

#### 4. FREQUENCY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON CUTANEOUS VESICULOBULLOUS DISORDERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



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**Introduction.** The vesiculobullous pattern represents a large group of predominantly immune-related disorders, morphologically characterized by blistering eruptions localized within or below the epidermis. In this study, we will focus on the most commonly studied diseases of this type including pemphigus vulgaris, bullous pemphigoid, and dermatitis herpetiformis.

**Aim of study.** The main objective of this study is to examine the occurrence of the mentioned disease, the age group that is mainly affected, and the gender predominance in the Republic of Moldova. This updated research is crucial for effective resource allocation, gaining a deeper understanding of the significance of these autoimmune disorders, and identifying patterns and risk factors associated with these conditions.

**Methods and materials.** A retrospective observational study was conducted to assess the frequency of these disorders with data derived from patient registries at the Dermatological and Communicable Diseases Hospital in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, during the 2019-2022 period.

**Results.** During the above-mentioned period, the Dermatological and Communicable Diseases Hospital in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova identified and registered 87 patients diagnosed with the noted diseases. Among these, 14 cases were attributed to dermatitis, 50 cases to pemphigus vulgaris, and 25 cases to bullous pemphigoid. The study revealed a higher occurrence of blistering diseases among women compared to men. Additionally, it was observed that the majority of patients affected by these disorders were over the age of 55. Among the patients studied, a significant proportion also presented with comorbid conditions such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and various forms of hepatitis.

**Conclusion.** Based on the institutional statistical analysis conducted in this study, it is evident that a detailed evaluation of vesiculobullous dermatological disorders is of utmost importance. This research not only enhances the provision of healthcare services, but also contributes to the development and implementation of preventive strategies, ultimately improving the well-being of individuals affected by blistering diseases. The proven results of this study have significant implications for accurate diagnosis, optimal management, and improved patient outcomes in the challenging field of bullous autoimmune dermatoses.