

## POSTER 13:

### The differences in virome from distinct anatomical locations in psoriasis patients

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Psoriasis, a chronic autoimmune inflammatory disorder affecting 2-3% of the global population, exhibits a multifactorial aetiology with a significant genetic component and triggers such as trauma or infection. Biologics, a common treatment for psoriasis, have been associated with an increased risk of infections in patients. Despite extensive research on the bacterial and fungal microbiome in various diseases, the virome remains understudied in humans, in part due to the complexities associated with sample preparation for next-generation sequencing. In this study, we aim to explore the virome composition and its alterations in patients with psoriasis before initiating biologic treatment. Three distinct samples (saliva, psoriasis lesion swabs, and non-affected skin swabs) are collected from each patient. Using the NetoVIR protocol (Conceição-Neto et al., 2015) for high-throughput virome analysis, our preliminary findings suggest potential differences in virome composition between psoriasis lesions and unaffected skin. This research contributes valuable insights into the unexplored realm of the virome in psoriasis patients, shedding light on its role in the disease and providing a basis for understanding the dynamics before biologic intervention.

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