

The association between stress and acne among female medical students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

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Introduction: Although there is widespread acceptance of a relationship between stress and acne, not many studies have been performed to assess this relationship. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between stress and acne severity.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 144 6th year female medical students 22 to 24 years in age attending the medical faculty at King Abdulaziz University. This study used the global acne grading system (GAGS) to assess acne severity in relation to stress using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). The questionnaire also included some confounding factors involved in acne severity.

Results: The results indicated an increase in stress severity strongly correlated with an increase in acne severity, which was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). Subjects with higher stress scores, determined using the PSS, had higher acne severity when examined and graded using the GAGS.

Conclusion: On the basis of this study, it is concluded that stress positively correlates with acne severity.

Keywords: acne, acne vulgaris, acne severity, acne grade, stress, stress scale

Introduction

Acne vulgaris is a common cutaneous inflammatory disorder affecting more than 85% of adolescents worldwide.^{1,2} Its pathogenesis is multifactorial. One of these factors is stress, which influences several dermatological disorders.^{3,4} Seventy four percent of 178 patients and relatives in a questionnaire survey reported that they believed that anxiety is an exacerbating factor of acne.⁵ An interventional study found that patients had an improvement in their acne compared to controls when receiving biofeedback training, relaxation training, and stress reduction techniques.⁶

Although there is widespread acceptance of a relationship between stress and acne flares, not many studies have been conducted to assess this relationship. This study uses the global acne grading system (GAGS) to assess acne severity in relation to stress by using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS).

Methods

A questionnaire-based cross-sectional study was distributed among 144 6th year female medical students (aged 22–24 years) at King Abdulaziz University Hospital. The Ethics Committee at King Abdulaziz University Hospital and the Research Committee at the University of Jeddah Faculty of Medicine approved the study. PSS was used to measure the degree to which the respondents' external situation is perceived as being

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stressful with higher scores indicating higher levels of perceived stress. This 14-item self-questionnaire is reliable and has been widely used in stress research.^{7,8} The questionnaire also included some confounding factors in acne severity, such as, menstruation, heat and humidity, sweating, use of makeup and cosmetic products, oily hair products, use of topical steroids, and squeezing pimples. Also, the similar age and sex of the study group eliminates confounding by age or sex.

After providing verbal consent, the 6th year female medical students received the PSS to complete during teaching sessions conducted at King Abdulaziz University Hospital. The two ethics committees approved the verbal consents. There were no exclusion criteria. All participants completed the questionnaire. Upon completion of the questionnaire, an intern who was trained earlier by the consultant dermatologist examined the students for the presence of acne lesions. The trained intern then graded the acne severity and was blinded to the study outcome.

Clinical classification of acne severity was done using the GAGS. The type of acne lesions present (comedones, papules, pustules, and nodules) and their location were noted. The severity of acne was then calculated.⁹

Statistical methods

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Version 13 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Regression analysis of stress severity and acne severity was carried out by the method of least squares. The analysis of covariance was also used to test whether certain factors have an effect on the relationship between stress as a dependent variable and acne as a covariate among female medical students. In addition, chi-squared test and correlation analysis were performed. *p* values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Using the GAGS, it was found that 3 students (2.1%) had no acne, 104 students (72.2%) had mild acne, 33 students (22.9%) had moderate acne, and 4 students (2.8%) had severe acne.

An increase in stress severity was strongly correlated with an increase in acne severity, which was statistically significant ($r=0.23$; $p<0.01$). Subjects with higher stress scores, determined using the PSS, had higher acne severity when examined, and acne severity was graded using the GAGS. Figure

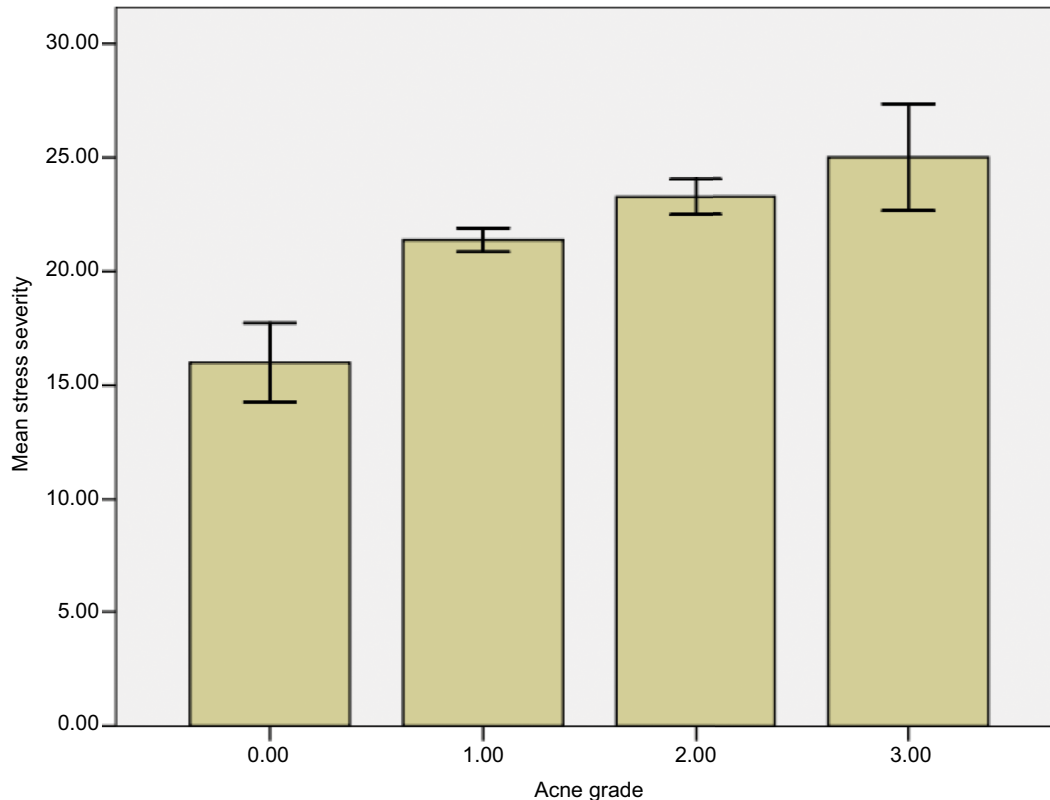


Figure 1 The relationship between stress severity and acne grade among 144 6th year female medical students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Notes: Acne grade: 0 = no acne, 1 = mild acne, 2 = moderate acne, and 3 = severe acne. Error bars: ± 1.00 standard error.

Table 1 Effects of some factors on the relationship between stress severity and acne severity among female medical students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (analysis of covariance)

| Factors | p-value |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Blood hormone changes | >0.05 |
| Topical cortisone | >0.05 |
| Excessive heat and humidity | <0.05 |
| Excessive sweating | >0.05 |
| Makeup | >0.05 |
| Cosmetic products | >0.05 |
| Oily hair products | >0.05 |
| Squeezing pimples | >0.05 |

1 shows that stress severity increased with increasing acne grade. Of the eight acne aggravators included in the questionnaire, excessive heat and humidity was the only statistically significant aggravating factor ($p<0.05\%$) as shown in Table 1.

Discussion

Acne has a high worldwide prevalence rate of 85%.^{1,2} Although there is widespread acceptance of the relationship between stress and acne flares, not many studies have been conducted to assess this relationship. There is already wide perception that stress aggravates acne. In a study performed in Australia among final year medical students at the University of Melbourne, 67% of students identified stress as an exacerbating factor.¹⁰ Also, a multicenter epidemiological study from patients who visited 17 Korean hospitals was conducted. It found that the main triggering factor was psychological stress and was reported by 82% of patients.¹¹

In our study, students with higher stress scores of perceived stress determined by using PSS had a higher acne grade, which was found using GAGS. This positive correlation was statistically significant ($p<0.01$). Our results go along with two studies done previously which explored this correlation. First, a university study of 22 patients showed that increased acne severity was significantly associated with increased stress levels ($r=0.61$, $p<0.01$).¹² In the second study in which 94 students in Singapore were enrolled in a prospective cohort study, there was a statistically significant correlation between stress levels and severity of acne ($r=0.23$, $p=0.029$).¹³

Many factors have been implicated as aggravators of acne including blood hormone changes and premenstruation,¹⁴ excessive heat and humidity,^{11,15–17} sweating,^{1,16,17} use of makeup and cosmetic products,^{11,18,19} and the use of oily hair products.^{1,20} Also, the use of topical corticosteroids^{21–23} and squeezing pimples²⁴ have been known to increase acne lesions. Excessive heat and humidity was the only significant aggravating factor in our study. It is postulated that heat and

humidity make it more favorable for *Propionibacterium acnes* to colonize the ductal hyperplasia.¹⁷

There are a number of proposed mechanisms of why stress aggravates acne. In adult women with acne, chronic stress increases the secretion of adrenal androgens and results in sebaceous hyperplasia.²⁵ Activation of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis is the main adaptive response to systemic stress. In response to emotional stress, the HPA axis activates increased levels of cortisol release. Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) is the most proximal element of the HPA axis. CRH acts as a central coordinator for neuroendocrine and behavioral responses to stress.²⁶ CRH stimulates sebaceous gland lipid production and steroidogenesis, which contributes to acne.^{27,28} Studies have also shown an increase of CRH expression in the sebaceous glands of acne-involved skin, compared to a low expression in normal skin.^{26,29} This upregulation of CRH expression in acne-involved skin may influence the inflammatory processes that lead to stress-induced acne lesions. CRH also induces cytokines IL-6 and IL-11 production in keratinocytes, contributing to inflammation, which is regarded as a key component in the pathogenesis of acne.³⁰

Peripheral nerves release the neuropeptide substance P or vasointestinal peptide in response to stress. Substance P stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of sebaceous glands and upregulates lipid synthesis in sebaceous cells.^{31,32} Also, psychological stress could delay wound healing up to 40%, which could affect the repair of acne lesions.^{33,34}

Conclusion

Stress triggers or worsens acne by multiple mechanisms. Not many studies have assessed the relationship between stress and acne flares. On the basis of this study, it is concluded that stress positively correlates with acne severity. Therapeutic approaches can be adjusted according to stress levels and behavioral intervention could be an option in some cases.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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