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Psoriasis and metabolic disease in the region of Tlemcen: case-control studyD.B. Boumediene,^{1,*} O. Boudghene stambouli²¹University Tlemcen, Tlemcen, Algeria; ²Tlemcen Algeria, University Tlemcen, Tlemcen, Algeria

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 1.15.

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 ± 14.31 . For smoking prevalence was twice as high among psoriatic 32.9% (121/368) 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, physical inactivity is a major risk factor as its prevalence was approximately 38.95% or 430/1104, with a significant difference between psoriasis and controls (22% against 14.8% psoriatic for the other group, OR 95% CI was 1.62 and $p = 0.003$).

ATPIII definition, considered all diabetic individuals whose fasting glucose is $\geq 1, 10$ 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 101/368 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 16.4% 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 ($126/368 = 34.8\%$) 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 55/368 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 26.9% (99/368) 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.

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Epidemiology of psoriasis in Egypt ain shams university experienceM.H. El Sayed,^{1,*} M.F. Matta¹¹Dermatology, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Introduction: Psoriasis is a polygenic disease that affects 2% of the world population. The spectrum of the disease varies from a single finger nail pit up to total body skin involvement with disabling arthritis. Psoriasis is associated with several co-morbidities, thus having a moderate to large impact on QOL in 75% of patients, that is comparable to cancer and heart disease.

In Egypt psoriasis presents a health problem as in other areas of the world and careful treatment and follow up of patients should be maintained.

Objectives: Studying the epidemiology of psoriasis in Egypt, through a weekly Psoriasis clinic.

Part of the international psoriasis network.

Classification and clinical characterisation of psoriasis in Egyptian Patients. Sharing experience, to come up with a protocol of treatment for Egyptian patients.

Managing difficult and complicated cases (HCV).

Materials and Methods: Hundred psoriasis patients are included in this study, they were recruited through the psoriasis clinic at Ain Shams university hospital.

Each patient was subjected to the following: Detailed questionnaire, including clinical type of psoriasis and present and past treatment.

Photography.

BSA and PASI score.

Laboratory tests including liver function tests, renal function tests, blood sugar, lipid profile, HCV and HBV.

Biweekly follow up with photography to record the response to treatment.

Results: 100 psoriasis patients.

70 adults and 30 children.

60 males and 40 females.

20 female children and 10 males.

Preliminary results showed.

High incidence in children.

No family history except in one child.

High incidence of scalp and nail affection in adults and children.

Association of HCV.

Drugs inducing psoriasis.

Difficult and problematic cases.

Conclusion: This is a preliminary study to present our Ain Shams experience in setting up a psoriasis clinic through the psoriasis international network.

Characterisation of Egyptian patients is our main objective.

Protocol of treatment will be suggested.

Sharing our experience with countries all over the world.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared.

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Are psoriasis patients prone to h. Pylori infection?H. Shmueli,¹ N. Domniz,¹ E. Ben-Valid,¹ J. Yahav,² E. Hodak,¹ M. David^{1,*}
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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-psoriasis 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, concomitant 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* ($p = 0.022$), when compared with 26/53 (49%) patients with mild psoriasis and 27/51 (53%) controls. In the multivariate analysis, *H. pylori* infection was found