



PSORIASIS

IS THERE ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTITNF- α INDUCED PARADOXICAL PSORIASIFORM REACTIONS AND PSORIASIS?

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a very frequent disease, in which a lot has been discovered in the past few years, but still its exact pathophysiologic mechanism is yet not fully elucidated. Its inflammatory nature involves mainly TNF α , IL-17, IL12/23 among others. Anti TNF inhibitors have been used for many years to treat not only psoriasis but also different inflammatory diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, uveitis, inflammatory bowel disease). Interestingly these drugs have been reported, not only to treat psoriasis successfully, but also to trigger psoriasiform reactions in some patients, hence its name “paradoxical psoriasis”. The mechanism by which this phenomenon occurs is not well established but one of the hypotheses argues that blocking the TNF pathway, might enhance other molecular pathways (interferon α).

Objective: To compare different characteristics of paradoxical versus primary psoriasis in our population and compare it with the literature.

Materials and methods: We compared 10 patients with paradoxical psoriasis/psoriasiform reaction due to anti TNF with 103 randomly selected patients from our psoriasis database. We analyzed several variables such as age, sex, comorbidities, age at the onset, clinical type, joint involvement and past treatments.

Results: The delay in diagnosis was $4,1 \pm 5,6$ vs 0 years between the psoriasis and the paradoxical group respectively ($p < 0,001$); family history of psoriasis 32 vs 0 in the paradoxical group ($p 0.033$), psoriasis vulgaris was most frequent clinical variant in the psoriasis group 63 vs 3 ($p 0,020$) meanwhile the palmoplantar type was more frequent in the paradoxical group of patients 4 vs 4 ($p < 0,001$).

Conclusion: Our study concurs with what has been previously reported in the literature, being the first series of patients from Argentina to be reported.

