
THE STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS COMORBIDITY IN PATIENT WITH PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS

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Introduction: The relationship between skin, neuron system and mental status is complicated. Pemphigus is severe and painful autoimmune skin disorder that occurs in 0.5-1 person in 100000 (Mooler & Stanley, 1990).

Objective & Aim: Regarding the critical role of mental status in autoimmune diseases such as pemphigus, the aim of this research is to study of psychiatric comorbidity in patient with Pemphigus.

Materials & Methods: The society of this research included the patients with Pemphigus inferred to Razi Hospital of skin diseases in Tehran. Participants were 200 persons who were selected through available sampling. Finally 198 persons filled out the demographic questionnaire and SCL-90.

Result: This research showed that the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in this sample was 62.62% . 28.78% of patients were male and 33.84% were female. In both genders the symptoms of paranoia were the most prevalent disorders (45% in female and 60% in male) and phobia was the least prevalent in our sample. The upper grade in education, the less prevalent disorders. 81.45% of participants with mental disorders were married and 18.55% of them were single. Of patients only 26.32% had visited the psychiatrist or psychologist and 95.15% of them had used medications.

Conclusions: The results showed that psychiatric disorders in patients with Pemphigus is high compared to general population. Thus dermatologists must recognize and manage these comorbidities to treat patients effectively and to improve the quality of life in patients with autoimmune diseases such as Pemphigus.