

ABSTRACT

The familial history of acne vulgaris in 8-13 old year girls

Back ground and objectives:

Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disease of pilosebaceous units. Few studies demonstrate that genetics may have an important role in acne vulgaris disease. The aim of this study was to investigate the familial history of acne vulgaris in first degree relatives of girls with acne vulgaris.

Methods and Materials:

In this case control study 400 participant were entered in study. In the form of 2 groups of 200 participant per group. Global Acne Grading score (GAGS) and Clinical examinations was used to estimate the severity of acne vulgaris and Clinical evaluation in the case group. Acne vulgaris evaluation in first degree relatives (father, mother, sister, brother) was conducted by interviewing the mother. All data entered into an analysis program and analysis of data was discussed.

Results:

The mean age of participation in case group was 10.63 ± 1.71 year and in control group was 10.54 ± 1.70 years. The average age of onset of acne vulgaris among the case group Patients was 9.52 ± 1.29 years. Based on the grading system of GAGS, results showed that in 131 Patients (65 percent) had mild acne. Our study showed that the most important member in family that increases the risk of developing moderate to severe Acne vulgaris in children is mother. ($P < 0.001$, OR: 2.719, 95% CI: 1.788-4.133). In this study the people whose parents were affected by acne ($P < 0.001$, OR: 2.346, 95% CI: 1.571-3.503) than people whose sibling are with acne ($P: 0.005$, OR: 1.817, 95% CI: 1.198-2.754) the chances of acne increases.

Conclusion:

This study showed that there is a significant relationship, Between positive family history of Acne vulgaris and increased susceptibility to acne vulgaris.

Key words: *Acne vulgaris, incidence, family history.*