



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

## COMORBIDITIES ASSOCIATED WITH ROSACEA IN A PROSPECTIVE COHORT OF INDIVIDUALS OF EUROPEAN ANCESTRY

Anne Lynn Chang<sup>(1)</sup> - Anusha Kumar<sup>(1)</sup> - Yi-hsien Shih<sup>(1)</sup> - Albert Chiou<sup>(1)</sup> - Shufeng Li<sup>(1)</sup> -  
Michaela Montana<sup>(1)</sup> - Robert Norman<sup>(2)</sup>

Stanford University School Of Medicine, Dermatology, Stanford, United States<sup>(1)</sup> - Center  
For Geriatric Dermatology, Dermatology, Tampa, United States<sup>(2)</sup>

Rosacea is a common, inflammatory skin disease that has been associated with a number of co-morbidities in retrospective studies.

Objective: To identify co-morbidities linked to rosacea compared to individuals without rosacea.

Methods: After IRB approval and written informed consent, volunteers were included after meeting eligibility criteria. Inclusion criteria included diagnosis of papulo-pustular rosacea by clinical or photographic examination by consensus of two dermatologists and four grandparents of European ancestry. Medical histories were provided by volunteer self-report.

Results: rosacea subjects (n=155) were compared with a control group (n=151) without history or clinical or photographic examination indicative of rosacea. Results of this study included significantly increased prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease between rosacea and controls (6.5 vs.1.3% respectively, p=0.04), and specifically Crohn's disease (3.9% vs. 0%, p=0.03). Chronic diarrhea was also significantly different between the two groups (7.1 vs. 1.3%, p=0.02).

Conclusions: Our results support the connection between rosacea and co-morbid conditions from prior studies, suggesting this cohort could be useful for validating candidate genetic markers for rosacea and their co-morbidities.

