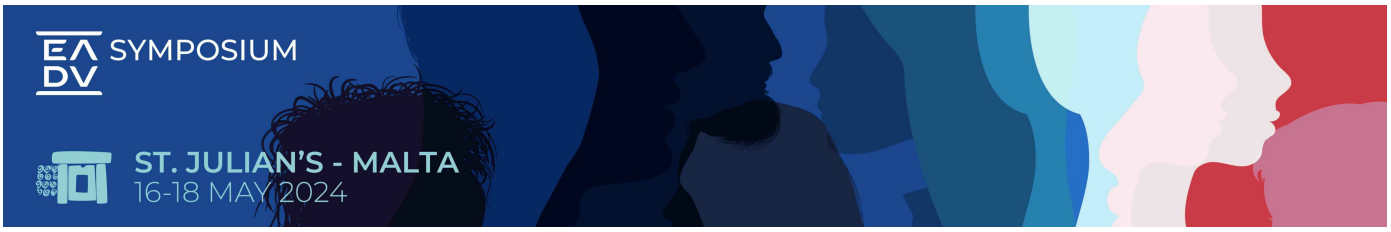

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Features of changes in the microbial landscape in patients with psoriasis

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Introduction & Objectives: Changes in the macroorganism state are reflected in the disorders of microbial landscape of all topographical skin zones. It should be noted that the study of the skin microbial landscape in patients with psoriasis have episodic and unstructured nature. Thus, it is claimed that the findings of the skin microbiocoenosis disorder in patients with psoriasis are characterized by changes in the quantitative and qualitative spectrum of microorganisms.

The purpose of our work was to investigate the quantitative composition of microscopic flora and the degree of skin induration of patients with psoriasis, depending on the clinical course (clinical form, stage) and duration of the disease.

Materials & Methods: The study of the skin microscopic flora was performed from the lesions in 38 patients with psoriasis, which were under observation. 26 apparently healthy persons formed the control group. The material was taken using a replica plating method with subsequent microbiological identification of microorganisms.

Results: It has been established that patients with psoriasis, which were under observation, had the skin microbial landscape of the lesions formed mainly of *S. aureus, S. epidermidis, S. saprophyticus, Bacillus and Micrococcus genera.*The clearest microbial contamination of the lesions has been observed in psoriatic erythroderma, slightly less accentuated skin microbial contamination has been found in patients with the widespread form and the presence of arthropathy, and the least number of microorganisms have been found in patients with common psoriasis without complicated phenomena. The progressive stage of psoriasis has been characterized by a higher level of microbial contamination. It has been established that patients with psoriasis have a very significant dependence of contamination degree of *S.aureus, S.epidermidis and S.saprophyticus* from the duration of dermatitis course, the growth of which had contributed to the intensification of microbial contamination. Thus, the highest level of microbial contamination have been observed in patients with erythroderma, progressive stage of the pathological progress and duration of the disease for more than 10 years.

Conclusion: The results of the study have shown that the dominant components of the skin microbial landscape of the lesion in patients with psoriasis are *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, which allows them to be considered as the trigger factors of the pathological process. It has also been proved that the skin microbial contamination of the lesions in patients with psoriasis has an accentuated dependence from the clinical course and the duration of dermatitis.