



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

LONG-TERM MORTALITY IN HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA PATIENTS

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Introduction: Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a disease associated with significant morbidity. Limited studies have addressed the natural history and mortality associated with HS. A higher risk of cardiovascular death in patients with HS has been reported.

Objective: The aim of this study is to investigate if HS patients have increased overall patient mortality compared with an age and sex-matched referents.

Materials and Methods: Death records were reviewed for 226 incident cases of HS arising in Olmsted County, Minnesota between January 1, 1980, and December 31, 2008 as well as 678 age- and sex-matched referents from the County.

Results: The risk of death due to any cause was over two times higher for the patients with HS in analyses both unadjusted (hazard ratio (HR) 2.48, 95% CI 1.53-4.03; $p < 0.001$) and adjusted for age, race, and Charlson Index (adjusted HR 2.34, 95% CI 1.37-3.98; $p = 0.002$). Risk of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular death was also significantly higher for the patients with HS (adjusted HR 3.14, 95% CI 1.09-9.03; $p = 0.034$).

Conclusions: This study demonstrated an increased risk of death due to any cause, as well as due to cardiovascular or cerebrovascular causes in HS patients.

