ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

## DETERMINANTS OF DISEASE SEVERITY AMONG PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS: ASSOCIATION WITH COMPONENTS OF THE ATOPIC MARCH

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Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (AD) has complex pathogenesis which is not entirely understood.

Objective: To explore the association of clinical characteristics with disease severity in AD patients. Additionally, disease characteristics are explored in relation to components of the atopic march.

Material/methods: Consecutive outpatients with AD referred to the Department of Dermatology, Bispebjerg Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark between January 2012 and December 2017, were separated into groups, based on disease severity (SCORAD); mild (<25), moderate (25-50) and severe (>50). Distribution of key clinical disease characteristics was compared between groups.

Results: In total 470 AD patients were included: 166 with mild, 218 with moderate and 86 with severe disease. Patients were grouped as small children (<4 years of age, n=122), children/adolescents (age 4-15 years, n=103) and adults (>15 years of age, n=245). A significant difference between severity groups in small children was observed for FLG mutation carrier status (16.7 vs. 30.2 vs. 60.0% mutation carriers among patients with mild, moderate and severe AD, respectively, p=0.012) and self-rated health (3.2 vs. 2.7 vs. 2.8 with 4 being excellent health, p=0.022). A significant difference between severity groups in adults was observed for male sex (24.4 vs. 39.8 vs. 52.9%, p=0.003), serum total IgE (577 vs. 1269 vs. 2379 \*103 IU/L, p<0.001), blood eosinophil count (0.28 vs. 0.39 vs. 0.61 \*109/L, p<0.001) and asthma (42.9 vs. 38.8 vs. 72.0%, p<0.001). Early onset of AD (<1 year of age) and FLG mutation was associated with more severe disease and high serum total IgE levels. Extrinsic subtype of AD, as well as comorbid asthma, was associated with more severe disease.

Conclusion: The distribution of key clinical characteristics varies significantly according to











A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

the severity of AD measured by SCORAD. Sub-typing of AD patients related to determinants of disease severity may be helpful in establishing prognosis and targeted treatment of AD.



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