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Quality of Life Assessment Scales in Vitiligo: A Comparative Study in a Tertiary Hospital in Benin City, Nigeria

*Échelles d'Évaluation de la Qualité de Vie dans le Vitiligo :
Une Étude Comparative dans un Hôpital Tertiaire de Benin City, Nigeria*

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Vitiligo is an acquired pigmentary disorder with significance among dark skinned individuals.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study is to correlate the Vitiligo Impact Scale with the DLQI as tools in assessing patients with vitiligo in Benin City, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This was a cross sectional analytical study among adult vitiligo patients who attended the dermatology clinic between February, 2018 and June, 2019. Both patients and controls were recruited consecutively. Data was obtained using a three-section interviewer administered questionnaire. Data was analyzed using uni, bivariate analysis and the Pearson correlation coefficient.

RESULTS: A total of 80 patients were recruited, 40 each for study group and control. The mean age of the study group was 38.43 ± 12.94 while the control was 37.25 ± 13.31 . The DLQI mean score for the vitiligo group was 3.65 ± 5.57 , while the control group was 0.35 ± 1.10 ($p = 0.001$). The mean VIS-22 scale was 12.00 ± 9.89 for the vitiligo patients. The DLQI identified about half (52.5%) of the vitiligo patients with impaired QoL while the VIS-22 identified 70% of vitiligo patients with impaired QoL. The most affected domains were feelings and symptoms for DLQI and anxiety for VIS-22. Both scales indicated significant impact on QoL in patients with involvement of exposed aspects of the body. There is a strong positive correlation between DLQI and VIS-22.

CONCLUSION: The vitiligo Impact Scale VIS-22 identified more persons with impaired QoL than DLQI. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 711–719.**

Keywords: Vitiligo, Quality of life, Dermatology life quality index, Vitiligo impact scale-22.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Le vitiligo est un trouble pigmentaire acquis qui touche principalement les personnes à la peau foncée.

OBJECTIF: L'objectif de cette étude est de corréler l'Échelle de l'impact du vitiligo avec le DLQI comme outils d'évaluation des patients atteints de vitiligo à Benin City, au Nigeria.

MATÉRIELS ET MÉTHODES: Il s'agit d'une étude analytique transversale parmi les patients adultes atteints de vitiligo qui se sont rendus à la clinique dermatologique entre février 2018 et juin 2019. Les patients et les témoins ont été recrutés consécutivement. Les données ont été obtenues à l'aide d'un questionnaire en trois parties administré par un enquêteur. Les données ont été analysées à l'aide d'une analyse uni, bivariée et du coefficient de corrélation de Pearson.

RÉSULTATS: Au total, 80 patients ont été recrutés, 40 pour le groupe d'étude et 40 pour le groupe témoin. L'âge moyen du groupe d'étude était de $38,43 \pm 12,94$ alors que celui du groupe témoin était de $37,25 \pm 13,31$. Le score moyen DLQI pour le groupe vitiligo était de $3,65 \pm 5,57$, tandis que le groupe témoin était de $0,35 \pm 1,10$ ($p = 0,001$). La moyenne de l'échelle VIS-22 était de $12,00 \pm 9,89$ pour les patients atteints de vitiligo. Le DLQI a identifié environ la moitié (52,5%) des patients atteints de vitiligo avec une altération du QoL alors que le VIS-22 a identifié 70% des patients atteints de vitiligo avec une altération du QoL. Les domaines les plus affectés étaient les sentiments et les symptômes pour DLQI et l'anxiété pour VIS-22. Les deux échelles ont indiqué un impact significatif sur la qualité de vie des patients présentant une atteinte des parties exposées du corps. Il existe une forte corrélation positive entre DLQI et VIS-22.

CONCLUSION: L'échelle d'impact du vitiligo VIS-22 a permis d'identifier davantage de personnes dont la qualité de vie était altérée que le DLQI. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 711–719.**

Mots-clés: Vitiligo, Qualité de vie, Indice de qualité de vie en dermatologie, Échelle d'impact du vitiligo-22.

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Abbreviations: QoL, Quality of Life; DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; VIS-22, Vitiligo Impact Scale-22.