

OBJECTIVES

We aimed to describe the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, and treatment patterns of patients with Atopic Dermatitis (AD) in Colombia, due to the limited epidemiological information about this dermatitis in our country.

METHODS

An observational, descriptive, and cross-sectional study was carried out. The data used was from the first phase of the National Registry of Patients with Atopic Dermatitis in Colombia (RENDAC, for its acronym in Spanish). We collected data from 644 patients with AD between July and September 2021. Absolute and relative frequencies were estimated. In addition, we estimated contingency tables using the SCORAD variable, which shows the level of severity of the AD.

RESULTS

Table 1. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with AD

Variable	N=644	%
Sex		
Males	299	46.4
Females	345	53.6
Age in years [mean (SD)]	21.01	20.6
Residential zone		
Urban	525	81.5
Rural	110	17.1
No information	9	1.4
Health insurance regime		
Contributive	392	60.9
Subsidized	140	21.7
Special	66	10.3
No insurance	34	5.3
No information	12	1.9
Severity of AD		
Mild (<15)	62	20.3
Moderate (15-40)	156	51.2
Severe (>40)	87	28.5
No information	339	-

Source: Based on RENDAC data

Table 2. Treatment patterns of patients with AD

Drugs	N=644	%
Emollients	625	97.0
Low potency topical corticoid	135	21.0
Medium potency topical corticoid	100	15.5
High potency topical corticoid	137	21.3
Calcineurin inhibitor	137	21.3
Systemic treatment	37	5.7

Most of patients (97%)are using emollients as part of their atopic dermatitis treatment, while 37 (5.7%) are using systemic treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

After one-year, RENDAC show mainly patients of young age, female, belonging to urban areas and being affiliated to a privacy health insurance company. It is necessary to enlarge this sample to understand better the epidemiological behavior of AD in Colombia.