



ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

ASSOCIATION OF SPECIFIC DIETARY BEHAVIOURS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN ADOLESCENCE: RESULTS FROM THE KOREA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR WEB-BASED SURVEY (KYRBWS), 2017

Si Cho⁽¹⁾ - *Hj Lee*⁽¹⁾ - *Dh Lee*⁽¹⁾ - *Kh Kim*⁽¹⁾

Seoul National University College Of Medicine, Department Of Dermatology, Seoul, Republic Of Korea⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is reported that specific dietary behaviours is related to AD, besides food allergy.

Objective: To determine the relationship between AD and dietary behaviours in adolescence.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study using data from the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey 2017 by Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey was population-based. Under stratified cluster sampling, 800 middle or high schools in Korea were selected in 2017. The extracted students participated in this survey and their response rate was 95.8%. Based on the replies, the subjects were classified into 3 groups: current AD, former AD (diagnosed with AD within 12 months or not) and control. The survey included the frequency of food intake (breakfast, fruit, carbonated drink, high-caffeine drink, sweetened drink, fast food, instant noodle, snack, vegetable, milk and convenience food) in the past week.

Results: A total of 62,726 subjects participated in the survey, and 53,373 subjects were eligible for this study. The weighted prevalence of current AD and former AD was 7.39% and 18.00%, respectively. When compared with subjects with former AD, those with current AD were significantly more likely to frequently intake fast food (odds ratio [OR], 1.405; 95% CI, 1.150-1.717), high-caffeine drink (OR, 1.457; 95% CI, 1.175-1.807), or convenience food (OR, 1.304; 95% CI, 1.138-1.495). Patients of current AD were significantly more likely to frequently intake fast food (OR, 1.374; 95% CI, 1.155-1.634) than control group. The different behaviours of food intake between current AD and former AD or control group were more significant in high school than middle school.

Conclusions: Frequent intake of fast food, high-caffeine drink, and convenience food was





related to atopic dermatitis.

Key words: Adolescence; Atopic dermatitis; Caffeine; Dietary; Fast food

