



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

## EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DERMATOLOGICAL COMORBIDITY OF ROSACEA IN THE GERMAN WORKING POPULATION

*N Zander<sup>(1)</sup> - M Augustin<sup>(1)</sup> - N Kirsten<sup>(1)</sup> - I Schäfer<sup>(1)</sup> - A Körber<sup>(2)</sup>*

*Institute For Health Services Research In Dermatology And Nursing (ivdp), University  
Medical Center Hamburg-eppendorf (uke), Hamburg, Germany<sup>(1)</sup> - Dermatology Practice,  
Practice, Essen, Germany<sup>(2)</sup>*

Introduction: Although several studies on the rosacea prevalence were published, results are conflicting and may be related to the study settings and methodology.

Objective: In order to control for such selections, the current study was conducted to analyse the prevalence and dermatological comorbidity of rosacea in a large population-based cohort in Germany.

Material & Methods: Data of 161,269 employed persons were assessed during occupational skin screenings conducted by experienced dermatologists in more than 500 German companies. Next to dermatologic findings age, gender and skin type were assessed.

Results: Rosacea prevalence in the total sample (55.5 % men; mean age 43.2 years) was 2.1 %. The occurrence was strongly age-dependent with a prevalence of 0.3 % among the age group 16-29 years and 5.7 % in the highest age group (60-70 years). While women were significantly more affected than men in the group between 16 and 49 years (1.5 vs. 1.1%,  $p < 0.001$ ), it was vice versa for participants older than 50 years (3.6 vs. 4.3 %,  $p < 0.001$ ). Logistic regression analysis controlling for age, gender and skin type showed that a darker skin type was negatively associated with the occurrence of rosacea. Furthermore a higher probability of having rosacea was found for participants suffering from seborrheic eczema (OR = 1.6; 95 % CI 1.3-1.9), acne (OR = 1.5; 95 % CI 1.3-1.9), psoriasis (OR = 1.4; 95 % CI 1.2-1.7), and onychomycosis (OR = 1.2; 95 % CI 1.0-1.3).

Conclusions: A relevant proportion of the working population suffers from rosacea. Patients have a significantly increased risk of concordant skin diseases, indicating a high need for dermatological treatment not only in the occupational setting but also in the general population.

