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PERSPECTIVE OF VITAMINE D SUPPLEMENTETION FOR LICHENOID DERMATOSES

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Introduction & Objectives: Psoriasis and lichen ruber planus are two most common chronic lichenoid dermatoses unknown etiology. The modern medical literature is poor off information about association between vitamin D status and lichenoid dermatoses. It is known, that the vitamin D takes part in their pathogenesis. The aim of the study was to assessment the serum level of 25 (OH) D3 in patients with psoriasis and lichen ruber planus.

Materials & methods: In the study we were examined 20 patients with psoriasis and lichen ruber planus. The control group consisted of 15 healthy persons of comparable age and sex.

Results: The serum level of 25 (OH) D3 was 18.21 ± 0.37 ng / mL in patient with psoriasis and lichen ruber planus. The serum level of 25 (OH) D3 was significantly lower at 1.7 times (p ⩽0,05) in all the patients compared with the control group.

Conclusions: The serum level of 25 (OH) D3 was significantly lower in the patients with these lichenoid dermatoses. The obtained findings confirm the literature data about the participation of vitamin D in pathogenesis of psoriasis and lichen ruber planus. Thereby, the using of vitamin D in treatment of patient with Ps and LP is pathogenically justified. The study of vitamin D status and its rational using may underlie new therapeutic strategies for the management of these diseases.