage cardiovascular disease and diabetes risk. Accessible interventions targeting both psychological and physical outcomes that work in a standard clinic setting are needed. Dermatologists need to be familiar with all available therapeutic options and refer appropriately. Lastly, staff training to support specialist interventions is recommended with the emphasis on demonstrating the fidelity of interventions and consistency of approach among staff.

In conclusion, psoriasis is a chronic disease that can carry a significant psychological comorbidity burden. Increased stress has been shown to have a negative impact on skin involvement, further potentiating the disease process. New research suggests that this clinical response may be related to cortisol dysregulation within the HPAA and that the psychophysiological stress response in patients with psoriasis may be improved with stress-management treatment. E-health therapy, among other approaches, for example, may be a flexible, patient-tailored approach to stress reduction in this population. A multidisciplinary approach utilizing both dermatologic care with screening of comorbidities and early referral access to psychological intervention may be crucial and should be encouraged toward optimal management of this disease.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

JS led the development of the paper and provided content and edits. AE provided content on psoriasis for the development of this manuscript. CB provided content to the development of the manuscript in terms of psycho-social issues in psoriasis. AK led the workshop and development of the paper.

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**REFERENCES**


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