PSORIASIS

GLYCYRRHIZINIC ACID AS A NEW DRUG IN THE COMPLEX THERAPY OF PSORIASIS

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Introduction: In recent years, the problem of idiopathic pathologies of biochemical parameters of liver function in patients with psoriasis attracts more and more attention of researchers. In psoriasis, liver pathology may develop as primary disease, as well as, against the background of systemic therapy of the primary disease.

Objective: In view of the foregoing, combined therapy of psoriasis requires the usage of hepatoprotectors, the therapeutic targets of which are the links of the pathogenesis of both psoriasis and liver diseases.

Results: We analyzed a list of small molecules that reliably regulate processes in liver diseases and can suppress the production of major pro-inflammatory cytokines and inhibit the cellular processes involved in the development of psoriasis. The most interesting to us appeared Glycyrrhizinic acid.
Under our supervision, there were 39 patients diagnosed with generalized psoriasis. The average age of the patients was 43.55 ± 11.91 years; duration of the disease - 14.47 ± 6.5 years, gender distribution - 7 women and 32 men. Among the comorbid hepatobiliary pathologies, hepatitis C (4 patients), fatty hepatosis and chronic cholecystitis (3 patients) prevailed.
All patients received complex therapy, which included Glycyrrhizinic acid. Against the background of using of complex therapy with Glycyrrhizinic acid patients experienced an intensive regression of the rashes. The positive dynamics of the PASI index also confirms the effectiveness of complex therapy. Analysis of the expression profiles of the RNA genes MMP-1, MMP-9, IL-17, IL-6 and S100A7 showed a significant decrease in the expression of all genes in the affected skin after the therapy.

Conclusions: The use of Glycyrrhizinic acid in the complex therapy of psoriasis demonstrated high efficiency in relation to cutaneous manifestations of the pathology,

prolongation of the period between exacerbations and the dynamics of biochemical markers of liver pathology.