Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with atopic dermatitis in Colombia: preliminary results of RENDAC

Alvis-Zakzuk NR^{1,2}, Fierro-Lozada JD³, Sánchez Zapata MJ³, Victoria Chaparro AM⁴, Cera-Coll CV³, Moyano-Tamara L^{1,2}, Castillo-Molina D³, Covo-Camacho SA⁵, Alvis-Guzmán N^{1,6}



1. ALZAK Foundation, Cartagena, Colombia; 2. Grupo de investigación ALZAK, Cartagena, Colombia; 3. Fundación para la investigación en dermatología- Funinderma, Bogotá, Colombia; 4. Centro Médico Farallones, Cali, Colombia; 5. Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia; 6. Grupo de Investigación Gestión Hospitalaria y Políticas de Salud -Universidad de la Costa, Barranquilla, Colombia.

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)] Residential zone | 21.01 | 20.6 |
| 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.