



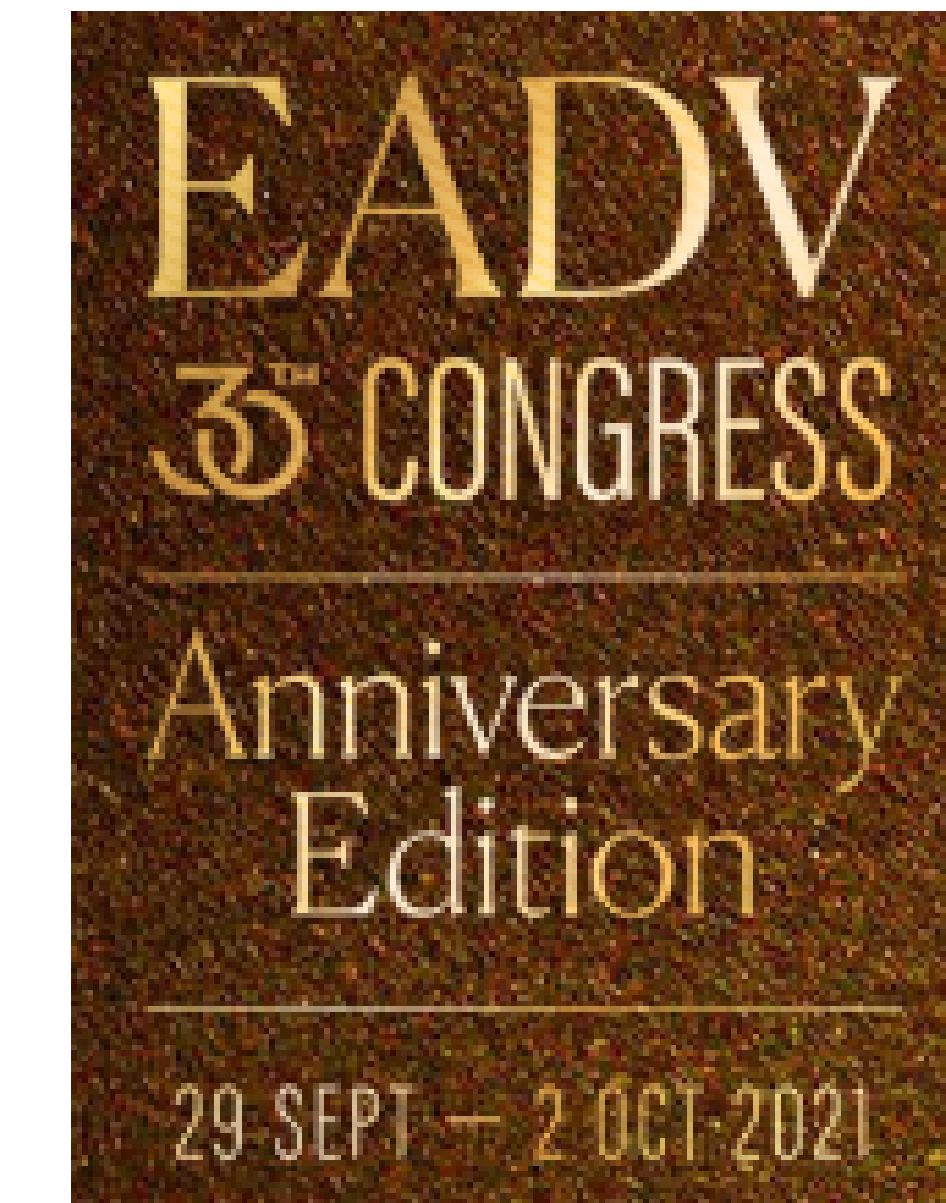
Fundación para la Investigación en Dermatología

Characteristics of patients with psoriasis in a dermatological center in Bogota, Colombia

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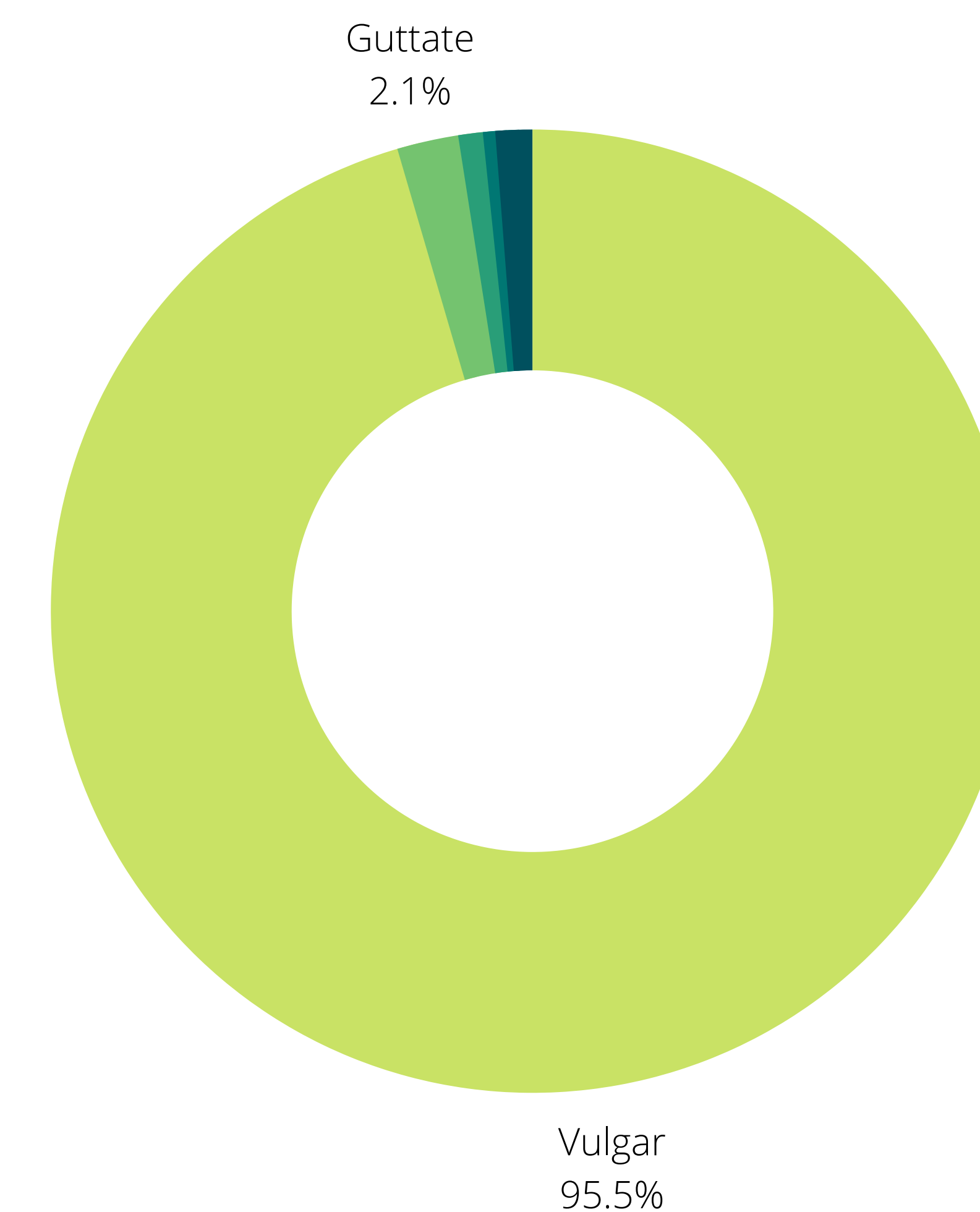
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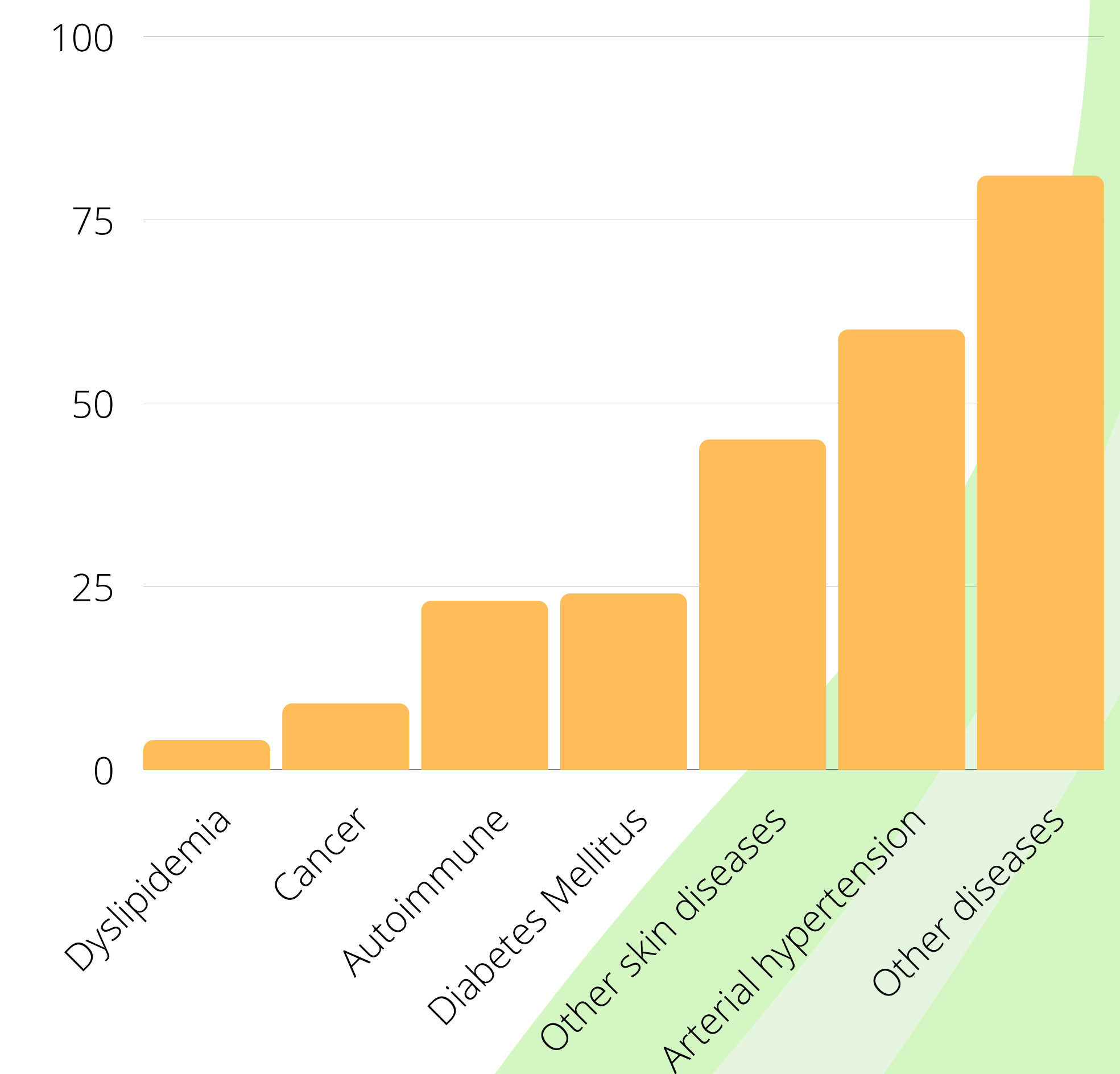


INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that affects pediatric and adult patients. The worldwide prevalence is about 2%, being higher in caucasian and scandinavian populations. In Colombia, last data from 2009 suggest its prevalence is around 3%, this outdated statistics encouraged us to develop our study. Besides, psoriasis significantly affects our patient's quality of life and has been related to other inflammatory comorbidities. Due to the lack of updated epidemiological data in Colombia, and the high clinical impact of Psoriasis, we aim to describe epidemiological characteristics and its recent statistics of patients with Psoriasis assessed in a dermatology center.



RESULTS



MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive retrospective study was carried out in 243 patients who consulted a dermatological center in Bogotá, Colombia. The information was collected from 2016 to 2021, including sex, age, type of psoriasis, presence of psoriatic arthritis and/or nail psoriasis, smoking, personal history of autoimmune disease, the presence of other skin diseases, family history of psoriasis and evaluated disease severity through PASI. We used relative and absolute frequencies to describe patients. Data analysis was performed in Microsoft Excel 2010.

CONCLUSIONS

Epidemiology of psoriasis is not well characterized in Colombia. Nonetheless, in our study we found a higher prevalence in female patients, being vulgar psoriasis the most predominant clinical type. The most frequent severity was moderate, as assessed through PASI. The relation among other psoriasis clinical presentations as nail or psoriatic arthritis were not common. We found other interesting relations with chronic diseases such as arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia. However, more research is needed to confirm these findings and describe the association with these comorbidities in this population.



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