

**Abstract N°: 3056****Overview of the impact of skin diseases in the world in 2023 Data from the “All Skin, All Colour, All Dermatoses” study: the ALL PROJECT:**

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**Introduction & Objectives:**

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.

**Materials & Methods:**

The ALL-project involves 50,552 individuals who are representative of the adult-populations of 20 countries, spread over 5 continents. [China 5000, USA 5000, Brazil 4001, India 3000, Australia 2000, France 4000, Italy 400, Canada; Denmark; Germany; Israel; Kenya; Mexico; Poland; Portugal; Senegal; South Africa; South Korea; Spain; UAE ], Thus, all-territories, all-generations, all-phototypes, all-dermatoses have the chance to be in the limelight. Thus, the ALL-project is the project of all skin, all dermatoses, and all colours.

**Results:**

The main results of the ALL-project will be detailed during the WCD. We can note some key figures: 37%±1.8% of individuals have acknowledged a SD in the past year and almost one in two [49.3%±1.9%] claim experiencing an unpleasant sensation in the past 7 days. 31% itching, 15% tingling, 14% stinging and 7% skin-pain. Among those reporting a SD, 35%±3.6% 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%±3.7% consider that their SD bothers them in their daily-life and 38%±3.7% 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.

**Conclusion:**

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.