



QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

QUALITY OF LIFE OF 110 CHILDREN WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS.

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Background: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory pathology that can have an important repercussion on the child and his entourage. Skin lesions sometimes stigmatizing and almost permanent pruritus are likely to alter the quality of life. The psychological consequences can be major.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of AD on the lives of sick children.

Patients and methods: It's about a prospective study of descriptive and analytical type including children (0 to 16 years old) with AD selected during the dermatology consultations at the Mohamed VI hospital center. All recruited patients met the diagnostic criteria of Hanifin and Rajka. The data collected included the clinical characteristics of AD and the assessment of its severity (SCORAD), the Children Dermatology Life Quality Index (CDLQI) and the family quality of life index (Dermatitis family index DFI).

Results: We recruited 110 children over a period of 1 year. The age range is between 3 months and 15 years. The average CDLQI score was 8.31. The dimension of symptoms with pruritus that was most affected. The average DFI score was 9.08. We found a strong association between the severity of AD (SCORAD) and the quality of life of children but also of mothers. However, the CDLQI was much more correlated with severity than the DFI.

Conclusions: DA is often a benign pathology; however it alters the life quality of children and their families. DA management requires a drug treatment but also a therapeutic education of children and parents is the cornerstone of the care.

