Psoriasis and metabolic disease in the region of Tlemcen: case-control study

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Introduction: Psoriasis is 3 to 5 percent. 100 of the population according to the literature.
Many studies suggest that psoriasis is frequently associated with metabolic syndrome.
It is a case–control study in a hospital-centric mono spanning a period of 4 years from October 2008 October 2012.

Objectives: This is a case–control study in a hospital on a series of 368 psoriatic patients and 736 controls consecutively admitted to the dermatology department of the hospital of Tlemcen region.

Materials and Methods: Epidemiological study (clinical and evolutionary): Age of onset, disease duration, mode changing, assess the clinical severity of the disease. Of the 1104 patients who participated in the study, we found 591 cases of male or a percentage of 53.5% and 513 female 46.5%. Sex ratio in the study population was M/F is 1.13.

Results: The average age of our sample was 48.81 ± 15.7 years, 95% CI (46.46 to 48.82). For psoriasis it was 51.14 years ± 14.31. For smoking prevalence was twice as high among psoriatic 32.9% (121/358) vs. 16.4% (121/736) in the control group, the difference was highly significant with an OR = 2.49, CI 95% (1.85 to 3.33) and p < 0.000.
In the study population, sexual inactivity is a major risk factor as its prevalence was approximately 38.95% or 430/1104, with a significant difference between psoriasis and controls (23% against 14.8% psoriatic for the other group. OR 95% CI was 1.62 and p = 0.003).

ATIII definition, considered all diabetic individuals whose fasting glucose is ≥ 1.10 g/l.
The prevalence of diabetes was significantly increased in psoriasis than controls (p < 0.000). Prevalence in the total sample of the study was 23.8%, among them 101/358 or 27.5% with psoriasis and 161/736 witnesses representing a rate of 21.9%.
 Dyslipidemia was diagnosed in 71 cases 19.3% compared to controls in which 14.6% was found no significant difference between the 02 groups (P NS with an OR of 0.97).
The rate of metabolic syndrome in all cases was 294/1104 = 26.6%.
We found a higher frequency in cases (126/358 = 34.8%) than in controls (168/736 = 22.8%) with an OR of 1.76 odds ratio 95% CI (1.33 to 2.31) and a highly significant p < 0.000.

Hypertension: In psoriatic rate was 14.9% or 55/358 witnesses whose top we found 7.6% (56/736) with an OR of 2.13, 95% CI (1.43 to 3.16), the difference is very significant with a p < 0.000.
Comparing the 02 groups, obesity was present with a higher prevalence increased 26.2% (99/358) of cases against 17.2% (129/736). Difference was highly statistically significant difference between the groups; p < 0.000.

Conclusion: This first comparative study and descriptive in Algeria.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

Psoriatic patients prone to h. Pylori infection?
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Introduction: Psoriasis (Ps) is a chronic, autoimmune, inflammatory skin disease. Recently, H. pylori infection was reported to be associated with moderate to severe Ps.

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of H. pylori seropositivity in patients with psoriasis compared to normal controls.

Materials and Methods: Patients with plaque-type psoriasis, but no gastrointestinal symptoms and non-psoriatic controls, age >18 years were tested by ELISA for serum anti-H. pylori antibodies. Age, sex, BMI, ethnicity, socioeconomic status at childhood, duration and treatments for Ps, comorbid diseases and current medications were recorded. Patients were divided into two groups: those on topical treatment (mild psoriasis) and those on systemic treatment including phototherapy (moderate to severe psoriasis).

Results: 23/29 (79%) patients with moderate to severe Ps presented with a significantly higher prevalence of seropositivity to H. pylori (p = 0.02), when compared with 26/53 (49%) patients with mild psoriasis and 27/51 (53%) controls. In the multivariate analysis, H. pylori infection was found

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