

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ACID-SUPPRESSIVE DRUGS AND RISK OF ROSACEA: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY USING KOREAN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE-NATIONAL SAMPLE COHORT

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Poster

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A Korean national cohort study of 749,166 patients with upper gastrointestinal diseases found that longer use of acid suppressants (PPIs and H2RAs) was significantly associated with increased risk of rosacea in a dose-response relationship.

KEY POINTS

- Increased cumulative defined daily dose of acid suppressants was significantly associated with rosacea risk after adjustment for confounders (odds ratio 1.55, 95% CI 1.20-2.00, P = 0.001).
- The study used Korean National Health Insurance Service data from 2001 to 2013 and compared acid suppressant duration between patients with and without rosacea.
- Other factors significantly associated with rosacea risk included rural residence (OR 2.58), higher Charlson Comorbidity Index score (OR 1.45), and comorbidities including malignancy, thyroid disease, and depression.
- The authors state that clinicians should be aware of risks associated with prolonged use of acid suppressive drugs.

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