AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

SALIVARY AND SERUM IGG AND IGA ANTI DESMOGLEIN ANTIBODY (ANTI DSG ABS) LEVEL ESTIMATION IN PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS PATIENTS.

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Introduction: Pemphigus vulgaris is a disease of multifactorial etiology. Enzyme linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA) is used for the diagnosis and monitoring of Pemphigus patients.

Objective: Efficacy of salivary and serum anti Dsg 1 & 3 IgG, IgA abs as a diagnostic tool and measure of severity in Pemphigus vulgaris.

Material and Methods: Based on the clinical, histopathological and direct immunofluorescence confirmation, thirty Pemphigus vulgaris patients were included in the study. Pemphigus Disease Area severity Index (PDAI) of all the patients was recorded. IgG and IgA Desmoglien 1& 3 ELISA were performed from serum and salivary samples during active disease and after remission/3 months of treatment whichever was earlier.

Results: Twenty five (83.3%) patients had mucocutaneous type, 3 had mucosal dominance and 2 had cutaneous dominance. Serum anti Dsg1 and anti Dsg3 were positive in 29 and 30 patients respectively. Salivary anti Dsg 1 and anti Dsg3 were positive in 23 and 11 patients respectively. There was significant correlation between the serum anti Dsg IgG values and PDAI (p=0.000). Salivary anti Dsg IgA were positive in 23 (76.6%) compared to anti Dsg IgG in 5 (16.6%). Salivary anti Dsg 1 & 3 IgA levels did not show significant correlation with total PDAI score. However salivary Dsg IgA levels correlated well with mucosal severity (p=0.001).

Conclusion: Salivary anti Dsg IgA level estimation by ELISA is probably a good non-invasive method for assessing the severity of both cutaneous and mucosal Pemphigus Vulgaris.