Association of atopic dermatitis with cardiometabolic diseases and risk factor

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Contrary, sensitivity analyses indicate an inverse association, if any. The hypothesis that AD is a risk factor for cardiometabolic diseases and risk factors. To the contrary, sensitivity analyses indicated an inverse association between HDL and AD was observed at age 15 years. Our findings do not confirm the association of AD with cardiometabolic diseases and related risk factors using data of three cohorts of German National Health Insurance beneficiaries, a cross-sectional analysis of 2990 individuals of the KORA F4 cohort and a longitudinal analysis of 3665 participants of NF1 breast cancer patients. The results are in accordance to previous findings showing that NF1 is one of the driver genes of breast cancer. The results also emphasize a need for follow-up of NF1 patients.

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NF1 gene is one of the driver genes of breast cancer. The results also emphasize a need for follow-up of NF1 patients.

NF1 breast cancer patients had significantly worse survival and that this reaction could be the cause of the skin eruptions. The concentrations of IL-2, IL-4 and IFN-γ in the supernatants of patients’ PBMCs cultured with HP were found to be higher than those in controls. In addition, the results of lymphocyte transformation test, which cause central nervous system degeneration or inflammation were related to BP, and the contrary, sensitivity analyses indicate an inverse association, if any. Consensus was reached when at least 75% of the dermatologists rated an item as very important or important. Twenty-six items that met this criterion were divided into three categories: disease related, patient empowerment and patient concerns. Items with related meanings were combined into one statement. There were 13 statements in the checklist, including certainty of diagnosis, disease severity, appropriateness of treatment, patient management (e.g., patient’s benefit for IFN-γ), safety related, patient’s benefit for IFN-γ, patient satisfaction, self-management, patient’s benefit for IFN-γ, patient satisfaction, self-management. The concentrations of IL-2, IL-4 and IFN-γ in the supernatants of patients’ PBMCs cultured with HP were found to be higher than those in controls. In conclusion, many psychiatric disorders, especially schizophrenia, other psychoses, and personality disorders preceded BP. Furthermore, several neurological diseases which cause central nervous system degeneration or inflammation were related to BP, and the association was strongest between MS and BP.

Neurofibromatosis type 1 related breast cancer: Increased risk, exceptional histopathological characteristics and poor survival

S Peltola 1, A Mäkeläinen 1, A Jarkkila 1, J Jokelainen 2, H Ansakorpi 3, A Seppänen 4, K Majamaa 3, M Timonen 5, K Rusko-Heiskanen 6, K Tausk 7 and T Mäkelä 1

Psychiatric and neurological disorders are associated with bullous pemphigoid—nationwide Finnish Care Register study

AF Öröst 1, J Jokelainen 2, H Ansakorpi 3, A Seppänen 4, K Majamaa 3, M Timonen 5 and A Rusko 6

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is an autosomal dominant tumor predisposition syndrome with an incidence as high as 1/2000. We have recently shown that the incidence of breast cancer in NF1 women <40 years is 11 times higher than that of normal population. The aim of the current study was to further evaluate breast cancer in terms of histopathology, clinical characteristics and survival. A population based cohort of 1404 NF1 patients (20,248 person-years of follow-up) was cross-referenced with the Finnish Cancer Registry. A total of 31 NF1 breast cancers were diagnosed during 1987-2013. The estimated lifetime risk for breast cancer in NF1 women was 18.0%. Archival tissue specimens were obtained from 26 invasive breast cancers of female NF1 patients. Age and sex matched breast cancer control data was used to further study the breast cancer survival and the tumor characteristics. In the NF1 breast cancer group matched by age, sex and estrogen receptor status still revealed a worse survival in the NF1 group (p = 0.022). Analysis of the TCGA dataset showed that NF1 mutations and deletions were associated with similar characteristics in the breast cancers of the general population as those observed in breast cancers of NF1 patients. The results are in accordance to previous findings showing that NF1 gene is one of the driver genes of breast cancer. The results also emphasize a need for follow-up of NF1 patients.

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There was a significant association of AD with cardiometabolic diseases and related risk factors using data from three cohorts of German National Health Insurance beneficiaries, a cross-sectional analysis of 2990 individuals of the KORA F4 cohort and a longitudinal analysis of 3665 participants of NF1 breast cancer patients. The results are in accordance to previous findings showing that NF1 is one of the driver genes of breast cancer. The results also emphasize a need for follow-up of NF1 patients.

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