Research

Mucocutaneous Disease in Children With CAP

In this longitudinal cohort study, Meyer Sauteur and colleagues examined the frequency and clinical presentation of Mycoplasma pneumoniae–induced mucocutaneous disease in 152 children with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). Results showed that mucocutaneous disease occurred much more frequently in children with CAP due to M pneumoniae than in those with CAP of other origins. Mucocutaneous disease was associated with increased systemic inflammation, morbidity, and a higher risk of long-term sequelae. Ramien and Bruckner provide an Editorial.

Coronary Artery Disease and sLOX-1 Levels in Psoriasis

Dey and colleagues performed a cohort study at the National Institutes of Health to assess the association of soluble lectinlike oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor-1 (sLOX-1) levels with accelerated noncalcified coronary burden in patients with psoriasis. They evaluated 175 patients using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and coronary computed tomography angiography. Results suggest that a reduction in sLOX-1 level at 1 year is associated with improvements in patients with psoriasis, demonstrating the potential role of sLOX-1 in inflammatory atherogenesis in this skin condition.

Cancer Risk in Patients With AD

Wang and colleagues conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to investigate the risks of noncutaneous and cutaneous cancers in patients with atopic dermatitis (AD) compared with the general population. The review included 8 population-based cohort studies and 48 case-control studies. Observational evidence suggests potential associations between AD and increased risk of keratinocyte carcinoma and kidney cancer as well as lower odds of lung and respiratory system cancers. Further research is needed to better understand the mechanisms underlying a possible association between AD and cancer risk.

Global Prevalence and Incidence of OLP

In this systematic review and meta-analysis, Li and colleagues used 3 electronic medical databases to examine the global prevalence and incidence of oral lichen planus (OLP), a T-cell-mediated and chronic inflammatory disorder affecting the oral mucosa. Data were extracted by continent, sex, and other characteristics. The overall estimated pooled prevalence of OLP was 0.89% among the general population and 0.98% among clinical patients. Results also showed a higher prevalence of OLP in non-Asian countries, among women, and among people 40 years and older.

Brimonidine for Alcohol-Induced Flushing

Yu and colleagues conducted a randomized clinical trial of 20 healthy volunteers of East Asian descent to determine whether brimonidine gel, 0.33%, decreases facial erythema in patients with alcohol flushing syndrome after the consumption of alcohol. Participants were randomized to application of brimonidine gel to either the left or right half of their face. A placebo control was applied to the opposite side. After 30 minutes, participants ingested alcohol. Results indicate that brimonidine decreased observed erythema by an average of 2.1 and 1.7 points, as evaluated by the clinician and the patient, respectively, on an erythema grading scale of 0 to 4 points.