ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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WOUND HEALING

A PRATICAL APPROACH TO CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM: A RESTROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 52 PATIENTS.

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Introduction: Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a rare neutrophilic dermatosis involving the skin and other organs.

Objective: The aim of the study was to analyse the clinical features, systemic associations and the therapeutic outcomes in patients with PG and to suggest a local treatment algorithm based on the TIME concept.

Material and methods : We enrolled 52 patients, aged from 23 to 90 years. The clinical and histopathological features of PG, the duration and the evolution of the lesions were evaluated.

A 3D imaging system were used to provide the precise measurement of size until complete healing.

Systemic therapies, local treatments and standard wound treatments, such as wound dressings, bandage compression, skin grafts were reported.

Results: We observed the ulcerative PG in 43 patients, the pustular form in 5 patients, the vegetant PG in 1 case, the bullous type in 1 case and the peristomal type in 2 cases. The lower leg was the most commonly affected area reported in 90.4% of cases. The duration of the lesions at time of first evaluation ranges from 1 week to 1 year. Pathergy was reported in 15.3% of cases. The first line treatment was the use of oral glucocorticosteroids (GCS). We observed complete healing after 3 weeks of GCS in the 17.3% of cases. In 25% of all cases we obtained a complete healing with long term low doses (<0,5mg/kg) GCS in range of 2-6 months.

We used second line treatments in 57.6% patients. Regarding local treatment we suggest a different therapeutic algorithm in inflammatory phase and in non-inflammatory healing phase to provide healing and to increase the patient quality of life.

Conclusions: An association of local, systemical treatment and a correct wound management can be associated with a better clinical results also in the refractory PG.





