



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

INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS WITH ROSACEA - DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Am Draganita⁽¹⁾ - Vg Clatici⁽²⁾

Medlife Medical Center, Department Of Dermatology, Ploiesti, Romania⁽¹⁾ - Dermalife Medical Center, Department Of Dermatology, Bucharest, Romania⁽²⁾

Introduction: Rosacea is a chronic inflammatory skin disease associated with a high impact on patients' quality of life, who may present anxiety, depression or even social and professional isolation. One of the most important things is to individualize the treatment according to the specific needs of the patients.

Objective: Initial evaluation and follow-up of patients with rosacea using a digital technology for assesment of 4 skin parameters - spots, UV spots, red areas and porphyrins.

Materials and Methods: Between 2014-2016 we included in our study 60 women with rosacea type 1 and 2, with a mean age 35,2 years (minimum=26 years, maximum=43 years). We performed for each patient digital photography from frontal view (FV), right view (RV) and left view (LV), using 3 types of light: standard light (spots), UV light (UV spots and porphyrins) and polarized light (red areas). The quantification of parameters is percentile (compared with people of the same age / sex / phototype), feature counts (no size or intensity parameter) and absolute score - evaluated the impact parameter (total size and intensity parameter).

Results: We found an unexpected high values of porphyrins, especially in the FV and a high scores of UV spot. Regarding the correlations between different features we found a positive correlation UV spot / Red areas, and an inverse correlation Spot / Porphyrins and Red areas / Porphyrins.

Conclusions: The digital evaluation of the patients with rosacea is an important noninvasive tool for first evaluation of patients and for the monitoring of treatment. The current treatment goals in rosacea should be based on disscusion of severity and the psychological burden. Future studies are needed to evaluate the correlation between age, skin parameters and other factors (smoking, sun exposure, associated diseases).

