

EPIDEMIOLOGY

CHANGES IN RBCS, HEMOGLOBIN AND HEMATOCRIT LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

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Introduction: psoriasis is a chronic and recurrent inflammatory skin disorder. Activated inflammatory cells may induce oxidative and proteolytic damage to plasma constituents and red blood cells(RBCs). RBCs have a limited biosynthesis capacity and poor repair mechanisms.

Objectives: to study RBCs, hemoglobin and hematocrit levels in psoriatic patients compared to a control group patients.

Materials and Methods: the study was performed in 87 psoriatic patients, from whom 51 males and 36 females. The control group consists of 93 patients, 56 males and 37 females. The diseases of the patients in control group were chosen to not interfere with the variables that we are studying.

Results: Mean RBCs in psoriatic males is $4.29 * 106 / mm3 \pm 0.39 vs 4.97 * 106 / mm3 \pm 0.44$ in control group males. Student test t p=0.335(p>0.05)

Mean hemoglobin level in psoriatic males is 13.00 g/dl ± 1.28 vs 14.54 g/dl ± 1.2 in control group males. Student test t p= 0.001 (p<0.05)

Mean hematocrit level in psoriatic males is $39.58\% \pm 4.41$ vs $44.31\% \pm 4.26$ in control group males. Student test t p= 0.001 (p<0.05)

Mean RBCs in psoriatic females is $4.32 * 106 / mm3 \pm 0.37 vs 4.66 * 106 / mm3 \pm 0.34 in control group females. Student test t p=0.768(p>0.05)$

Mean hemoglobin level in psoriatic females 12.12 g/dl ± 1.13 vs 13.13 g/dl ± 0.78 in control group females. Student test t p=0.001(p<0.05)

Mean hematocrit level in psoriatic females is $38.3\% \pm 3.74$ vs $40.86\% \pm 2.83$ in control group females. Student test t p=0.002(p<0.05)

Conclusions: In the patients of psoriatic group were seen significantly lower levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit comparing with the patients of the control group.





