



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

DIAGNOSIS OF THE SEVERITY OF ROSACEA

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Introduction: Despite a large number of scientific works devoted to the pathogenesis of rosacea, the question of Demodex mites' role in the development of the clinical picture of the condition remains open in the contemporary literature.

Objectives: Assess the severity of rosacea in the presence and absence of Demodex mites.

Materials and methods: The study included 120 patients rosacea, which was divided into two equal groups (60 people each). The first group included patients with rosacea with the presence of Demodex mites, in the second group - with absence. To assess the severity of rosacea, a scale was used to assess the severity of rosacea (Wilkin J. et al., 2004).

Results: In assessing the clinical manifestations of rosacea using the scale of assessing the severity of rosacea (the average value expressed in scores) in two groups, the more severe course with the presence of more pronounced clinical manifestations of the disease was noted in the I group in rosacea patients with the presence of Demodex mites. In patients of the I group, in the presence of the Demodex mites, more severe clinical cases with the presence of deep papulopustular elements, nodes, perifocal erythema of the facial skin prevailed ($p \leq 0,05$). Patients of group II had papules, pustules, and a small number of telangiectasias.

Conclusion: The presence of more pronounced pathomorphological elements in representatives of group I once confirms that the presence of the Demodex mites predisposes to the emergence of acute inflammatory elements, contributing to the development of more severe clinical forms of rosacea.

