



AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

CUTANEOUS BACTERIAL MICROBIOTA IN PEMPHIGUS

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Introduction: different forms of pemphigus have high risk of cutaneous bacterial infection which may be crucial for further development and prognosis of the disease.

The objective: was to examine bacterial microbiota in pemphigus.

Materials and Methods: 14 women aged 57.5±0.5 suffered from pemphigus associated with bacterial infection. 13 patients suffered from pemphigus vulgaris, 1 – from pemphigus vegetans. The bacteriological examination was performed in different lesions.

Results: the oral mucosal lesions were contaminated by *Enterococcus hirae* in one patient. The breast lesions were contaminated by *St. aureus* in 2 patients, *St. co* and *E. faecalis* in 1 patient. The abdomen lesions were contaminated by *St. aureus* in 1 patient, *E. faecalis* in 1 patient. The groin skin was contaminated by *St. co* in 1 patient, *E. coli* in 1 patient, *E. faecalis* in 1 patient, *St. co* and *E. faecalis* in 2 patients (including patient with pemphigus vegetans). The hip skin was contaminated by *St. aureus*, *E. faecalis*, *E. coli*, *E. aerogenes*.

Conclusion: bacterial microbiota in pemphigus is rather diverse, previously conditionally pathogenic which may transfer to pathogenic in autoimmune disease.

