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On the Results of Treatment of Endogenous Intoxication in Patients with Psoriasis

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KEYWORDS

psoriasis, endogenous intoxication, PASI index, treatment, fatifiltrum

ABSTRACT:

The article presents research on endogenous intoxication in patients with psoriasis and a new treatment method. The study results showed that in patients with psoriasis, endogenous intoxication of the body is observed, which is expressed in an increase in the sorption capacity of erythrocytes by 1.6 times and the level of average molecular weight peptides by 2.5 times, which had a reliable correlation with the clinical course of the PASI index. ($P<0.05$). Prescribing activated glauconite (fatifiltrum) in complex therapy led to a decrease in the PASI index, as well as in the correction of endogenous intoxication indicators in the blood of psoriasis patients, which contributed to an increase in therapeutic effectiveness by 69.4% compared to traditional therapy.

Psoriasis is a multifactorial disease characterized by a recurrent course, systemic changes in the body, frequent damage to the entire skin, the musculoskeletal system, which leads to a decrease in the quality of life. [2,4,5,6] According to global statistics, about 12-17% of the population suffers from psoriasis, with more than 1/3 of patients having a severe course with complications, implemented in the complex interaction of immunogenetic, neuroendocrine disorders in combination with the influence of numerous environmental factors, which is an important medical, social, and economic problem. [7.6]

Endogenous intoxication plays a significant role in the chronicity of many diseases. Among the numerous causes that cause changes in normal homeostasis, endointoxication (EI) occupies one of the main places, which can be both a nonspecific and a specific reaction. [4,8,9]

The purpose of our research was to assess endogenous intoxication in patients with psoriasis and to develop new treatment approaches.

Research material and methods. 56 patients with psoriasis aged 18 to 65 years were under our observation. Among them, there were 27 women and 29 men. The diagnosis was made according to ICD-X: psoriasis - L.40.0. The group of conditionally healthy individuals included 27 women and men aged 19 to 67.

In terms of clinical form, among 56 patients, the vulgar form was - 34, seborrheic - 14, and psoriatic erythroderma - 8.

All patients underwent clinical (PASI index), biochemical, and statistical studies. Evaluation of the degree of endogenous intoxication was carried out by studying the sorption capacity of erythrocytes and the level of peptides of medium molecules. Determination of the sorption capacity of erythrocytes was carried out by

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the method of A.A. Togaibayeva et al. (1988) and the level of peptides in medium molecules using the Gabrielyan N.I. et al. method. (1981). [1]

Statistical processing of the obtained data was carried out using Student's t-test using the "Microsoft Office Excel" and "Biostatistics 4.03" programs. The statistical significance criterion was $p<0.05$.

Results and their discussion. Considering the clinical course, among 56 patients, 31 (55.4%) had a progressive course and 25 (44.6%) had a stationary course.

The results of the study of endogenous intoxication in the group of patients with psoriasis showed an increase in the level of erythrocyte sorption capacity in blood serum by 1.6 times and averaged 43.2±0.5% versus 27.07±0.6% of the indicators of healthy individuals in the control group ($p<0.001$).

Meanwhile, in the blood serum of patients with psoriasis, the level of average molecular weight peptides averaged 0.5± 0.005 IU, which is 2.5 times higher compared to the indicators of healthy control individuals. ($P<0.05$)

Table 1. Indicators of endogenous intoxication in psoriasis patients. (M ± m)

groups	Sorption capacity of erythrocytes	Medium molecular weight peptides
Psoriasis patients N=56	43,2 ± 0,5*	0,5± 0,005*
Control healthy group N=27	27,07 ± 0,6	0,2 ± 0,004

Note: P - significance relative to the indicators of the control group * – P< 0,001

The obtained data indicate that in patients with psoriasis, endogenous intoxication of the body is observed, which is expressed in an increase in the sorption capacity of erythrocytes by 1.6 times and the level of average molecular weight peptides by 2.5 times compared to the indicators of healthy individuals in the control group. ($P<0.05$)

Assessment of the correlation analysis showed a direct significant correlation of medium-molecular peptides (MMP) with a mild level of the PASI index ($r=+0.6$), CSE with a moderate feedback - $r=-0.34$, while moderate and severe severity had a direct correlation with CSE - $r=+0.46$, $r=+0.3$ ($P<0.05$).

In order to search for new detoxification methods in patients with psoriasis, scientists from the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute have developed the drug "Fatifiltrum" - activated glauconite - 300 mg. [9]

Glauconite is a mineral, an aqueous aluminosilicate of iron, silica, and potassium oxide of complex and unstable composition, with the conventional chemical formula (K, H2O) (Fe3+ Al, Fe2+, Mg2) [Si3AlO10] (OH) 2 × nH2O, or a ferruginous octahedral non-swelling mica, belonging to the hydroslude group. Glauconite has a high sorption capacity for paraffin, phenol, benzene, and naphthenic acids, which allows it to be used as a selective sorbent in the process of water purification from petroleum products and organic pollutants.

The drug was prescribed to adults 600 mg, 1 capsule 300 mg, 2 capsules 3 times a day before meals (daily dose 1.8 g), 30 minutes before meals or 1 hour after meals for 15-30 days.

Prescribing the biologically active drug "Fatifiltrum" in complex therapy contributed to a decrease in the level of endogenous intoxication in patients. (Table 2)

Table 2. Comparative characteristics of endogenous intoxication indicators against the background of the received therapy. (M+m)

	Sorption capacity of erythrocytes	Medium molecular weight peptides
I - group (fatifiltrum) before treatment N=31	44,1 ± 0,6	0,6± 0,007
After treatment	26,7± 0,7* **	0,19± 0,05 **

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Group II (trad therapy) before treatment N=25	43,8 ± 0,6	0,6± 0,004
After treatment	33,6±0,5*	0,32± 0,07*

Note: * reliability before treatment; ** - significance indicator in relation to group II; (P<0.05)

Biochemical studies showed a significant decrease in endogenous intoxication indicators in patients with psoriasis who received fatifiltrum in combination therapy, characterized by a decrease in ESR by 1.6 and SMP by 3.2 times compared to treatment, while in the II-group of patients who received traditional therapy, the ESR level was 1.3 and SMP by 1.8 times, respectively.

Analysis of the obtained results shows that the administration of activated glauconite (fatifiltrum) contributed to an increase in the therapeutic effectiveness of the received therapy by 69.4% compared to traditional therapy, characterized by a decrease in the PASI index (P <0.05) by 1.5, 1.7 respectively. Patients noted a noticeable dynamic in the absorption of the skin pathological process, a decrease in infiltration, peeling, and the disappearance of subjective sensations. During treatment, no side effects from taking Fatifiltrum were observed. Whereas, in the group of patients receiving traditional therapy, the PASI index was 1.03, 1.2 and 1.3 times, respectively.

Conclusion: Thus, the analysis of the obtained data indicates that endogenous intoxication develops in patients with psoriasis. A comparative clinical and laboratory study of the use of activated glauconite (fatifiltrum) in complex therapy showed positive results both in the clinical course - a decrease in the PASI index, and in the correction of endogenous intoxication indicators in the blood of psoriasis patients.

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