



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

PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT OF OCULAR ROSACEA BASED ON RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF OUT-PATIENTS

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Introduction: Ocular rosacea (OR) is one subtype of rosacea which can occur as mild, moderate, or severe chronic inflammatory disease with or without skin manifestations.

Objective: To evaluate the frequency and management of OR based on retrospective analysis of out-patients medical records.

Materials and Methods: The retrospective analysis of out-patients case-records performed during 2014–2015 with clinical diagnosis of rosacea (N=494) were carried out. The data were collected while using the Evaluation and Treatment Protocol of rosacea which is based on Report of the National Rosacea Society Expert Committee on the Classification and Staging of Rosacea and the Rosacea International Expert Group recommendations on treatment.

Results: OR was diagnosed for 33 (75%, 95% CI 62.2–87.8) females and 11 (25%, 95% CI 12.2–37.8) males. Median age of patients with OR was 61 year (range 35–84 year). OR with erythematoteleangiectatic subtype of rosacea was diagnosed in 2.2% (95% CI: 0.9–3.5) subjects, OR with papulopustular subtype – 5.7% (95% CI: 3.6–7.7), and isolated OR in 1% (95% CI: 0.1–1.9) of all rosacea patients. Systemic doxycycline was prescribed for 61.4% (95% CI: 45.0–75.6) patients with OR. Local treatment of affected skin with azelaic acid, metronidazole or clindamycin was prescribed correspondingly in 11.4% (95% CI: 2.0–20.7), 59% (95% CI: 44.6–73.6), 2.3% (95% CI: 0–6.7) patients with OR and skin manifestations.

Conclusion: Ocular rosacea occurs in 8.9% (95% CI 6.4–11.4) of out-patients with rosacea, more frequently in females than males. Ocular rosacea more often manifests with papulopustular subtype of rosacea than in erythematotelangiectatic or isolated subtypes.

