Novel phenotype classification of hidradenitis suppurativa based upon clinical, ultrasonographical and analytical parameters. Part 1.

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Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) has been classified into different phenotypes. The most accepted were proposed by Canou-Poitrine, which were based on clinical and epidemiological parameters. Our aim was to establish a classification regarding not only clinical and epidemiological characteristics, but also analytic and ultrasonographic (US) ones. We performed a gender-independent segregation, since most of the analytical parameters have different basal inter-sex values. This gender-based classification was also supported by the different HS severity between males and females in our cohort. Out of 114 patients, there were 56 males and 58 females. Significant statistical differences between genders were found in Hurley stage (men presented Hurley 2 or 3, P=0.012) and the number of US abscesses (men had 2 or more abscesses compared to women, P=0.05). In this poster we present our results in females, whereas male phenotypes are presented in Part 2. HS in women could be divided into two phenotypes, the first group (G1) included 38 women and the second (G2) included 16 women. G1 presented a lower mean BMI (P=0.05), less inflammatory lesions and lower Sartorius scale values (P=0.04). G2 was represented by women who smoked more (P=0.05). This group also presented more lesions in the axillary (P=0.04) and the inframammary areas (P=0.04) and a more inflammatory HS, namely having ≥2 US abscesses (P=0.05), longer follow-up and treatment periods (p<0.009). Moreover, G2 had more neutrophils, lymphocytes and platelets, and higher CPR and glycemia than G1.