



AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

## PEMPHIGUS OF THE SCALP: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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**Introduction:** Pemphigus is an autoimmune bullous dermatosis. Its location in the scalp seems frequent. The purpose of our work is to determine the epidemio-clinical profile of pemphigus of the scalp to analyze the interest of dermoscopy, the evolutionary, and therapeutic data

**Materials and methods:** This is a two-year, prospective, uni-centric study from October 2015 to October 2017, in the Dermatology Department of Avicenne Rabat University Hospital.

**Results:** The severity of the disease level was evaluated by the Ikeda score. The severity of scalp involvement was assessed by the scalp PDAI score. 20 patients were included. The average age was 47 years with a male predominance. It was a superficial pemphigus in 60% of cases. 30% of patients had early scalp involvement, which remains isolated in 50% of cases for a period of 1 to 6 months. Alopecia was seen in every two cases. Extravasations and yellow haemorrhagic crusts were the most common dermoscopic manifestations. In more than 80% of the patients, the cicatrization of the scalp was earlier compared to the rest of the tegument with a total hair regrowth after 3 months. Local complications at the scalp level were essentially bacterial superinfections. Scarred alopecia was present in only one patient.

**Discussion:** Our study is the first in the Maghreb to describe its clinical, dermoscopic, therapeutic and evolutionary characteristics. Scalp involvement can be inaugural or appear during the evolution. In dermoscopy, variable aspects have been described allowing a presumptive diagnosis of pemphigus which must be confirmed by histopathological and immunofluorescence (IF) examinations. The isolated hair direct IF is a new method in the diagnosis of pemphigus with or without scalp involvement. The principle of treatment is the same as that of pemphigus without scalp involvement. As in the rest of the studies on pemphigus, infectious complications remain the most frequent

**Conclusion:** Scalp involvement is common during pemphigus. Our study shows the interest of dermoscopy in the presumptive diagnosis. Further studies are needed to confirm our results

