



ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

STUDY OF THE CUTANEOUS EXPRESSION OF FAS RECEPTOR AND LIGAND IN ECZEMATOUS DERMATITIS

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Introduction: The active role of epidermal keratinocytes (KCs) in induction and maintenance of eczematous dermatitis has been rather neglected.

Objective: This study's objective was to assess expression of Fas receptor (FasR) and Fas ligand (FasL) in the skin of eczematous dermatitis patients to study T-cell mediated KC apoptosis.

Material and Methods: Thirty-five patients with eczematous dermatitis and fifteen age and sex-matched healthy controls were included. Cases group included 13 eczema, 5 atopic dermatitis (AD) and 17 contact dermatitis (CD) patients. Tissue levels of FasR and FasL were measured by quantitative real time-polymerase chain reaction.

Results: FasR and FasL were upregulated in the cases group compared to the control group ($P < 0.001$). FasR and FasL were upregulated in eczema cases compared to cases having other forms of eczematous dermatitis (CD and AD) ($P = 0.001$). On the contrary, there was downregulation of FasR and FasL in CD cases in comparison to the cases having other forms of eczematous dermatitis (eczema and AD) ($P = 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study concluded that the upregulation of FasR and FasL may be involved in the pathogenesis of eczema through induction of KCs apoptosis. This might help for the future use of anti-apoptotic therapy for prevention and treatment of eczematous dermatitis.

