



PSORIASIS

TUBERCULOSIS – RELATED TYPE OF PSORIASIS – ONE HYPOTHESE WHICH NEEDS MORE PROVES

N Tsankov⁽¹⁾ - I Grozdev⁽²⁾ - J Kazandjieva⁽³⁾

Acibadem City Clinic Tokuda Hospital, Department Of Dermatology, Sofia, Bulgaria⁽¹⁾ - University Hospital Brugmann, Department Of Dermatology, Brussels, Belgium⁽²⁾ - Medical University-sofia, Department Of Dermatology, Sofia, Bulgaria⁽³⁾

Introduction: The use of antibiotics in the treatment of psoriasis may serve as an indirect clue of the association of psoriasis with an infection. Different combinations and regimens including Penicillin, Erythromycin, Rifampicin (Rp) and Azithromycin have been reported to improve psoriasis.

Objective: We are the first who started to treat different clinical forms of psoriasis using Rp as a sole peroral treatment.

Materials and Methods: Over 100 patients (published already in the literature) with different clinical forms of psoriasis were treated with Rp.

Results: We suggested initially that the therapeutic efficacy of Rp in eruptive guttate psoriasis was rather due to its immunomodulatory than to its antimicrobial effect. After that, analyzing the very good results in patients with psoriasis and concomitant tuberculosis we supposed that the therapeutic action of Rp in these clinical types is linked to its action against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Conclusion: Bearing in mind the initial idea in the literature that :

- 1) Psoriasis is an inflammatory disease which is caused by activation of the complement in an alternative way by yeasts, Gram negative microorganisms and streptococci
- 2) The up-to-date existing data (high percent of latent tuberculosis in the psoriatics and in general population) in the era of biological drugs

We suggest a type of psoriasis which is clinically variable and associated with tuberculosis infection. This clinical type could be successfully treated with Rp in the light of current perspective of identifying separate entities within the multifaceted spectrum of psoriasis

