

Table SII. Logistic regression analysis of the likelihood of improved quality of life (QoL) measured at the 6-month follow-up

	Improved QoL % (n) n=528	Odds ratio (95% CI) ^b n=528	p-value	Odds ratio (95% CI) ^c n=410	p-value
Sex			0.694		0.226
Men	56.9 (99/174)	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
Women	55.1 (195/354)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)		0.7 (0.5–1.2)	
Age (years)			0.564		0.570
18–29	50.4 (60/119)	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
30–39	55.8 (67/120)	1.2 (0.7–2.1)		1.20 (0.6–2.2)	
40–49	59.3 (70/118)	1.4 (0.9–2.4)		1.0 (0.5–2.0)	
>50	56.7 (97/171)	1.3 (0.8–2.1)		0.8 (0.4–1.4)	
Socioeconomic group			0.932		0.393
Unskilled	57.1 (24/42)	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
Basic	56.9 (144/253)	1.0 (0.5–1.9)		1.7 (0.7–4.4)	
Middle/high	54.0 (75/139)	0.9 (0.4–1.8)		1.1 (0.6–2.1)	
Outside labour market	54.3 (51/94)	0.9 (0.4–1.9)		0.8 (0.4–1.6)	
Allergy			0.006		0.003
Negative patch test	50.0 (139/278)	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
Positive patch test	62.0 (155/250)	1.6 (1.2–2.3)		2.2 (1.4–3.4)	
Clinical severity ^a n=410			<0.001		<0.001
Aggravated	25.5 (13/51)	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
Unchanged	46.8 (74/158)	2.6 (1.3–5.2)		2.8 (1.3–5.7)	
Improved	70.6 (142/201)	7.0 (3.5–14.2)		7.9 (3.8–16.4)	

^aClinical severity measured by the self-administered photographic guide.^bUnivariate logistic regression analyses.^cMultivariate logistic regression analyses adjusted for sex, age group, socioeconomic group, allergy and clinical severity.

CI: confidence interval.