

Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy can help assess psoriasis severity

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A diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS) method can quantify skin



barrier function and hemoglobin concentration, thereby improving severity evaluation in psoriasis vulgaris, according to a study published online May 6 in *Scientific Reports*.

Noting that researchers utilize instruments that measure transepidermal water loss and skin capacitance to investigate skin barrier function and assess severity in psoriasis vulgaris, Chao-Kai Hsu, M.D., Ph.D., from the National Cheng Kung University Hospital in Tainan, Taiwan, and colleagues used a custom-built DRS system, shown to be able to determine the skin water-protein binding status and the hemoglobin concentration, and performed cross-validation of DRS measurement results with readings derived from the Courage + Khazaka Corneometer and Mexameter and Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores.

"We conclude that the DRS method can provide quantitative evaluation of skin barrier function and hemoglobin concentrations and thus could be an additional valuable tool to the current skin capacitance/erythema measurement systems and the PASI scoring system," the authors write.

More information: Chao-Kai Hsu et al, Investigating the clinical implication of corneometer and mexameter readings towards objective,



efficient evaluation of psoriasis vulgaris severity, *Scientific Reports* (2022). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-11573-2

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