



Association between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration and severity of first-diagnosed bullous pemphigoid in older adults

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| Mots-clés | Bullous pemphigoid [6], older adults [7], Severity [8], Vitamin D [9] |
| Résumé en anglais | <p>Background Higher vitamin D status has been associated with symptom improvement and decreased risk of various autoimmune disorders. Our objective was to determine whether higher serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD) concentration correlated with less severe first-diagnosed bullous pemphigoid (BP) in older inpatients.</p> <p>Methods This cross-sectional study was performed from November 2012 to February 2014 among 30 consecutive older inpatients (21 women; mean \pm SD, 83 ± 7 years; all Caucasian) with a de novo diagnosis of active BP recruited in the Department of Dermatology of Angers University Hospital, France. The severity of BP was graded clinically on the basis of i) the number of bullae during the first three days of hospitalization (grade 0-4, worse), and ii) the extent of the lesions (grade 0-5, worse).</p> <p>Results Sixteen participants had ≤ 5 bullae at the time of diagnosis, 8 had 6-20 bullae, 3 had 20-50 bullae, and 3 had >50 bullae. The lesions were spread over 5 cutaneous areas in 5 participants (17%). The median 25OHD concentration was 23 [IQR, 16-42] nmol/L. Serum 25OHD concentration was inversely correlated with the bullae grade ($\rho = -0.38$, $p = 0.04$) and the lesion extension grade ($\rho = -0.50$, $p = 0.005$).</p> <p>Conclusions Higher serum 25OHD concentration correlated with less severe BP prior to initiation of treatment among our sample of older inpatients. This result suggests that vitamin D may be involved in the pathophysiology of BP and could serve as prognostic biomarker of BP.</p> |

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