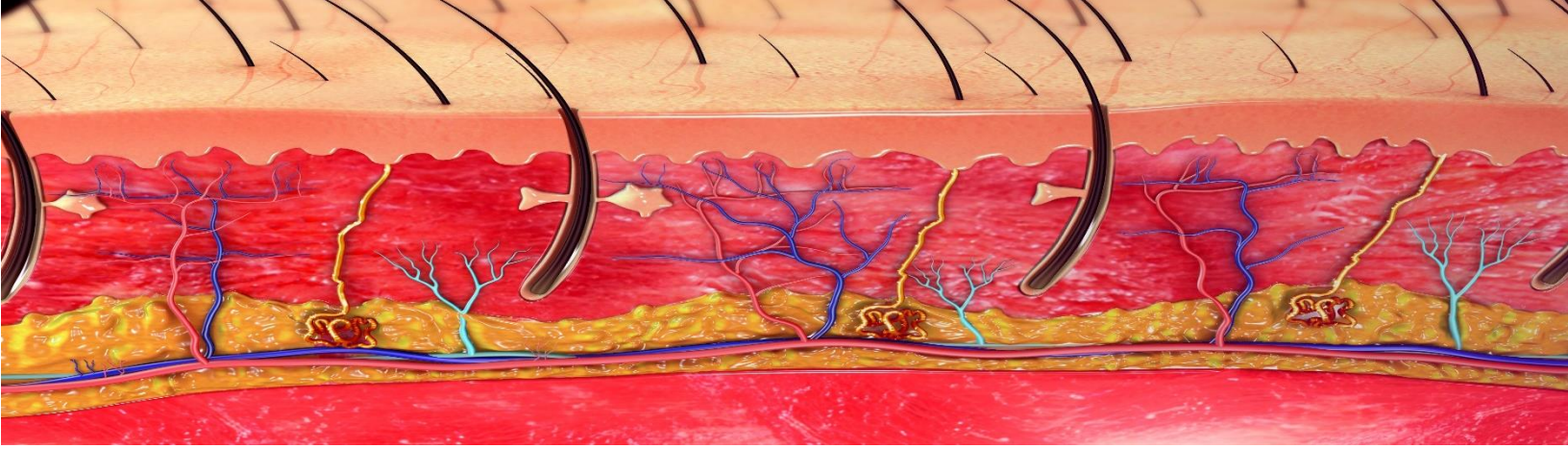

DIAGNOSIS OF EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA

Diagnostic method to detect different types of epidermolysis bullosa

Epidermolysis bullosa (EB) represents a heterogeneous group of hereditary pathologies characterized by a distinctive frailty of the skin and mucosa. Patients with EB show great genetic and clinic heterogeneity, which hinders its diagnosis and treatment. The disease is grouped in 4 types: Simplex (EBS), Juntional (JEB), Dystrophic (DEB) and Kindler síndrome (KS).

THE TECHNOLOGY

A diagnosis protocol through immunofluorescence or antigenic mapping through immunifluorescence, that allows the identification of the type of pathology in a precise manner (within the 4 posible types), to help physicians and patients with the clinical pronostic and adecuate treatment. This technique is currently the first one to be used in the diagnosis of this disease.

DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

Methodology validated internationally in a prestigious setting, by EB- Haus (Austria).

LEAD RESEARCHER

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MAIN BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES

- Surpasses optical microscopy – which is more economic, but with lesser diagnostic value, since it doesn't allow characterization of the type of EB – and cheaper tan electronic microscopy, which also requires a specialist in both the technique and the pathology.
- Enables the detection of the level of expression of structural proteins of the skin.
- Is the basis to guide future genetic analyses.

APPLICATIONS AND USES

From newborns to patients of any age that show blisters on their skin and that have been assessed by a physician – preferably with a dermathology specialty – and diagnosed as "patient suspected with congenital epidermolysis bullosa"

TECHNOLOGICAL OFFER

- Technology available for licencing.

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