

## **FP0568 TREATMENT OF EPIDERMODYSPLASIA VERRUCIFORMIS IN HIV(+) PATIENTS**

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*Background. Epidermodysplasia verruciformis (EV) is a rare cutaneous disorder characterized by abnormal genetically-determined susceptibility to human papilloma virus (HPV) infection. EV has been reported in HIV-infection and HPV-5, HPV-8, and HPV-20 have been identified in HIV-associated EV-lesions.*

*Objectives. To evaluate the efficacy of different treatment modalities in HIV-associated EV.*

*Material-Methods. Our experience of three HIV(+) patients with EV is recorded (Table 1). They were all men (aged 41, 39 and 30 years) and under highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). In all cases, diagnosis of EV was based on histological examination and PCR was performed from lesional skin specimens for the identification of HPV.*

*Results. Patient 1 was treated unsuccessfully with topical application of imiquimod for 2 months and cryosurgery for 6 months. Acitrecin and interferon a-2a were discontinued because of severe dryness and persistent flu-like symptoms, respectively. The administration of isotretinoin at a dose of 0,8mg/kg proved efficacious for 6 months. HAART did not affect EV-lesions.*

*Patient 2 developed EV and TBC and started HAART and a 4-drug anti-TBC-treatment (isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol). A 50% improvement was noticed after initiation of HAART.*

*Patient 3 was treated unsuccessfully with imiquimod and systemic isotretinoin. He is currently under treatment with interferon a-2a with minimal prodromal results.*

*Conclusions. The role of HAART in EV remains questionable. Acitrecin plus interferon alfa-2a, etretinate and isotretinoin have shown transient effectiveness in the treatment of EV; recurrence has been noticed after the cessation of therapy. It seems that HIV-associated EV therapy probably has to be individualized, based primarily on the personal experience and preference of the investigators.*