Filaggrin mutations up risk of irritant contact dermatitis

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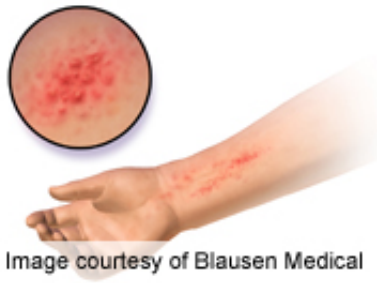

Both atopic dermatitis and loss-of-function mutations in the filaggrin gene are independently associated with an increased risk of developing chronic irritant contact dermatitis, with people having both mutations at about a five-fold higher risk, according to research published online Oct. 5 in the *British Journal of Dermatology*.

(HealthDay)—Both atopic dermatitis (AD) and loss-of-function mutations in the filaggrin gene (*FLG*) are independently associated with an increased risk of developing chronic irritant contact dermatitis (ICD), with people having both mutations at about a five-fold higher risk, according to research published online Oct. 5 in the *British Journal of Dermatology*.

Noting that loss-of-function mutations in *FLG* increase the risk for AD, Maaike J. Visser, M.D., of the Coronel Institute for Occupational Health in Amsterdam, and colleagues conducted a study involving 634 subjects with chronic ICD and 393 controls to investigate the relative

contribution and interaction of *FLG* mutations and AD in ICD.

The researchers found that 15.9 percent of ICD patients and 8.3 percent of control patients had an *FLG* mutation, with a crude odds ratio of 2.09 for the combined carrier allele. After correcting for AD, the adjusted odds ratio for *FLG* mutations was 1.62, and individuals with AD had an odds ratio of 2.89 for developing ICD. Concomitant presence of both AD and *FLG* mutations resulted in a 4.7-fold increased risk of ICD.

"In summary, our results indicate that both *FLG* loss-of-function mutations and AD significantly increase the risk for ICD, with respective odds ratios of 1.61 and 2.89," the authors write. "Individuals with both *FLG* mutations and AD have an approximately four- to five-fold increased risk to develop ICD."

More information: Abstract
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