

C545320 : MAJOR DERMATOLOGY

KEY WORD: ANTINEUTROPHIL CYTOPLASMIC ANTIBODY/LEUKOCYTOCLASTIC VASCULITIS
ISSARA SAUSUKPAIBOOL : PREVALENCE OF ANTINEUTROPHIL CYTOPLASMIC
ANTIBODY (ANCA) IN PATIENTS WITH LEUKOCYTOCLASTIC VASCULITIS.
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Leukocytoclastic vasculitis (LCV) is a disease with varying severity; from sole cutaneous manifestations to vasculitis in internal organs. At present, physicians have to give intensive care to patients. There is no parameter which can provide accurate prognosis of the disease.

The objects of this research are to find the prevalence of ANCA by indirect immunofluorescent technique in patients with LCV, to find the clinical implication of ANCA detection by collecting clinical data between the groups with versus without ANCA, to utilize the results during follow up and to elucidate the pathogenesis of ANCA in LCV.

Thirty three cases were included in the study. The diagnosis included 28 idiopathic LCV and 5 Henoch-Schoenlein purpura (HSP) patients. ANCA was found in 19 of 33 patients (57.6%). There were C-ANCA in 17 patients and P-ANCA in 2 patients. The finding of ANCA correlated with LCV at the p-value of 0.00001. The ANCA dilution titer was 1:256 in most cases.

There were no statistical differences between the patients with versus without ANCA with regard to gender; age; disease episode; severity of cutaneous involvement and complications of internal organs.

The finding of ANCA in patients with LCV but not in control patients support previous studies that ANCA correlates with this disease. There were neither significant clinical findings between the patients with versus without ANCA, nor correlations between clinical severities and ANCA titer.

In conclusion, the finding of ANCA might only be an epiphenomenon in LCV patients, and might not contribute in the pathogenesis of the disease. It needs further investigations.