



AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

## SEVERITY SCORE IN PEMPHIGUS: A CROSS PROSPECTIVE MOROCCAN STUDY

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Introduction: Pemphigus is a group of intraepidermal bullous dermatoses associated with high morbidity and mortality. More than 116 prognostic scores exist to evaluate its severity.

Objective: To evaluate severity score in pemphigus patients in Moroccan population.

Materials and method: We did a prospective study in dermatology department of university hospital of Fez, involving patients with histologically confirmed pemphigus. IKEDA Japanese severity score was used, since it has already proved its effectiveness in the estimation of severity score in pemphigus patients in a multicentric Moroccan study that was published. . Data were entered on Excel and analyzed by using the statistical software package SPSS 17.0.

Results: 150 patients were seen, including 93 women and 57 men, with an average age of 50 years. The mean admission severity score was of 7.2, thus severe, while it was minimal at 6 months with an average of 1.5. The variation in severity score at 6 months of diagnosis was 1.3 for superficial pemphigus and 1.6 for pemphigus vulgaris. At 6 months, 4 patients died, whom initial score was highly severe (10.5), while it was moderate to severe (7) among the remaining 146 patients. There was no correlation between the severity score and cumulative doses of corticosteroids at 6 months, nor with the sex, nor their socio-economic level. However, this severity score was correlated with the presence of mucosal involvement, especially oral one.

Conclusion: In our series, IKEDA score was a reliable severity score for monitoring treatment progression in patients with pemphigus. Careful analysis of the initial admission severity scores should condition the therapeutic choice and prognosis.

