

# Frequency of Job Buckley syndrome during atopic dermatitis on black skin in the pediatric dermatology department of the Albert Royer Children's Hospital in Dakar

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## Background

Job-Buckley syndrome is a syndrome of hyperimmunoglobulinemia E due to a primary immune deficiency by dysfunction of the STAT3 gene. It is characterized by the triad of severe atopic dermatitis, recurrent skin and lung infections and high IgE levels. The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of Job Buckley syndrome in patients with atopic dermatitis on black skin in the pediatric dermatology department of the Hôpital d'Enfant Albert Royer in Dakar

## Purpose:

To determine the frequency of Job Buckley syndrome in patients with atopic dermatitis on black skin

## Methods:

Prospective observational cross-sectional descriptive study over a 3-month period from April to June 2021. The study population was children seen in consultation at the dermatology department of the Albert Royer Children's Hospital. The diagnosis of atopic dermatitis was made according to the criteria of HANIFIN AND RAJKA. The severity was assessed according to the SCORAD. Total IgE was measured after taking antihelminthic drugs. The NIH score was used



## Results:

Three cases of Job Buckley syndrome were identified out of 134 cases of atopic dermatitis received during the study period, representing a frequency of 2.24%. The sex ratio was 0.5. The mean age at diagnosis was 67 months. The mean time to diagnosis was 46 months. The dermatological manifestations were severe atopic dermatitis characterized by extensive pruritic bullous skin lesions with facial involvement, prurigo, and lichenification. Recurrent diffuse bullous impetigo was noted in all cases. The extra-dermatological manifestations were recurrent pneumopathy of ordinary appearance in all cases and recurrent otitis in 1 case. The mean level of total IgE was 3544KUI/l. The NIH score was between 20 and 40 for all.

## Conclusion:

The frequency of 2.24% that we found could be overestimated due to a selection bias linked to the hospital recruitment site. This frequency should be confirmed by a cohort study

