



PSORIASIS

INTERLEUKIN- 17 AS A MARKER OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN PSORIASIS VULGARIS

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease with systemic comorbidities as metabolic syndrome. Interleukin- 17(IL-17) has been identified as a central player in psoriasis associated inflammation.

Objective: To investigate serum IL-17 levels in relation to metabolic disturbances in psoriasis.

Materials and methods: Serum IL-17 levels were measured in 55 patients with psoriasis (26 having metabolic syndrome) and 50 healthy volunteers using the ELIZA method.

Results: Serum IL-17 levels were higher in psoriasis patients than controls ($P=0.03$), and in psoriatic patients with metabolic syndrome than psoriatic patients without metabolic syndrome ($P=0.043$). Serum IL-17 level was particularly increased in the presence of dyslipidemia and obesity ($P=0.001$ and 0.041 respectively).

Conclusion: Proinflammatory IL-17 in patients with psoriasis seems to be enhanced in the presence of metabolic syndrome particularly related to obesity and dyslipidemia.

