

Hydroxychloroquine safe, effective treatment for anogenital lichen sclerosus: Study

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Hydroxychloroquine appears to be a safe and effective treatment option for anogenital lichen sclerosus that only has mild adverse effects, according to a study <u>published</u> online July 19 in the *International Journal*



of Dermatology.

Christeebella O. Akpala, from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, and colleagues analyzed the demographic characteristics, clinicopathological features, <u>treatment response</u>, and outcomes of 70 patients diagnosed with either anogenital or extragenital <u>lichen</u> sclerosus who received hydroxychloroquine therapy (2018 to 2023).

The researchers found that 36% of patients had a <u>connective tissue</u> <u>disorder</u>, prompting <u>hydroxychloroquine</u> therapy. Of the 30 patients treated solely for lichen sclerosus, 21 showed a response, and nine had no response. The overall response among those with anogenital lichen sclerosus was 84.6% compared to 50% in extragenital lichen sclerosus. Four months was the median time to initial response. Adverse effects were mostly mild and were seen in 14.3% of patients.

"Hydroxychloroquine demonstrates promise as a therapeutic option for anogenital lichen sclerosus because of its favorable response rates and low incidence of adverse effects," the authors write. "However, further investigations, including larger-scale or prospective studies, are imperative to ascertain its definitive efficacy."

More information: Christeebella O. Akpala et al, Treatment of lichen sclerosus with hydroxychloroquine: a Mayo Clinic experience, *International Journal of Dermatology* (2024). DOI: 10.1111/ijd.17394

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