



AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

ASSOCIATION OF HLA DRB1 AND DQB1 ALLELES IN SEVERITY AND PROGNOSIS OF PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS

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Background: Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV) is a chronic autoimmune blistering disorder with multifactorial aetiology including genetic, environmental, hormonal, and immunological factors. Inheritance of certain HLA class II alleles is by far the best established predisposing factor for the development of PV. Studies show that HLA DRB1 and DQB1 have predisposition for pemphigus. A study on Indian population showed that HLA-DRB 1, DQA1 and DQB1 was prevalent in PV population.

Aim: Association of HLA class II molecules with type of PV and assessment of its severity and prognosis.

Methodology: Thirty biopsy and IF proven cases were included in the study.

Demographic details and severity assessment by Pemphigus disease activity index [PDAI] at 0 month and 3rd month were noted.

Diagnosis was established by history, clinical features, histopathology and direct immunofluorescence.

5ml blood with anticoagulant for HLA-DRB1 and DQB1 locus assessment was taken. PCR was carried out.

Results: The mean age of the patients (19 females, 11 males) is 47.10 ± 15.65 . HLA-DRB1*14 and HLA-DQB1*05 was seen in 29 patients, which was most common. DRB1*15 was present in 4 cases and DQB1*06 in 18 cases. HLA-DQB1*03 was associated with significantly higher pemphigus disease area index scores. Around 6 rare alleles were seen the study out of which 4 had severe disease.

Conclusion: There was a significant association between HLA-DRB1*14 and HLA-DQB1*05 and pemphigus vulgaris in our patients. A negative association was seen with DRB1*15.

