ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

INSIGHT INTO LICHEN PLANUS: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CLINICAL, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE AND TREATMENT RESPONSE OF 1872 PATIENTS OVER 22 YEARS FROM NORTH INDIA – A SINGLE CENTRE EXPERIENCE.

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Introduction: The prevalence of lichen planus (LP) amongst children is reported to be lower than in adults, but data based on large cohorts is lacking.

Objective: To analyse the major differences between the presentation of LP in children and adults presenting to a tertiary care setup in North India.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective analysis of records of LP patients at a tertiary care centre in Northern India, registered from January 1996 to May 2018. The major differences between paediatric (disease onset before 18 years age) and adults with respect to demographic, clinical, histological profile and response to treatment was assessed. Statistics included: chi-square test, independent sample T test (SPSS v. 17).

Results: Records of a total of 1872 patients were analysed; 519 had paediatric onset (mean age:12.97±4.63 years) and 1353 adult onset (mean age: 38.56 ± 13.76 years). Female:male ratio for adults was 1.27:1 and for children 1:1. The disease duration was comparable(1.5 years). Classical LP was commoner in paediatric subset (n=375;72.67%) than adults (n=837;62.28%, p=0.000). Nevoid, linear, blaschkoid and dermatomal patterns were three times commoner in children (n=10;1.99%) versus adults (n=9;0.68%; P = 0.033). Prevalence of oral and genital LP was lower in children; hair and nail disease being comparable. Eruptive LP was commoner in children (37;7.14% versus 38;2.81%; p=0.000). The commonest treatment modality was topical steroids prescribed to 1156(89.2%) adults; 453(90.6%) children. Prescription of systemic steroids in 75(5.79%) adults, 43(8.6%) children; and dapsone in 272(20.99%) adults, 103(20.6%) children was comparable. Treatment response (for patients who followed up) was comparable [improvement in











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513(72.35%) in adults vs 216(76.87%) in children].

Conclusions: Paediatric onset LP formed a large cohort of our study and the largest series reported so far in English Literature. It differed from adult onset in aspects like sex ratio, distribution of lesions, type of cutaneous disease and mucosal involvement.



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