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IECLPPP-Immunohistochemical Expression of Cornulin in Lesional and Perilesional Skin of Plaque Psoriasis

Amina Mohamed Ayad

Menoufia University, Egypt

Background:

Psoriasis is an immune-related disorder with dermal inflammation and epidermal hyperplasia. Cornulin (CRNN) has a significant role in keratinocyte proliferation and stimulates inflammation in psoriasis.

Aim of the Work:

This work aims to evaluate CRNN's expression values in lesional and perilesional psoriatic skin compared with the control group's skin through immunohistochemistry.

Methods:

This case-control study included 30 cases with plaque psoriasis and another 30 as controls. Patient samples were collected and immunohistochemical staining of Cornulin was conducted.

Results:

In the epidermis; there was a stepwise pattern of significant Cornulin overexpression in keratinocytes starting from controls (34.00 ± 23.65) to lesional (62.59 ± 23.93) passing through perilesional skin (36.52 ± 18.49) ($P < 0.001$). Moreover, there was also a stepwise pattern of the significance of Cornulin starting from 4 in controls (13.3% for both) to 28 lesional cases (93.3%) and 18 (60.0%) passing through 17 perilesional skin cases (56.7%) and 5 (16.7%) ($P < 0.001$ for both) for inflammatory cells and adnexa, respectively.

A significant relationship between lesional epidermal Cornulin's strong intensity and a higher H score and both hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis was found ($P = 0.008$ for both intensity and 0.028 for both H scores).

Conclusion:

Cornulin might be implicated in keratinocyte hyperproliferation and inflammation in psoriasis vulgaris and may be valuable as targeted therapy.

Biography:

Amina Ayad had graduated from Kasr AL Ainy school of medicine, Cairo university, she is a dermatologist, and she is now completing Master degree at Menoufia University.

aminaayad610@gmail.com