Clinical and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Patients with Vitiligo in Colombia: Preliminary Results from REVIC









Moyano-Tamara L¹, Alvarado JC¹, Perez Parada N², Alandete S³, Castaño MM³, Valencia R³, Alvis Zakzuk NR¹, Morales S⁴, Castillo Molina D², Alvis Guzmán N⁵

1. ALZAK, Cartagena, Colombia; 2 Funinderma, Bogotá, Colombia, 3. Caminos IPS SAS, Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia, 4. Cedermis SAS, Valledupar, Cesar, Colombia, 5. Universidad de la Costa, Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia

OBJECTIVE

Vitiligo is an autoimmune disease that causes depigmentation of the skin and significantly impacts the quality of life of patients. In Colombia, the National Registry of Patients with Vitiligo (REVIC) is focused on collecting real-world data about this disease in our country. Our aim was to describe the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of patients with vitiligo, as well as the treatment patterns in Colombia.

METHOD

We conducted a descriptive study that included patients diagnosed with vitiligo, receiving a minimum of four months of treatment, and diagnosed since 2013 at dermatological offices or centers in Bogota, Cartagena, and Valledupar cities. Data were collected from medical records between December 2023 and January 2024. Descriptive statistics are reported.

RESULTS

A total of 277 patients were included, with 57.4% being women and 97.9% of persons who reported data, residing in urban areas. The median age was 40 years [IQR: 24-56]; 246 patients (88.8%) were over 18 years old, and 63% had onset of symptoms before 40 years.

(Table 1).

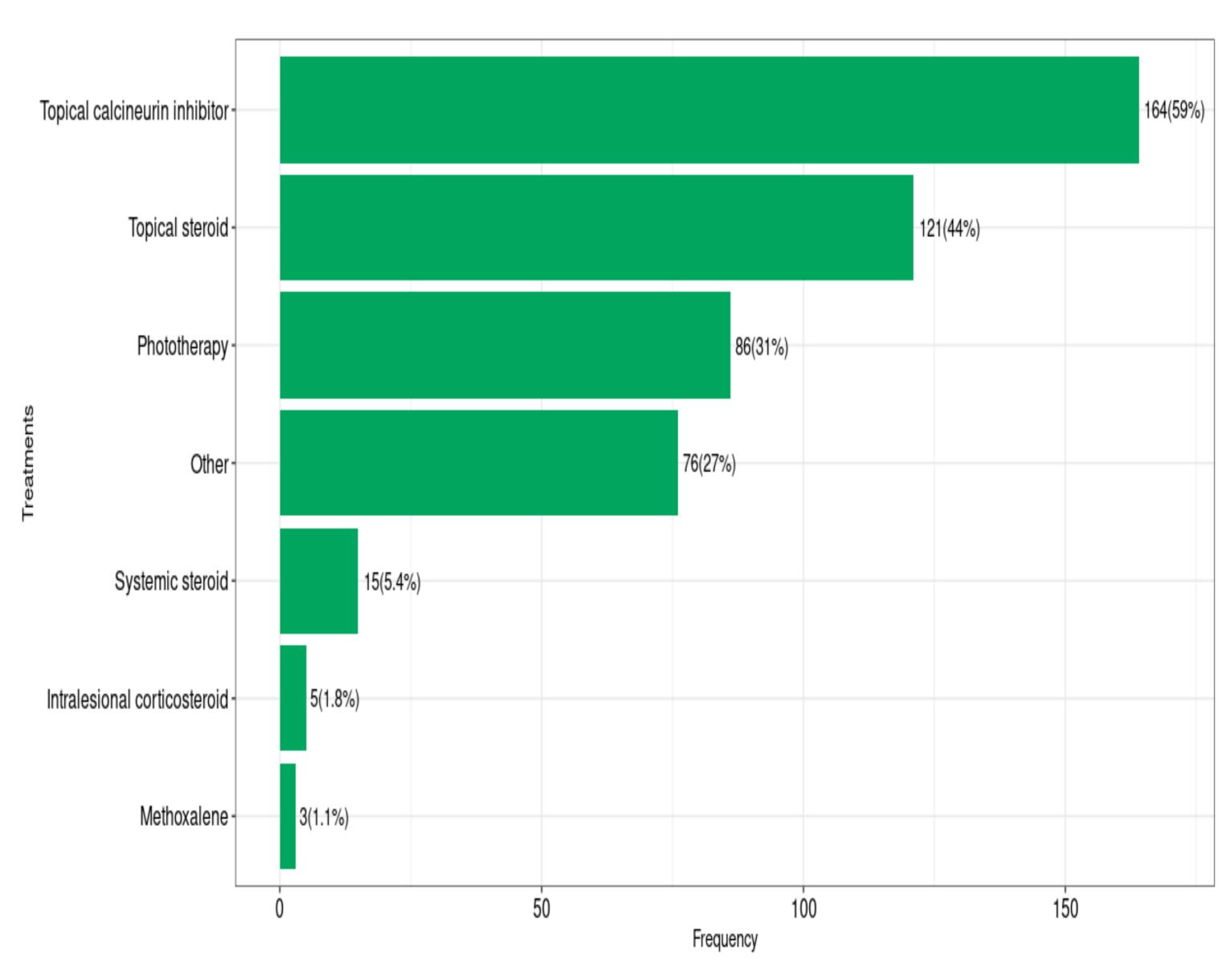
Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of patients with Vitiligo.

Characteristic	Female N = 159	Male N = 118	Overall N = 277
Health care			
regime			
Contributive	86 (58.1)	74 (69.8)	160 (63.0)
Subsidized	60 (40.5)	32 (30.2)	92 (36.2)
None	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
Unknown	11	12	23
Age	39.0 (23.0,	41.5 (28.3,	40.0 (24.0,
	59.0)	53.8)	56.0)
Age of symptom	33.0 (15.8,	33.0 (20.0,	33.0 (18.0,
onset	48.3)	44.0)	47.0)
Residence area			
Rural	2 (2.4)	1 (1.8)	3 (2.1)
Urban	82 (97.6)	55 (98.2)	137 (97.9)
Unknown	75	62	137
¹ n (%); Median (IQR)			

The majority of patients had generalized vitiligo (46.2%), followed by focal vitiligo (33.9%). The most used treatments were topical calcineurin inhibitor (59.2%), topical steroids (43.7%) and phototherapy (31.1%) (Figure 1). No patients received surgical treatment or excimer laser. Dermatological comorbidities were reported in 6.5% of patients and 11% had thyroid comorbidities.

Figure 1. Report on the most used treatments of patients with Vitiligo.

RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS

Vitiligo was more frequent among women and the adult population. The majority of patients had generalized vitiligo. Notably, topical calcineurin inhibitor and topical steroids were the predominant treatments

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