



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

COMMUNITY BASED STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF ADOLESCENT FACIAL ACNE VULGARIS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA AND THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CLASS ON PREVALENCE.

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BACKGROUND: Facial acne vulgaris is the commonest disease of the skin in adolescents. In Nigeria, studies of prevalence of adolescent facial acne vulgaris, lesion type and distribution, influence of social class on prevalence are few.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The aims were to determine the prevalence of adolescent facial acne vulgaris, clinical characteristics and the influence of social class on this prevalence.

METHODOLOGY: This was a community based cross sectional study. One thousand and seventy nine students from four secondary schools (two private and two public) were assessed. Students were clinically examined for facial acne vulgaris and acne severity was graded. A structured questionnaire for socio-demographic variables was administered to the students. Data was analyzed with SPSS 16

RESULTS: 1079 students were studied; 52% were males and 47.9% were females. The students were aged 9-20 years with a mean age of 14 ± 2.1 years. Prevalence of facial acne vulgaris was found to be 53.2%. More females (56.7%) had acne than males (50%), prevalence was found to increase from 28% in the 9-11 years age group to 71.1% in the 18-20 years age group and more prevalent in adolescents from the high social class (60.7%). Severity of acne was mild in 67.2%, moderate in 28.9% and severe in 4.9%.

CONCLUSION: Adolescent facial acne vulgaris is prevalent and occurs in females. Prevalence increases with age, more prevalent in adolescents from a high social class. Male gender, age, a family history of acne and previous treatment of acne contribute to severity of acne.





KEY WORDS: ACNE VULGARIS, ADOLESCENT, PREVALENCE, SOCIAL CLASS.

