Supplementary material to article by F. M. N. Forton and V. de Maertelaer "Two Consecutive Standardized Skin Surface Biopsies: An Improved Sampling Method to Evaluate Demodex Density as a Diagnostic Tool for Rosacea and Demodicosis"

Table SI. Age and sex of the 1,044 included patients

	Patients, age, years		
Clinical groups	$\text{Mean}\pm\text{SEM}$	Min-Max	(%)
Healthy controls, $n = 20$	43.4±4.2	17.2-82.8	18 (90)
Other dermatoses, $n = 180$	35.8 ± 0.9	11.1-81.2	132 (73.3)
Demodex –, $n = 200$	36.5±0.9	11.1-82.8	150 (75)
PPR-suggestive ^a , <i>n</i> = 254	47.6±0.9	8.0-98.3	186 (73.2)
Demodicosis, n = 590	46.1 ± 0.6	7.4-90.5	376 (63.7)
Demodex +, $n = 844$	46.5 ± 0.5	7.4-98.3	562 (66.6)
All patients, $n = 1,044$	44.6±0.5	7.4-98.3	712 (68.2)

^aAmong the subgroup "typical PPR" (n = 215), age was 48.2 \pm 1.0 years old (range 16.2–98.3), and 158 (73.5%) were women. SEM: standard error of the mean; PPR: papulopustular rosacea.

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