



MEDICAL THERAPIES AND PHARMACOLOGY

## CLINICAL EFFICACY OF ANTIBIOTIC MONO-THERAPY IN HS

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**Background:** Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) pathophysiology is very complex; the role of bacteria in the development of HS is controversial. Nevertheless, antibiotic therapy is one of the cornerstones in HS treatment, as indicated by European guidelines. Indeed, Clindamycin (CL)-Rifampicin (RF) combination is recommended in moderate to severe HS. Nowadays, given the global concern about efficacy and resistance development of rifampicin, studies aimed at RF-sparing strategy are necessary.

**Objective:** The objective of the study was to evaluate retrospectively the efficacy of oral clindamycin in patients with HS in our centre.

**Materials and Methods:** We assessed the efficacy of 300 mg b.i.d. oral dose of clindamycin comparing the main HS severity scores before and after 12 weeks of treatment. We also evaluated the change in Visual Analogue Scale for Pain (VAS Pain).

**Results:** In the period January 2017 - May 2018, 31 patients were treated. The efficacy of clindamycin was demonstrated by the significant reduction ( $p < 0.01$ ) of Sartorius score modified by J.E. Revuz, Hidradenitis Suppurativa Physician Global Assessment (HS-PGA) and International Hidradenitis Suppurativa Severity Score System (IHS4) at the end of 12 weeks of treatment.

**Conclusions:** The use of clindamycin alone could be an alternative to rifampicin-clindamycin combination; sparing rifampicin, an essential molecule not only for tuberculosis therapy.

