



PSORIASIS

CUTANEOUS DYSBIOSIS: ROLE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic, immune-mediated inflammatory disorder. Recent investigations have shown that cutaneous microbiome alterations could have a determinant role in the pathogenesis of this disease. Staphylococcus aureus is a widely distributed pathogen, which could be associated to psoriasis exacerbations through a pathogenic mechanism that would include the activations of Th1 and Th17 cells.

Objective: The main objective was determinate if exist a difference in the S. aureus nasal carriage in patient with psoriasis against a control group.

Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out from January to December 2017, which included 50 patients with psoriasis and a control group (patient without psoriasis).

A nasal swab was taken of each participant; S. aureus strains were identifying using conventional microbiological technics. Antibiotic resistance profiles were carried out on the isolated strains. Relevant data were obtained from participants by filling a questionnaire. The data processing, statistical and multivariate analyses were performed in R.

Results: The results shown that exist a significant difference in nasal carriage between psoriasis patient and control group ($p=0.024$). The odd ratio calculated was 3.12. The multivariate analysis shown a correlation between the presence of SAMS and male individuals, in both groups; in addition, a negative carriage is related to older women. Most variables analyzed are influencing the distribution of the points in MCA plots with the exception of age in the patients with psoriasis group.

Conclusion: The screening of nasal carriage of S. aureus in patient with psoriasis revealed that these patients have higher carriage than the control group ($p < 0.05$). It is not easy to determine if this greater carriage of S. aureus is the cause or consequence of psoriasis, so further research is required.

