



QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

IMPAIRED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH PIGMENTED CONTACT DERMATITIS

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Introduction: Acquired facial hyperpigmentary disorders may lead to psychological and social distress to the patients. However, little is known about the psychosocial burden of pigmented contact dermatitis (PCD) in Korean patients.

Objective: This study was aimed to examine the level of psychosocial impacts of pigmented contact dermatitis on quality of life (QoL) in Korean patients.

Materials and Methods: A prospective study recruited the 25 patients with pigmented contact dermatitis and 32 patients with melasma as well as 30 healthy controls. Participants were asked to complete questionnaires regarding demographic characteristics, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and Melasma Quality of Life Scale (MELASQOL).

Results: The mean score of DLQI was increased in patients with pigmented contact dermatitis (13.76 ± 3.81) than that of patients with melasma (6.63 ± 0.83 ; $P < 0.001$) and healthy controls (1.83 ± 1.16 ; $P < 0.001$). In addition, the mean score of the MELASQOL was also increased in patients with pigmented contact dermatitis (54.36 ± 9.26) than that of patients with melasma (36.40 ± 5.65 ; $P = 0.01$) and healthy controls (17.33 ± 8.91 ; $P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Among various acquired facial hyperpigmentary disorders, pigmented contact dermatitis poses the serious negative impacts on QOL of patients. Therefore, careful attention including psychosocial factors should be considered when managing patients with pigmented contact dermatitis.

Keywords: dermatology life quality index, melasma; melasma quality of life scale; pigmented contact dermatitis; quality of life

