

CLINICAL AND ANAMNESTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH DYSHIDROTIC LESIONS OF PALMS AND SOLES

V. V. Boyko

Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education

Abstract

Introduction. *Dyshidrotic eczema of palms and soles (DEPS) is a skin inflammation of palms and feet characterized by the development of vesicular elements with a histopathological pattern of spongiosis and the formation of intra-epidermal vesicles.*

The objective of study was to evaluate the clinical and anamnestic characteristics of patients with dyshidrotic lesions of palms and soles in comparison with the effectiveness to topical glucocorticosteroid therapy.

Materials and methods. *The clinical-anamnestic characteristics were analyzed in 82 patients with dyshidrotic lesions which, according to the results of the effectiveness of treatment after 6 weeks after it began, were divided into 2 groups: I group (43 patients) – had a positive effect on treatment and group II (39 patients) – did not receive a clinical recovery from the topical therapy.*

Results. *A number of clinical and anamnestic features were revealed: after the start of treatment in 6 weeks, complaints were persisted in 92.3% of patients in group II against 28.57% of patients in group I ($P < 0.01$); the maximum duration of the disease in group I was from 3 to 6 months; the maximum duration of the disease in patients in group II – from 1 to 5 years; 7.69% of patients in group*

II suffered from DEPS for more than 10 years; patients in group I had less relapse duration (up to 1 month – 37.21% of patients, and from 1 to 3 months – 37.21%); in group II a large proportion of patients (38.46%) had relapse for a duration from 3 to 6 months. According to clinical data: mild course of the disease was observed 3.45 times more often in patients with palmar pathology in group I, and the severe course was 2.16 times less frequently than in patients of group II ($P < 0.05$); severe course was 4.7 times more common in patients with pathology of the soles in group II ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions. *On the basis of the conducted research it is possible to assume that the evaluation of clinically-anamnestic features in patients with dyshidrotic lesions of palms and soles (the presence of a family history of atopy and eczema, the duration of the disease over a year, the duration of relapses over 3 months, the permanent course of the disease) can be taken into account in a comprehensive assessment of disease prognosis and response to treatment.*

Key words: *dyshidrotic eczema of palms and soles, clinical and anamnestic characteristics, topical glucocorticosteroid therapy.*

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5877-7697>,
panacea30@gmail.com.