

According to the localisation, of the total number 31 positive for fungal, 90% had onychomycosis of the feet, 5% and hands and onychomycosis of both hands and feet was present in 5%.

In all psoriatic patients with concomitant onychomycosis, a high index NAPS1 by Rich et al. for fingernails and toenails was obtained 42.

Conclusion: Based on our findings and other reports, it is important to consider coexistent fungal infection in psoriatic nails and treat if clinically appropriate, considering the fact that both have negative synergistic effect on the nail architecture. However, it seems that the therapy must be prescribed with caution as some systemic antifungal agents such as terbinafine may exacerbate psoriasis.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

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Characteristics of patients with psoriasis seen at the dermatology clinic of a tertiary hospital in Nigeria: a 4 year review 2008–2012

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a disease that is influenced by genetic and immune mediated components. The pathogenesis of this disease is poorly understood. The incidence of the disease also varies dramatically worldwide with the condition being less common in the tropics and in dark skinned persons. The prevalence in African Americans is 1.3% compared to 2.5% in whites. There are few studies that have documented the epidemiological characteristics of psoriasis in a tropical population.

Objectives:

The objectives of the study are: 1. To document the incidence of psoriasis among patients visiting a dermatology clinic in Nigeria.

2. To compare the epidemiological characteristics of patients seen with those obtained in other parts of the world highlighting similarities and differences observed.

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out in the Dermatology Clinic of National Hospital Abuja, a tertiary hospital in Abuja the Capital City of Nigeria.

The study was carried out as a retrospective study reviewing case records of all patients with psoriasis seen within the study period December 2008 to December 2012. The diagnosis had been made by clinical examination with histological backup.

The data obtained was analysed accordingly and documented.

Results: A total number of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty (1850) new patients were seen in the dermatology clinic of National Hospital within the study period out of which 39 were diagnosed to have psoriasis giving an incidence of 2.1%.

There were 23 Males and 16 females with a Male: Female ratio of 1.44:1.

The age range of patients seen was 8–65 years with a mean age of 37.8 years.

Four (10.2%) of the patients were diagnosed with HIV infection and had more extensive disease.

One (2.5%) patient was diagnosed diabetic.

The most common type of psoriasis seen was the plaque type seen in 35 patients (89.7%), guttate psoriasis in 1 patient (2.6%) and hand psoriasis in 3 patients (7.7%). No documented case of nail psoriasis.

Conclusion: Psoriasis is not a rare clinical condition among Africans as suggested by some earlier studies. The incidence (2.1%) obtained in this hospital based study though slightly lower than obtained in studies done among Caucasians shows that psoriasis cannot be said to be rare among Africans.

This study serves as a template and a call for larger studies on psoriasis among Africans to further document the features of this condition in African population thereby adding to the body of scientific knowledge.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

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The prevalence and epidemiological characteristics of psoriasis morbidity in Lviv region, Ukraine

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Introduction: Psoriasis - one of the most common skin diseases, according to some authors it suffers from 2 to 10% of the population (around 200 million people), and among patients undergoing inpatient treatment - 6.5–22%. Issues on causes of increase in dermatosis prevalence, increased number of cases of atypical psoriasis course, examination of patients with complicated and torpid forms have been recently discussed in literature despite successes of clinical dermatology in the area of psoriasis diagnosis and treatment.

Objectives: In this context, it seems interesting to study the prevalence and epidemiological characteristics of psoriasis morbidity in Lviv region, Ukraine.

Materials and Methods: Under our supervision were patients who were hospitalized in the skin department of the Lviv regional dermatovenereologic dispensary.

Results: Over the last 5 years (2008–2012) in the skin department of the Lviv regional dermatovenereologic dispensary were treated 13 867 patients, of whom 1804 persons - patients with psoriasis (61.2% - men, 38.8% - women) that is about 13% of all dermatological patients. Among the patients were 61% of patients with plaque psoriasis, 4.9% of patients with guttate psoriasis, 2.5% of patients with pustular psoriasis, 6.4% - with psoriatic erythroderma, 25.2% - with psoriatic arthropathy. Approximate period of inpatient treatment constituted 28 days for the patients with psoriasis. 91% of examined patients suffering from vulgar psoriasis were people under the age of 60% and 9% - over 60. Among patients with psoriatic arthropathy 84% were people under 60, that is, those capable of working, and 16% patients - over 60. Having analyzed case records of patients with psoriasis, we found out that 53% of patients suffered from winter form of the disease, 9.1% and 37.9% of patients had summer and undifferentiated forms, respectively.

Conclusion: So, it would be interesting to continue analysis and investigate prevalence of psoriasis in Ukraine. Obtained data may promote elaboration of effective treatment methods and psoriasis prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

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Place of psoriasis in dermatology. Experience in the department of dermatology in Tlemcen (West-Algeria) 1981–2012

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Introduction: Establish a balance leads us to reflect on Dermatology of the sick dermatologists, meeting as the three sides of a triangle and like them inseparable.

Objectives: Algeria ICTS with climatic gradients, and geophysical variations ethnic diversity within ICTS groups or populations affect the distribution of skin diseases. The frequency of consanguinity can represent some kind of a natural laboratory for evaluating the effects of environmental and genetic factoring on the development and evolution of the pathology.

Materials and Methods: 655 000 patients were admitted to our department for 31 years over a period ranging from 1981 (date of commencement of service) in June 2012.

Results:

The overall activity of the service is dominated by four main types of disease: