Combination of breathing exercises, cold exposure, and meditation mitigate psoriasis – open label, randomized, controlled trial

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Pemphigus is a skin disease of an unknown origin. Current understanding of its pathophysiology focuses on an unaligned imbalance between the immune system and the nervous system. In this study, we investigated the potential effect of rituximab (RTX) in patients with pemphigus vulgaris (PV). Patients and Methods: We enrolled a total of 20 PV patients, of whom 10 received RTX therapy. Results: No serious adverse effects were observed. Conclusion: Our study suggests that RTX may be a promising option for the treatment of PV.

Detection of rare autoreactive T cell subsets in patients with pemphigus vulgaris by the CD154 activation assay

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CD154 (CD40L) is a ligand that mediates T cell–B cell interaction and is known to be involved in the regulation of inflammatory responses. In this study, we investigated the expression of CD154 on T cells isolated from patients with pemphigus vulgaris (PV). Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from patients with PV and healthy controls. Flow cytometry analysis was performed to determine the expression of CD154 on T cells. Results: We observed a significant increase in the expression of CD154 on T cells from PV patients compared to healthy controls. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that CD154 expression may be a potential biomarker for the diagnosis and monitoring of PV.

Chemokine receptor expression and T cell phenotype in pemphigus vulgaris

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Chemokine receptors are critical for T cell trafficking and play a crucial role in the inflammatory response in pemphigus vulgaris (PV). In this study, we investigated the expression of chemokine receptors on T cells from patients with PV. Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from patients with PV and healthy controls. Flow cytometry analysis was performed to determine the expression of chemokine receptors on T cells. Results: We observed a significant increase in the expression of certain chemokine receptors on T cells from PV patients compared to healthy controls. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that chemokine receptor expression may be a potential biomarker for the diagnosis and monitoring of PV.