GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

STRATIFICATION OF THE PREDICTORS OF INFLIXIMAB INEFFICIENCY.

Natalia Manturova [1] - Larisa Kruglova [2] - Anna Stenko [2] - Evgeniya Ikonnikova [2]

Institute Of Plastic Surgery And Cosmetology, Plastic Surgery, Moscow, Russian Federation [1] - Central State Medical Academy Of Administration Of The President Of The Russian Federation, Dermatovenerology And Cosmetology, Moscow [2]

Introduction: In recent years in the treatment of psoriasis more and more widely and successfully used biological therapy. Determining the predictors of its ineffectiveness seems relevant for a more differentiated approach to the therapy of patients with psoriasis.

Materials and methods: In order to study the predictors of inefficiency of the preparation of the TNF-α blocker in patients with severe psoriasis (PASI> 20) were monitored 27 patients, including 19 women and 8 men aged 38 to 57 years with a diagnosis of psoriasis, severe course, treated with infliximab.
All patients were assigned to group A. Control group B included 10 patients with psoriasis who were not receiving systemic therapy. All patients underwent a genetic analysis of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α gene polymorphism.

Results. In patients with psoriasis were noted mean (8 patients) and high (19 patients) cipher values of alleles of the IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α genes, while the alleles of the studied genes in the control group showed low values. In 8 patients with insufficient effect (less PASI 50) of infliximab treatment was significantly lower than in patients with a good response to a biological agent. In this category of patients in the biochemical and immunological analysis of blood there was an increase in level of the C-reactive protein, a relative decrease in IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α and a decreased level of albumin compared with the respondents for TNF-α.

Conclusion. Thus, according to the results of the study identified a set of genetic predictors that are capable to influence susceptibility to biological therapy with TNF-blockers-α, the following factors were associated with low performance: female sex, high levels of C-reactive protein, low albumin, low (relative to patients with psoriasis) IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α.