to provide an insight regarding interrelationship between the psychological stress as one of the contributing factors towards acne among final year pharmacy students at International Islamic University Malaysia.

METHODS: This cross sectional study was conducted by distributing questionnaire among 98 final year students. Information on severity of acne and level of stress was collected by using the Global Acne Severity (GAS) and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) which is a psychological test for assessing stress.

RESULTS: The results obtained shows that there is positive correlation between acne vulgaris and stress, however it is not significant. The severity of the acne such as the open and close comedones, into papules, pustules, and nodules and even cysts are also related with several factors which may exacerbate the acne conditions. Among those factors are gender and family history, exposure to sunlight, diet, lifestyle such as sleep and exercise, skin condition, and also intervention in solving acne problem. 

CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion acne vulgaris and stress are conditions that affect most of the acne sufferers. Those numbers show the importance of knowledge of treatment that can improve the beauty of the skin and the patient's quality of life.

PSS9

THE PREVALENCE OF AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION IN INDIAN POPULATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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OBJECTIVES: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of visual impairment and blindness in India. A dearth of data on AMD burden in India is essential to meet future demands for eye health care. The current analysis aims to evaluate the prevalence of AMD in India through a systematic review of published evidence. 

METHODS: Observational studies reporting the prevalence of AMD patients in India were retrieved from an electronic literature search in PubMed, Cochrane and EMBASE using the terms age-related macular degeneration, prevalence, and India. Search terms applied included articles in English, in human adults, and published since the year 2000. Two researchers independently extracted the data along with critical appraisal of the studies. Descriptive statistics was performed for comparable outcomes. 

RESULTS: A total of seven studies met the inclusion criteria. The overall prevalence of AMD in India ranges from 1.4% to 3.1%. The prevalence was lowest in West India (1.4%) and highest in South India (3.1%). We found a higher prevalence of early AMD than late AMD (2.3% vs. 0.6%). AMD was more prevalent in rural areas than in urban (2.3% vs 1.1%) and in females than males (2.5% vs. 1.9%). The most important demographic factor affecting the prevalence of AMD in India appears to be age (>65 years).

CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence of AMD in India has been increasing over the years. It is an emerging challenge for eye care and public health professionals in India. Further studies in Indian population are warranted to investigate the epidemiological patterns of specific AMD subtypes.

PSS10

A FIRST STUDY TO DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DENTAL CAVITIES IN COLOMBIA FOR 2011

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OBJECTIVES: According to the burden disease calculated by Ramirez et al. (2005), in Colombia dental cavities represented the third disease with most DALYs for both genders in all age groups. Also, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (2012) reported that dental cavities were a leading cause of morbidity in 2011 with 3.601.690 occurrences in the health system. Because of this, we decided to determine the economic cost of dental cavities in Colombia from the third-party payer and patient perspectives for year 2011.

METHODS: We used the official SISPRO data to get information regarding the number of visits per patient who had dental cavities. To calculate the monetary costs, we assumed that a treatment was provided to every patient who visited the one of the contributing factors towards acne among final year pharmacy students at International Islamic University Malaysia.

METHODS: This cross sectional study was conducted by distributing questionnaire among 98 final year students. Information on severity of acne and level of stress was collected by using the Global Acne Severity (GAS) and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) which is a psychological test for assessing stress.

RESULTS: The results obtained shows that there is positive correlation between acne vulgaris and stress, however it is not significant. The severity of the acne such as the open and close comedones, into papules, pustules, and nodules and even cysts are also related with several factors which may exacerbate the acne conditions. Among those factors are gender and family history, exposure to sunlight, diet, lifestyle such as sleep and exercise, skin condition, and also intervention in solving acne problem. 

CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion acne vulgaris and stress are conditions that affect most of the acne sufferers. Those numbers show the importance of knowledge of treatment that can improve the beauty of the skin and the patient's quality of life.