DETERMINATION OF KEY MORPHOMETRIC INDICATORS OF THE EPIDERMIS AND DERMIS IN SKIN BIOPSIES AND THEIR COMPARISON WITH THE PASI INDEX

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Relevance. Vulgar psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disorder characterised by epidermal hyperplasia, parakeratosis, inflammatory infiltration of the dermis and microcirculatory changes. The PASI (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index) index is used to assess the severity of the disease. However, comparing clinical indicators with morphological and morphometric changes in the skin tissue allows for a deeper study of the pathomorphological features of the disease.

Purpose of the research. Determination of the main morphometric parameters of the epidermis and dermis in skin biopsies of patients with vulgar psoriasis and assessment of their relationship with the PASI index.

Materials and methods. The study plans to conduct histological and morphometric studies of skin biopsies from patients with vulgar psoriasis. The thickness of the epidermis, the length of the epidermal processes, inflammatory infiltration in the dermis, and vascular parameters are evaluated. The obtained results are compared with the PASI index and subjected to statistical analysis.

Expected results. In psoriasis, an increase in the thickness of the epidermis and the length of epidermal processes, inflammatory infiltration in the dermis, and increased microcirculatory changes are expected to be identified. By assessing the correlation between morphometric indicators and the PASI index, it is possible to determine the relationship between clinical disease severity and tissue changes.

Conclusion. Morphometric analysis of skin biopsies is important for the objective assessment of pathomorphological changes in vulgar psoriasis. Comparing morphometric indicators with the PASI index helps determine the relationship between the clinical and morphological severity of the disease.

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