

9th World Dermatology & Pediatric Dermatology Congress

October 10-11, 2016 Manchester, UK



Peter Jerone Aronson

Wayne State University, USA

Dermatoses associated with homocysteine treated with high dose folic acid, vitamins B6 and B12

Published reports show daily folic acid (FA) (5-7 mg) with vitamins B6 (100 mg) and B12 (1000 mcg) improves psoriasiform contact dermatitis and palmar plantar pustulosis. Psoriasis cases have been published and presented some also shown that flared on 1-2 mg daily FA, B6 and B12 yet improved when the folic acid dose was increased to 4-7 mg. 5 mg FA, B6 and B12 were added to patients on 16 weeks of Adalimumab, 2 of 7 patients' psoriasis worsened. Both had body mass indices under 24 and baseline vascular endothelial growth factor levels ≥ 140 pg per ml. Lower doses of FA can be pro-inflammatory through creation of monomeric endothelial NOS. High doses can be anti-inflammatory through anti-inflammatory conjugated eNOS, BH4 recycling and deactivation of peroxynitrite derived radicals. Homocysteine (Hcy) reduces expression of VEGF-A and VEGFR-2. Reducing Hcy with 1-2 mg daily FA may promote psoriasis by allowing VEGF effect to act unopposed. Reducing or stopping these high FA doses may place a patient at risk for comorbid events due to the passage through pro-inflammatory FA levels. The safety of stopping this therapy requires study.

Biography

Peter Jerone Aronson has completed his MD from The Pritzker School of Medicine, the University of Chicago and a Dermatology Residency and Dermatopathology Fellowship from the University of Chicago. He is the Supervisor of the Dermatology Section, John D. Dingell Veterans Administration Medical Center, Detroit, MI. He has published 8 papers, 12 case reports and three review articles and has also published a chapter in dermatology textbook.

aa4722@wayne.edu