



MUCOSAL DISEASES (ORAL, ANOGENITAL), EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

NONVENEREAL GENITAL DERMATOSES IN THE PATIENTS AFFECTED BY CHRONIC HEPATITIS C: EXPERIENCE OF A RESIDENCY PROGRAM AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, IN TBILISI, GEORGIA

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Introduction: Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by HCV that mainly affects the liver, but sometimes it has extrahepatic manifestations, such as skin. As the virus may be responsible for mental distress in patients developing genital lesions additionally raises concern for cases as well as may cause diagnostic and treatment dilemmas to the physicians.

Objective: The aim was to determine clinical and epidemiological pattern of nonvenereal dermatoses of male and female external genitalia in the patients with chronic Hepatitis C.

Materials and Methods: This was a descriptive study of 19 adult both male and female patients with nonvenereal genital dermatoses and chronic Hepatitis C infection at the Department of Dermatology and Venereology of Tbilisi State Medical University, between 01/2017 and 05/2018.

Results: The study included 16 male and 3 female patients with Hepatitis C and genital lesions. Overall number of 6 nonvenereal genital dermatoses were listed. There was no considerable difference in the prevalence of any disease, except from just two lesions were seen in women, lichen planus and tinea infections (66.66% and 33.33%, respectively). The most common nonvenereal genital dermatoses in men were scabies and lichen planus 25% for both. Other dermatoses included tinea infections-18.75%, psoriasis-12.5%, plasma cell balanitis-12.5% and granuloma annulare-6.25%.

Conclusions: Interestingly, all our patients developed lesions after starting treatment with interferon and ribavirin for HCV. The most significant note revealed to be the patient who developed psoriasis right after successfully finishing the treatment for Hepatitis C. Persistence of these dermatoses was not radically different from the patients with no HCV.

