



ACNE, ROSACEA, AND RELATED DISORDERS (INCLUDING HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA)

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COMORBIDITIES, DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA

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**Aim:** To assess the association between comorbidities, disease characteristics and demographic factors in patients with hidradenitis suppurativa (HS).

**Methods:** Information on disease characteristics, comorbidities and demographic factors was obtained by clinical examination and interview in a hospital-based cohort of newly referred patients with HS.

**Results:** A total of 210 patients (124 women and 85 men) with a mean age of 38.9 years (SD=13.4) were examined. 21% had Hurley stage I, 64% had Hurley stage II, and 15% had Hurley stage III. 38% had a family history of HS. The median age of onset was 21 years (range 5-65). The median number of abscesses in the past month was 2 (range 0-20). The mean overall disease bother VAS score was 73 (SD=26). The mean DLQI was 12.7 (SD=7.6). 80% were current or former smokers. 22% were unemployed. The median CRP was 3.0 mg/L (range 0.5-46). A total of 81% had one or more conventional cardiovascular (CV) risk factors/comorbidities; 36% were obese (BMI above 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), 48% had hypertension (blood pressure above 140/90 mmHg), 10% had diabetes, and 62% had dyslipidemia. A total of 30% had a psychiatric diagnosis (depression, anxiety, OCD, ADHD or schizophrenia); 7% had inflammatory bowel disease (i.e. Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis); and 6% had arthritis (rheumatoid, psoriatic or spondylitis), whereas 7% had psoriasis, 10% had asthma/COPD, and 3% had polycystic ovary syndrome. CV comorbidity was significantly associated with age ( $p=0.002$ ) and CRP levels ( $p<0.001$ ). Psychiatric comorbidity was significantly associated with being unemployed ( $p<0.001$ ) and smoking ( $p=0.001$ ). Arthritis was significantly associated with age ( $p=0.05$ ) and family history of HS ( $p=0.036$ ). Asthma/COPD comorbidity was significantly associated with age ( $p=0.027$ ) and family history of HS ( $p=0.017$ ).

**Conclusions:** There is a high occurrence of comorbidities in patients with HS. HS patients with various comorbidities differ in respect to disease characteristics and demographic factors.

