PSORIASIS

DYSLIPIDAEMIA, ANTIOXIDANTS AND OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS – IS THEIR UNFAVORABLE PROFILE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PSORIASIS?

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Introduction. Psoriasis is consider as a risk factor of developing atherosclerosis and contributes to myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, brain stroke. The immunopathogenesis of psoriatic lesions and atherosclerotic plaques is similar.

Objective: Estimation of the prevalence of selected risk factors of atherosclerosis: elevated lipid parameters (total cholesterol, LDL – low density lipoprotein, TG - triglycerides, lp(a) – lipoprotein (a)), apolipoprotein AI, B, (apoAI, apoB), antioxidants (paraoxonase-1 -PON-1 and α-tocopherole), uric acid and homocysteine in psoriatic patients compared with healthy subjects.

Matherials and methods: The investigated group consisted of 66 patients with psoriasis vulgaris, the control group comprised 30 persons. Both groups were comparable regarding their age, sex and BMI as well as abdominal circumference.

Results: Significantly higher concentration of lp(a), apoAI, apoB, uric acid, homocysteine and lower concentrations of PON-1 and α-tocopherole was found in patients with psoriasis compared with healthy individuals . However, no significant differences in concentration of total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and TG were found between the investigated groups. The average abdominal circumference correlated positively with TG and uric acid concentration and negatively with HDL level. However, the concentration of studied parameters did not differ among patients with correct and elevated BMI. There were no differences between the groups of patients with severe and moderate psoriasis, and those with mild disease.

Conclusions: Psoriasis favour atherosclerosis development by an increase in the concentration of proatherogenic factors and by reducing the protective factors concentration against the development of atherosclerosis. The adverse profile of these factors was related to the disease itself and the accompanying chronic inflammation whereas the increase

concentration of uric acid, TAG and decrease level of HDL was associated with increase in abdominal circumference.