



PSORIASIS

IMPORTANCE OF CD123-MARKER IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND THE COURSE OF PSORIASIS

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Introduction: Psoriasis is the most frequent and socially significant disease in dermatological practice. Plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) play an important role in its development, the marker of which is CD123.

Objective: to study the number of CD123+-DCs in skin of patients with psoriasis and healthy individuals.

Materials and Methods: An indirect immunohistochemical study (antibodies to pDCs - CD123) of the affected skin areas of 13 psoriasis patients aged from 22 to 70 years (mean age 39 ± 14.9 years) was carried out. The control group consisted of 11 healthy individuals (mean age 42 ± 10.2 years). The absolute number of CD123 + cells was counted with x200 magnification. Values are presented as (Me (Q1-Q3)). Differences with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Results: CD123+-DCs were not observed in skin of healthy individuals, while in patients with psoriasis this indicator was 4.9 [2-8] ($p < 0.05$). The expression of CD123+-DC in skin of patients with severe psoriasis 5.4 [2.3-9.8] was not statistically significantly different from patients with moderate severity 5.2 [1.8-8.6] ($p = 0.81$). An increased level of expression of CD123+ cells in patients with a continuous course of the disease 5.4 [4.7-6.6] compared with the intermittent course 2.2 [0.9-5.8] was revealed, but without a statistical significance ($p = 0.28$).

Conclusions: The role of pDCs in the pathogenesis of psoriasis to date is not fully defined. However, it is believed that they initiate the development of an immune-mediated reaction, leading to the appearance of psoriatic lesions. An increased expression of this marker in patients with psoriasis has been established, indicating the important role of these cells in the pathogenesis of the disease. Revealed increased expression of CD123 + cells in patients with a continuous course of the disease allows us to consider this indicator as a





prognostic marker.

