

# BEHCET'S DISEASE IN WOMEN VERSUS MEN

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## INTRODUCTION

Behçet's disease is a systemic vasculitis common in the Mediterranean basin, affecting mainly men; it is uncommon in women.

The main objective of our work is to describe the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic profile of this disease in women, in comparison with men.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

We conducted a monocentric, retrospective, descriptive study, including all patients followed for Behçet's disease over a 5-year period [January 2019- January 2024], at the Internal Medicine B Department of the Mohammed V Military Training Hospital in Rabat.

Patients were compared by gender.

Data were entered and analyzed using JAMOVI software version 2.3.

## RESULTS

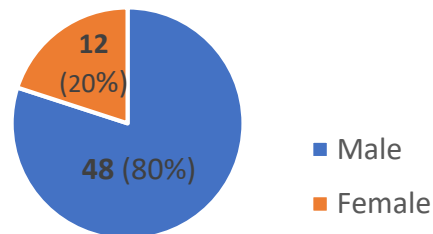
### EPIDEMIOLOGY

√ N : 60

√ Average age =

Male : 30 +/- 8 years [12y-50y]

Female : 33 +/- 10 years [16y-46y]



√ Sex ratio M/F = 4

### CLINICAL PROFIL

	Male	Female	P value
<b>Mucocutaneous manifestations :</b>			
Oral/bipolar aphthosis	79,16 %	75 %	<0,01
Pseudo-folliculitis	27,08 %	25 %	<0,01
Pathergy test	25 %	25 %	<0,03
Erythema nodosum	6,5 %	25 %	<0,01
<b>Joint involvement (arthralgia/arthritis)</b>	50 %	83,33 %	<0,01
<b>Ocular damage :</b>			
Anterior uveitis	23 %	25 %	<0,04
Posterior uveitis	14,58 %	8,33 %	<0,03
Retinal vasculitis	18,75 %	0	<0,05
Central retinal occlusion	4,16 %	0	<0,01
Other: episcleritis, keratitis...	6,25 %	0	<0,01
<b>NeuroBehçet (headaches, pyramidal sd, meningoencephalitis...)</b>	16,66 %	25 %	<0,08
<b>AngioBehçet :</b>			
Deep Vein Thrombosis	31,25 %	16 %	<0,07
Cerebral thrombophlebitis	4,16 %	8 %	<0,01
Arterial affection (aneurysm++, thrombosis)	14,58 %	0	<0,01
Heart disease	4,16 %	0	<0,13
<b>EnteroBehçet (abdominal pain, ulcerative mucositis, etc.)</b>	12,5 %	25 %	<0,5
<b>Psychic manifestations</b>	6,5 %	33,33 %	<0,01

### TREATMENT

	%
Colchicine	97 %
Corticotherapy	80 %
Anticoagulants	31 %
Azathioprine	40 %
Methotrexate	5 %
Cyclophosphamide	5 %
Biotherapy (Anti-TNF +++)	10 %

### EVOLUTION

	%
Favourable trend/stabilization	70 %
Bad trends/relapses	18,3 %
Fatalities	3,3 %
Lost from sight	8,3 %

## CONCLUSION

Our study shows the influence of gender on certain clinical manifestations of Behçet's disease. Articular, digestive and neuropsychic manifestations such as headaches and depressive syndrome are more frequent in women than in men, who present a more severe disease, with a higher frequency of ophthalmological and vascular involvement, justifying greater recourse to immunosuppressive drugs and higher mortality.