

# ALL Colors, ALL Skins, ALL Dermatoses

## 50.552 individuals mobilized

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### INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

Dermatology is the specialty in medicine that applies to the greatest number of patients; in fact, more than 1 in 3 people suffer from a skin disease [SD].

Despite these impressive data, public health and prevention policies pay little attention to SD patients and SD are hardly ever a public-health-priority.

### MATERIAL & METHODS

The ALL PROJECT involves 50,552 individuals, representative of the adult populations of 20 countries spread over 5 all five continents which together accounts for over 50% of the world's population. In each of the 20 countries surveyed we conducted a population-based study on representative and extrapolable samples of the general population aged 16 years or more. The questionnaire was built in partnership with patient organizations and remains focused on the patient's experience.

### RESULTS

We can note some key figures:

40.7% of individuals have acknowledged a SD in the past year and almost more one in two [60% claim experiencing an unpleasant sensation in the past 7 days. 44% itching, 15% tingling, 13% burning sensation and 11% skin-pain.

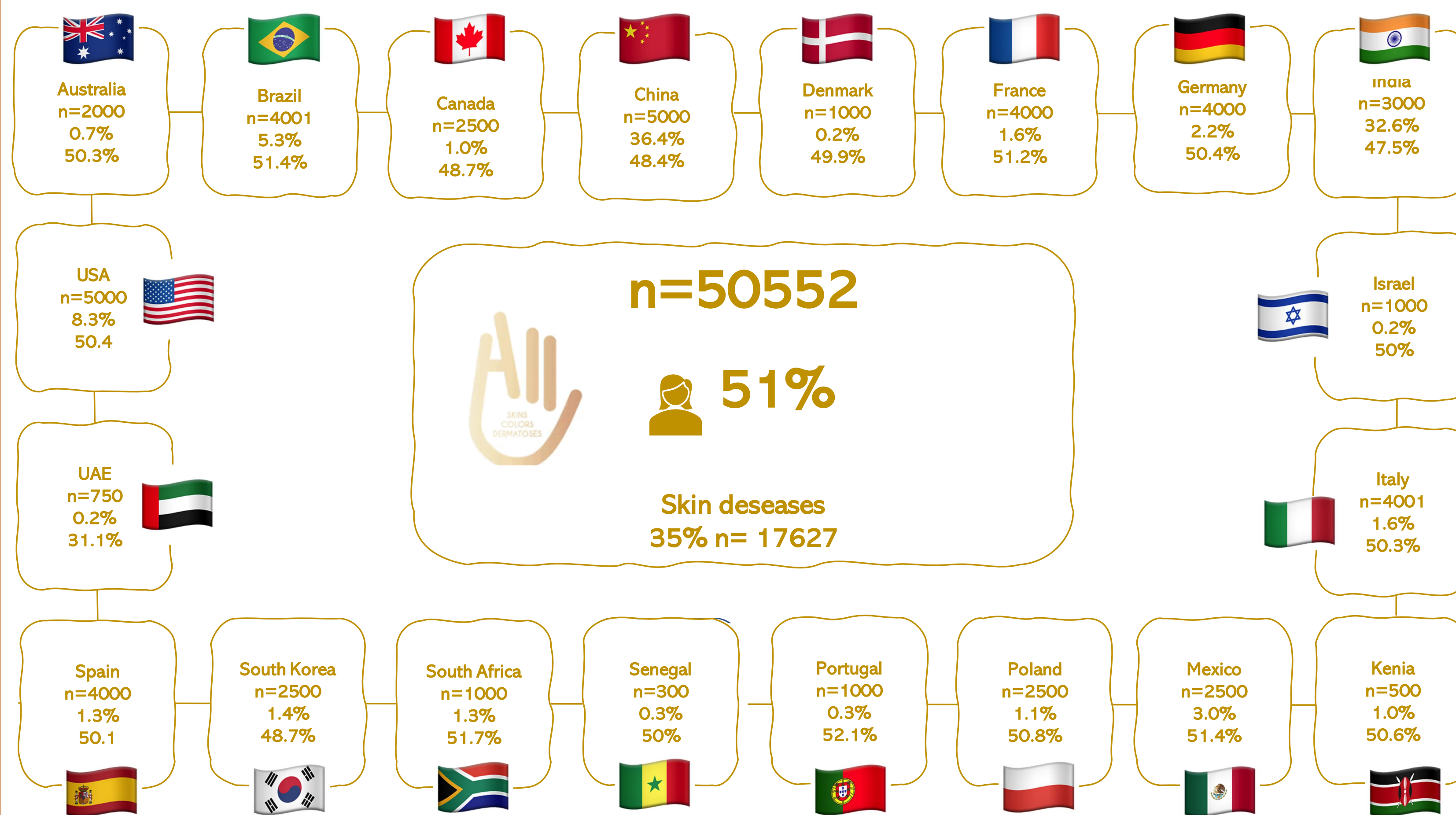
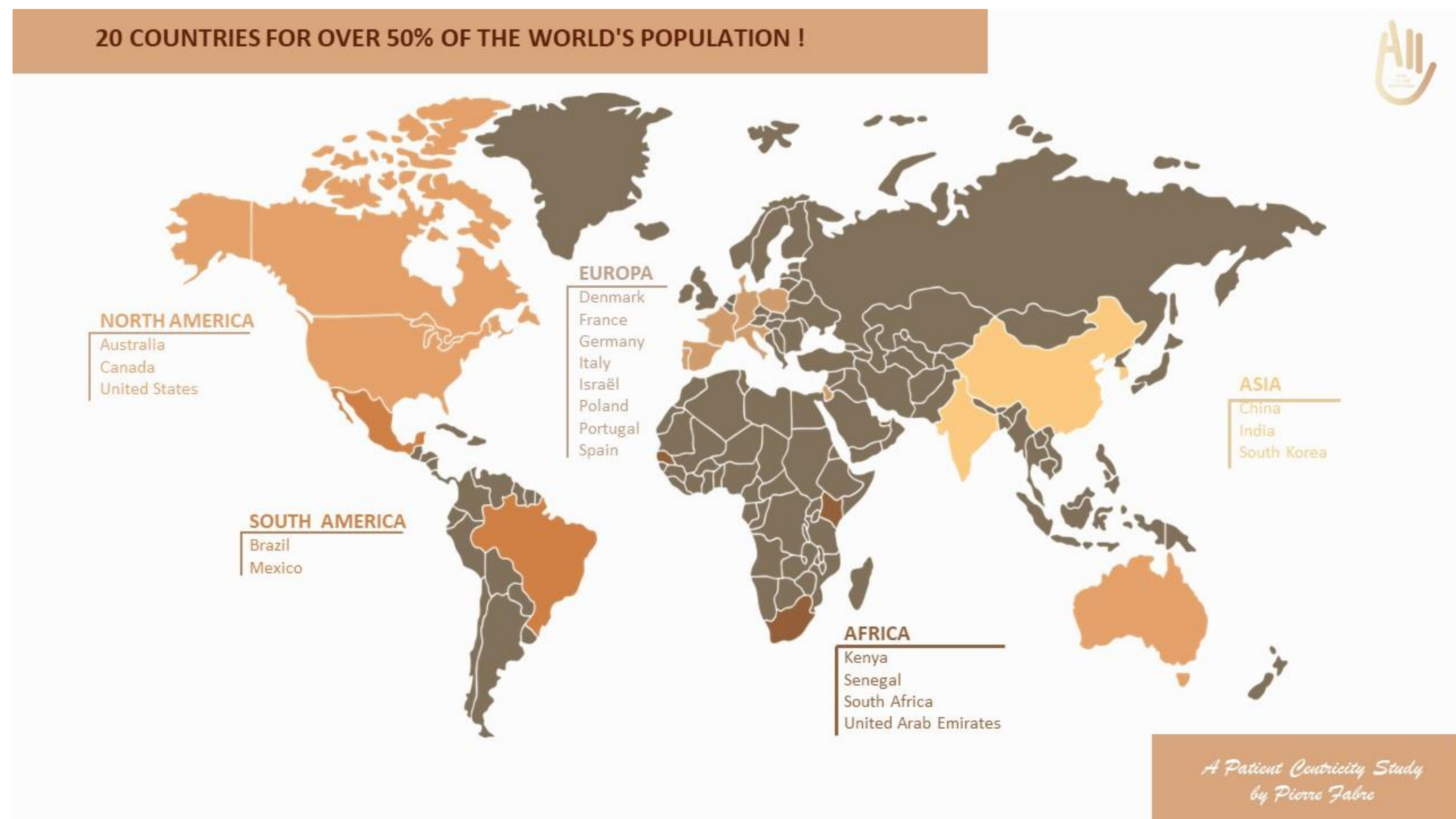
Among those reporting a SD, 35% admitted not having consulted a health professional. 53% said that they had consulted a doctor (57% a GP; 55% a dermatologist). 26% admit to using alternative-and-complementary-medicine for their SD. 42% consider that their SD bothers them in their daily-life and 38% in their professional-life.

As a result of their SD, 42% report a tendency to check their appearance every time they "pass" a mirror, 45% report feeling tired, 34% feel discouraged, 20% feel rejected by others, 19% admit to feeling that they are looked at with disgust. 41% admit to having given up taking selfies and 27% felt that their sex life had been affected because of their SD and 41% admitted to having difficulty sleeping.

### DISCUSSION

This type of study, in which the same questionnaire was administered at the same time across the globe, highlights the universality of the feelings and experiences of those suffering from SDs.

The results of this unprecedented study, constitute a unique database. This database will allow establishing a real advocacy to better defend to the authorities of all countries the need for global awareness and interest as regards a public-health-policy to support-patients suffering from a SD.



### Key Dat'All

