025 Combination of breathing exercises, cold exposure, and meditation mitigates psoriasis — open label, randomized, controlled trial

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Psoriasis is a skin disease of an unknown origin. Current understanding of its pathophysiology focuses on an unbalanced immune system and the nervous system. In this study, we examined the effect of breathing exercises, cold exposure, and meditation on patients with psoriasis.

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

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Pemphigus is a rare and debilitating autoimmune blistering disease due to autoantibodies against desmosomal proteins of the skin. The interaction between T (follicular) helper cells and autoantibody-producing B cells is important in disease pathogenesis. We aimed to investigate the role of T regulatory cells (Treg) as critical cellular checkpoints leading to tolerance or autoimmunity.

027 2Gy low-dose total body irradiation facilitates antitumoral Th1 immune responses in tumor antigen specific Th1 cell and immune checkpoint inhibitor-based cancer immunotherapy

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Non-infectious Complications of Rituximab during Treatment for Autoimmune Blistering Diseases

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Rituximab (CD20 monoclonal antibody) is considered the first-line treatment in new-onset moderate-to-severe pemphigus and/or patients who do not achieve clinical remission with systemic corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressive agents. Studies have demonstrated the occurrence of reactions, infections, and laboratory abnormalities to generally be the leading adverse event of rituximab treatment regardless of disease. We performed a systematic review to focus on the non-infectious complications of rituximab treatment that providers may not be aware of. Our search was performed between 22 February 2019 and 20 July 2019 using CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Web of Science. Of 1438 patients with blistering diseases were reported, of which 300 (20.8%) had adverse effects categorized as minor and major according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v5.0. 107 (8%) had major adverse events. 14.5% were non-infectious and represented cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neoplastic processes, cutaneous, and renal processes. Of major adverse events, 23% were neither infectious nor infusion reactions, and included laboratory abnormalities. The control group was not trained. We are currently studying the functional role of these regulatory T cell subsets in cellular assays and longitudinal studies.