



AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

MUCOUS MEMBRANE PEMPHIGOID: A CASE SERIES FROM A SINGLE INSTITUTIONAL CENTRE.

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Background: Mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) is a blistering autoimmune disorder affecting the mucosae with or without skin involvement, characterized by the presence of autoantibodies to components of the basement membrane zone, including the bullous pemphigoid antigen BP180 and $\alpha 6 \beta 4$ integrin. Current literature has shown that a minority of patients presents circulating antibodies to laminin-332 and this population seems to be associated with a relative high risk of malignancy.

Observation: In a period between 2001 and 2016, in our University Dermatology Division 22 patients affected by MMP were diagnosed, treated and followed up. Four patients (18%) developed an associated malignancy. These patients were two men and two women, with a mean age of 69.7 (range 48-83 years). The associated malignancies included a breast cancer, a pancreatic adenocarcinoma, a metastatic laryngeal carcinoma and a hepatic carcinoma. All resulted negative for BP180 or laminin-332 autoantibodies.

Key message: MMP patients have a relatively high possibility to develop a solid cancer, but the autoantibodies detection is not mandatory, but probably correlated to disease severity.

