

Summary

Psoriasis is one of the most frequent cutaneous diseases, the prevalence of psoriasis in population is around 2-3%. Diagnosis is based on typical manifestation, anamnesis and histopathological examination. Effectality is assessed by localization, course and measure of the disease. Plaque psoriasis appears as raised areas covered with silvery white scaly skin. T-lymphocytes play the most important role in immunopathogenesis of psoriasis. There is a prevalence of Th1 lymphocytes. Genetics factors have a role in predisposition to disease. Psoriasis is associated with the alleles from the MHC. In the treatment of psoriasis is usually used topical and systemic therapy and phototherapy. Biologic treatment of psoriasis is now possible due to the method of molecular genetic. We determine concentrations of sCD28, sCD30, endoglin, MCP-1, Apo-1/fas and Fas ligand by ELISA. Follow-up file was made by 38 patients. We investigated importance of these markers for the diagnosis and monitoring of psoriasis. We detected that Apo-1/fas and sCD28 are suitable markers for assignation of diagnosis, while Fas ligand, sCD30 and endoglin may be used for monitoring of disease and evaluation the effectivity of therapy.