



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

EVALUATION OF CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH GRAFT- VERSUS-HOST DISEASE IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Background: Graft versus host disease (GVHD) is a multisystemic complication of bone marrow transplantation (BMT). Although any organ can be affected, the skin and mucosa are the most affected places.

Objectives: To assess the frequency and type of cutaneous manifestations associated with chronic GVHD and its correlation with mortality.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective study was carried out by reviewing medical records of patients diagnosed with chronic GVHD in the BMT service of this institution from 2005 to 2015. We analyzed data such as HLA compatibility, type and classification of dermatological manifestations, among others. Statistical analysis correlated such clinical data with patient survival and mortality.

Results: Eighty-eight patients were included in the study. Of these, 65,9% presented extensive degree of cutaneous involvement and 60,3% were classified as a overlap type. Regarding the cutaneous manifestations, the lichenoid pattern was the most frequently found, occurring in 31,8% of the patients. The overall mortality of the study was 30.6% and was lower in cases of chronic GVHD classified as extensive ($p < 0,01$), in the clinical form of the overlap type ($p < 0,01$) and in the patients with cutaneous rash type ($p < 0,001$).

Conclusion: GVHD it is classified as acute or chronic. Cutaneous manifestations of chronic GVHD can be divided into sclerodermiform and not sclerodermiform, the latter one includes lichenoid and rash forms. In this study the mean survival rate found and the higher mortality related to the extensive and overlap forms of the disease are compatible with data from the literature. Non-sclerodermiform manifestation showed a higher correlation with mortality, which had never been described in the literature before. This results presented a correlation of these cutaneous manifestations with the overlap form of the disease, which is more frequent and presents higher mortality rates.

