

Dermatological and ocular manifestations of rosacea in a dermatological center in Bogotá, Colombia

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Introduction

Rosacea is a chronic inflammatory syndrome that includes a group of dermatological and ocular manifestations. Its prevalence varies from 1 to 10% depending on the country and in Colombia 2.8%. The clinic presentations are very variable which is why it has been classified into subtypes. Therefore, we seek to describe the frequency of cutaneous and ocular manifestations as well as to characterize the most common presentations of the colombian population with rosacea.

Materials and methods

We performed an observational cross-sectional study in patients diagnosed with rosacea in a dermatological center in Bogota, Colombia. We analyzed 1066 patients. We assessed dermatological and ocular manifestations. We performed an univariate and bivariate analysis. Data was collected with Microsoft® Excel 365 and analyzed with RStudio.

Results

Of 1066 patients, 80,1% were women. Mean age was 48.6 years. The most common symptoms were persistent erythema in 85.0% (n=910) of the patients and telangiectasias in 82.8% (n=885). Rhinophyma was the most frequent form of phymatous rosacea at 7% (n=75), although 92.8% of patients (n=992) were not affected by any type of phyma. Regarding ocular manifestations, 28.3% (n=303) of patients stated they had experienced them, being conjunctival injection the most frequent in 70.3% of the patients (n=213) and ocular itching in 34.0% (n=103). A significant association between erythema and ocular manifestations was identified, which remained after adjustment by sociodemographic variables (sex) (persistent vs. transient erythema ORP 1.77; 95% CI [1.15-2.80], p=0.012, adjusted by sex ORP 1.75, CI95 [1.14-2.78] p = 0.014). An association between telangiectasias and ocular symptoms was also identified (telangiectasias vs. non-telangiectasias OR 1.61 CI 95% [1.10-2.39] p-value 0.016), which also remained after adjustment by sex (OR adjusted 1.55 95% CI [1.06-2.32] p-value 0.028).

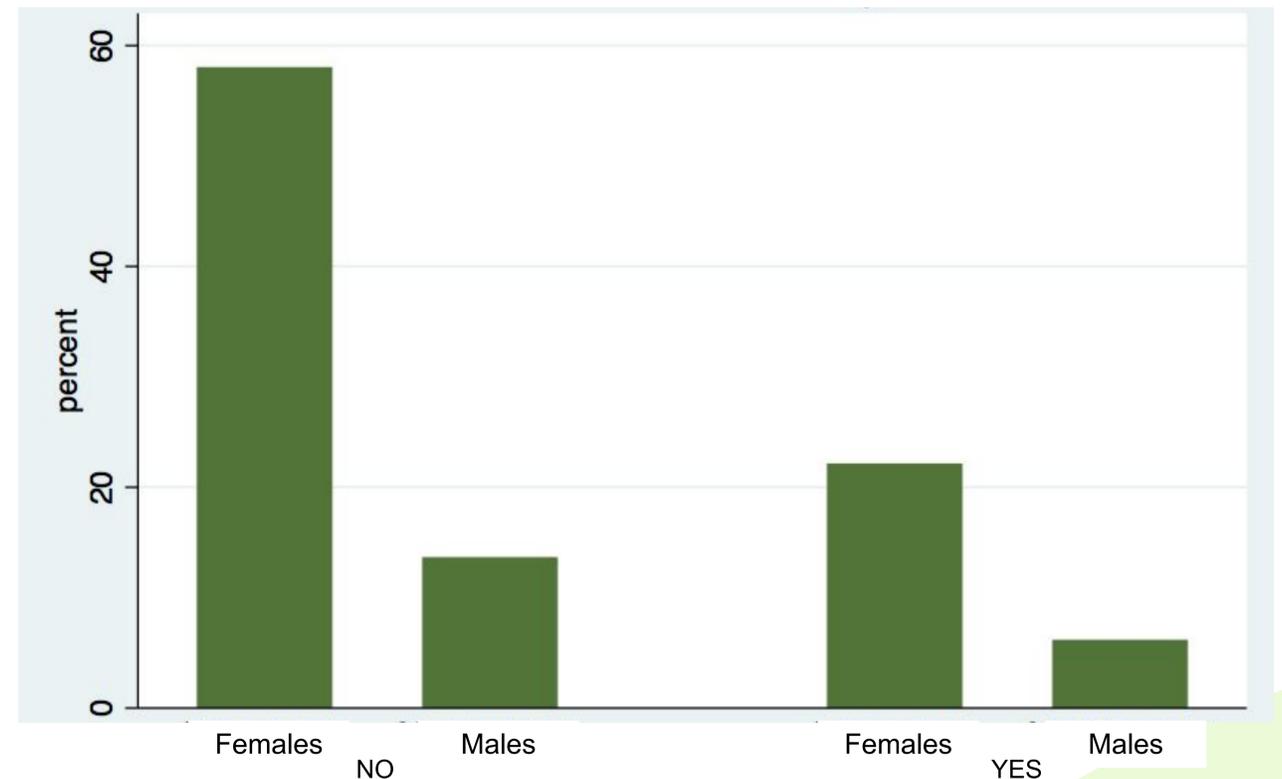


Figure 1. Ocular manifestations of rosacea according to sex

Conclusions

In our study, patients showed in addition to erythema and telangiectasias, ocular involvement in almost a third of the sample, mainly given by conjunctival injection. It is important to keep in mind that rosacea is a disease that mainly involves the skin but may also present ocular involvement, which could precede the cutaneous manifestations. Given the above, it is necessary to address the presence of ocular signs and symptoms in patients with rosacea who come for consultation, in order to have an ophthalmologic approach in addition to the dermatologic perspective.

References

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