

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY COMPARING DERMATOLOGICAL LIFE QUALITY INDEX IN VITILIGO PATIENTS BETWEEN UNMARRIED FEMALE WITH MARRIED FEMALE IN THE AGE GROUP OF 19 YEARS TO 40 YEARS.

Dermatology

KEY WORDS: vitiligo, mortality,Dermatological Life Quality Index, student T-test, pvalue.

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IBSTRACT

We procured 88 vitiligo patients from our skin o.p.d. and selected only female patients in the age group between 19 to 40 years for the study. We further subdivided them into two subgroups, one is unmarried female and another is unmarried females. On the first visit, we measured the Dermatological Life Quality Index of each patient and compare them with p-value of student T test. We found significance difference between two values and we concluded that unmarried female patients have significant psychological impact than married females in our study.

BACKGROUND:

Vitiligo does not produce mortality but it can produce profound morbidity i.e. psychological disturbance.

In this study, we have compared psychological impact between unmarried vitiligo patients and married vitiligo patients.

PROCEDURES:

We have taken 88 vitiligo patients as they attended in our Dermatology outpatient department for treatment using G power to achieve a power of 95% with a significance of .05%.

We took only the female patients with some inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria are:

(1)They must be female and in the age group of 19^{th} to 40 years.

Exclusion criteria are:

- They should not be pregnant. We sub-divided them into further two groups: a and b.
- (a) Only unmarried female between 19 to 40 years.
- (b) Only married female between 19 to 40 years.

We measured the Dermatological life quality index of the eligible females' vitiligo patients for this study and compare between them by chi-square test.

CONCLUSION:

We found the significant p-value (<.05%) between the two, so it is concluded that unmarried female vitiligo patients have more psychological disturbance than married vitiligo patients in our study.

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