PSORIASIS

"DIFFICULT-TO-TREAT" PSORIASIS: MORE THAN JUST A SKIN DISEASE - A COMPLEX CLINICAL CASE.

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Background: Management of psoriasis presents with multiple difficulties, which depend not only on the severity of the disease, but also on clinical and "real life" circumstances.
These circumstances encompass comorbidities, psychological distress as well as poor therapy compliance, which may lead to "difficult-to-treat" psoriasis.

Observation: We present the case of an Egyptian patient suffering from a severe form of psoriasis (PASI 25) and vitiligo for the past 20 years. Importantly, psoriasis impaired not only the patient's employability work skills, but also his social life, particularly in the context of his immigration background. The most relevant combordities included hypertension, diabetes, HBV-ab+ and fatty liver disease, which influenced the choice of and the response to systemic psoriatic therapies. The patient had performed topical therapies, retinoids and PUVA with scarce results and frequent recurrences. For these reasons he was eligible for biologic drugs. Before treatment, he underwent comprehensive laboratory investigations, including Mantoux test, HIV, HBV-DNA, HCV screening and chest X-ray The clinical history was aggravated by Mantoux-test positivity, requiring treatment with isoniazid. Unfortunately, the patient's intolerance to the drug (as evidenced by an increase in liver enzymes) lead to its replacement with rifampicin. Therefore, after having overcome all clinical and therapeutic obstacles, the patient needed an effective therapy to obtain a rapid clinical improvement. Secukinumab (a biological anti-IL17A drug) was administered, achieving a complete remission of psoriasis and good control of the comorbidities.

Key message: This case exemplifies how the "difficult-to-treat" psoriasis is arduous task to manage not just from a dermatological perspective, but also from the internal medicine and psychological one. However, the tailoring of biological therapy can, at least partially, solve the problem. Poster partially presented at SIDEMAST Verona 2018.