

Bijlagen

Lichen planus

richtlijn 2021



Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie

Mercatorlaan 1200, 3528 BL Utrecht

Postbus 8552, 3503 RN Utrecht

| | |
|----------|--|
| Telefoon | 030-2006800 |
| E-mail | secretariaat@nvdv.nl |
| Website | www.nvdv.nl |

Inhoudsopgave

| | |
|--|-----|
| INHOUDSOPGAVE | 2 |
| BIJLAGE 1: VERANTWOORDING..... | 3 |
| BIJLAGE 2: BELANGENVERKLARINGEN | 14 |
| BIJLAGE 3: ZOEKSTRATEGIEËN..... | 19 |
| ZOEKSTRATEGIE 2019 | 19 |
| <i>Algemeen</i> | 19 |
| <i>Etiologie</i> | 20 |
| <i>Epidemiologie</i> | 21 |
| <i>Prognose</i> | 23 |
| <i>Intralesionale corticosteroïden</i> | 25 |
| <i>Licht en lasertherapie</i> | 25 |
| <i>Systemische therapie</i> | 27 |
| ZOEKSTRATEGIE 2012 | 29 |
| BIJLAGE 4: EXCLUSIETABELLEN..... | 31 |
| INTRALESIONALE CORTICOSTEROÏDEN | 31 |
| LICHT, LASER EN PDT | 31 |
| SYSTEMISCHE THERAPIE..... | 32 |
| BIJLAGE 5: TABELLEN KARAKTERISTIEKEN GEÏNCLUDEERDE STUDIES | 34 |
| INTRALESIONALE CORTICOSTEROÏDEN | 34 |
| LASERTHERAPIE | 42 |
| LICHTTHERAPIE | 48 |
| FOTODYNAMISCHE THERAPIE | 51 |
| SYSTEMISCHE THERAPIE..... | 61 |
| BIJLAGE 6: RISK OF BIAS TABELLEN | 77 |
| INTRALESIONALE CORTICOSTEROÏDEN | 77 |
| LASERTHERAPIE | 78 |
| LICHTTHERAPIE | 79 |
| FOTODYNAMISCHE THERAPIE | 80 |
| SYSTEMISCHE THERAPIE..... | 82 |
| BIJLAGE 7: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS TABELLEN GRADE..... | 88 |
| INTRALESIONALE THERAPIE | 88 |
| LASERTHERAPIE | 91 |
| LICHTTHERAPIE | 96 |
| FOTODYNAMISCHE THERAPIE | 97 |
| SYSTEMISCHE THERAPIE..... | 102 |
| BIJLAGE 8: KENNISLACUNES | 113 |
| BIJLAGE 9: IMPLEMENTATIESTRATEGIE..... | 114 |
| BIJLAGE 10: PATIËNTENPERSPECTIEF; VRAGENLIJSTONDERZOEK BEHANDELTEVREDENHEID EN KWALITEIT VAN LEVEN (2012) | 119 |
| BIJLAGE 11: PATIËNTENPERSPECTIEF; LIJST MET AANDACHTSPUNTEN VOOR DE ZORGVERLENER (2012) | 128 |
| BIJLAGE 12: MONITORINGSSCHEMA'S SYSTEMISCHE THERAPIE..... | 130 |

Bijlage 1: Verantwoording

Geldigheid

De richtlijn Lichen planus 2021 betreft een modulaire herziening van de oorspronkelijke richtlijn uit 2012. Voor het herzien van deze richtlijn is de werkgroep uit 2012 deels in stand gehouden. De werkgroep werd opgesteld voor de richtlijnen Lichen sclerosus en Lichen planus tezamen. Op modulair niveau is een onderhoudsplan beschreven. Zie voor een toelichting van de werkwijze van de richtlijn 2012 en de modulaire herziening onder het kopje 'Werkwijze'. De Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) is regiehouder van deze richtlijn en eerstverantwoordelijke op het gebied van de actualiteitsbeoordeling van de richtlijn. De andere aan deze richtlijn deelnemende wetenschappelijke verenigingen of gebruikers van de richtlijn delen de verantwoordelijkheid en informeren de regiehouder over relevante ontwikkelingen binnen hun vakgebied.

Inbreng patiëntenperspectief

Er is aandacht besteed aan het patiëntenperspectief door afvaardiging van patiëntvertegenwoordigers in de richtlijnwerkgroep (zie ook samenstelling van de werkgroep). De conceptrichtlijn is tevens voor commentaar voorgelegd aan patiëntenvereniging Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland (LPVN) en Huid Nederland (HN).

Implementatie

In de verschillende fasen van de richtlijnontwikkeling is rekening gehouden met de implementatie van de richtlijn(module) en de praktische uitvoerbaarheid van de aanbevelingen. Daarbij is uitdrukkelijk gelet op factoren die de invoering van de richtlijn in de praktijk kunnen bevorderen of belemmeren. De richtlijn wordt via het internet verspreid onder alle relevante beroepsgroepen en ziekenhuizen en er zal in verschillende specifieke vaktijdschriften aandacht worden besteed aan de richtlijn. Tevens zal een samenvatting worden gemaakt. De voorlichtingsfolder van de NVDV zal worden afgestemd op de richtlijn. Er zal informatie voor patiënten op www.thuisarts.nl verschijnen. De Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland zal haar informatie aanpassen en via haar kanalen voor aandacht en verspreiding zorgdragen. Het volledige implementatieplan is opgenomen in het bijlagedocument.

Belangenverklaringen

De KNMG-code ter voorkoming van oneigenlijke beïnvloeding door belangenverstremming is gevolgd. Alle werkgroepleden hebben schriftelijk verklaard dat zij in de laatste drie jaar geen directe financiële belangen (betrekking bij een commercieel bedrijf, persoonlijke financiële belangen, onderzoeksfinanciering) of indirecte belangen (persoonlijke relaties, reputatiemanagement, kennisvalorisatie) hebben gehad. Een overzicht van de belangen van werkgroepleden en het oordeel over het omgaan met eventuele belangen is opgenomen in bijlage 2.

Werkgroepleden

Tabel 1: Werkgroepleden 2021

| Werkgroepleden – 2021 | Affiliatie en vereniging |
|---|---|
| Drs. C.L.M. van Hees, voorzitter, dermatoloog | Erasmus Medisch Centrum, Rotterdam, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Drs. M.L. Bandell, gynaecoloog, seksuoloog NVVS/FECSM | Albert Schweitzer Ziekenhuis, Dordrecht, Nederlandse Wetenschappelijke Vereniging voor Seksuologie (NVVS) |
| E. Bol-van den Hil, mondhygiënist | Nederlandse Vereniging van Mondhygiënisten (NVM) |
| C.W.L. van den Bos, bekkenfysiotherapeut, MSPT | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Bekkenfysiotherapie (NVFB) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Drs. T. Breedveld, tandarts | Nederlandse Wetenschappelijke Vereniging van Tandartsen (NWWT) |
| Dr. G.R. Dohle, uroloog | Erasmus Medisch Centrum, Rotterdam, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Urologie (NVU) |
| Dr. J.J.E. van Everdingen, dermatoloog n.p. | Directeur NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Drs. A. Glansdorp, huisarts en kaderhuisarts urogynaecologie | Leiden, Nederlands Huisartsen Genootschap (NHG) |
| S. Groot, patiëntvertegenwoordiger, voorzitter Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland | Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland (LPVN) |
| Dr. W.A. ter Harmsel, gynaecoloog | Roosevelt Kliniek, Leiden, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) |
| J. Janssens, verpleegkundig specialist | Bravis Ziekenhuis, Bergen op Zoom en Roosendaal, Verpleegkundigen en Verzorgenden Nederland (V&VN) |
| Dr. M.J. ten Kate-Booij, gynaecoloog | Erasmus Medisch Centrum, Rotterdam, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) |
| Dr. E.H. van der Meij, MKA-chirurg | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Mondziekten, Kaak- en Aangezichtschirurgie (NVMKA) |
| Drs. E.J. Mendels, dermatoloog | Sophia Kinderziekenhuis - Erasmus Medisch Centrum, Rotterdam, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Dr. J.M. Oldhoff, dermatoloog | Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Drs. M.C. Raadgers, bekkenfysiotherapeut, bewegingswetenschapper | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Bekkenfysiotherapie (NVFB) |
| Drs. M.J. Ramakers, arts-seksuoloog NVVS/FECSM | Nederlandse Wetenschappelijke Vereniging Voor Seksuologie (NVVS) |
| Drs. L.M.T. van der Spek-Keijser, dermatoloog | Bravis Ziekenhuis, Bergen op Zoom en Roosendaal, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| E. Swanborn, patiëntvertegenwoordiger, voorzitter stichting Lichen Sclerosus | Stichting Lichen Sclerosus (SLS) |
| Dr. R.A. Veenendaal | Nederlandse Vereniging van Maag-Darm-Leverartsen (NVMDL) |
| Drs. H. Vermaat, dermatoloog | Spaarne Gasthuis, Haarlem, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV), Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vulva Pathologie (NVvVP) |
| Drs. A.H.I. Witterland, ziekenhuisapotheker | Nederlandse Vereniging van ZiekenhuisApothekers (NVZA) |
| Drs S.A.A. Wolt-Plompen, kinderarts | Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kindergeneeskunde (NVK) |
| Ondersteuning werkgroep Vereniging | |
| S.L. Wanders, MSc, arts-onderzoeker (secretaris) vanaf juli 2021 | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| E. de Booij, MSc, arts-onderzoeker (secretaris) t/m juni 2021 | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| L.S. van der Schoot, MSc, arts-onderzoeker (secretaris) t/m november 2019 | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| M. Hofhuis, MSc, arts-onderzoeker (secretaris) t/m oktober 2019 | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Dr. W.A. van Enst, epidemioloog | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |

Tabel 2: Werkgroepleden 2012

| Werkgroepleden – 2012 | Affiliatie en vereniging |
|--------------------------|--|
| Dr. W.I. van der Meijden | Voorzitter namens Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Prof. dr. M.P.M. Burger | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) |
| Dr. W.A. ter Harmsel | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) |
| Drs. R. J. Borgonjen | Ondersteuner/secretaris namens Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Drs. L. Santegoets | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) |
| Dr. J. J. E. van Everdingen | Directeur Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Dr. G. Kirtschig | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Drs C.L.M. van Hees | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vulva Pathologie (NVvVP) Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Drs. M. van Gestel | Stichting Lichen Sclerosus (SLS) |
| Prof. dr. S. Horenblas | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Urologie (NVU) |
| Dr. G.R. Dohle | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Urologie (NVU) |
| Drs. C. Maltha | Vereniging Lichen Planus (VLP) |
| Dr. H. Doornewaard | Nederlandse Vereniging Voor Pathologie (NVVP) |
| Drs. M.J. Ramakers | Nederlandse Vereniging Voor Seksuologie (NVVS) |
| Dr. A. Bosschaart | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kindergeneeskunde (NVK) |
| Dr. E.H. van der Meij | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Mondziekten, Kaak- en Aangezichtschirurgie (NVMKA) |
| Drs. M. Loogman | Nederlands Huisartsen Genootschap (NHG) |
| Mw. C.W.L. van den Bos (MSPT) | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Fysiotherapie bij Bekkenproblematiek en Pre- en Postpartum Gezondheidszorg (NVFB) |
| Dr. M.A. Stokman | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Mondhygiënist (NVM) |
| Dr. T. Rustemeyer | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Allergologie (NVvA) |
| Dr. R. Quispel | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Maag, Darm en Leverartsen (NVMDL) |
| Mw. Y. Pluijms (MANP) | Verpleegkundigen & Verzorgenden Nederland (V&VN) Dermatologie |
| Drs. C.M.J.M. Bik | Ondersteuner/secretaris namens Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |
| Ondersteuning werkgroep | Vereniging |
| Dr. W.A. van Enst, epidemioloog | Bureau NVDV, Utrecht, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) |

Werkwijze

De werkgroep lichen planus heeft in 2019 de vraag- en doelstellingen van deze richtlijn met elkaar afgestemd en uitgewerkt. De eerste versie van de richtlijn stamt uit 2012. Hieronder wordt de werkwijze van de richtlijn 2012 en de werkwijze van de geüpdatete hoofdstukken in 2021 apart van elkaar toegelicht.

Werkwijze richtlijn 2012

De werkgroep werkte gedurende twee jaar (zes vergaderingen) aan een conceptrichtlijntekst. In de eerste vergadering werden knelpunten en wensen ten aanzien van de richtlijn geïnventariseerd. De werkgroep formuleerde aan de hand hiervan de uitgangsvragen als vermeld in deze richtlijn. Deze werden op het bureau van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) uitgewerkt tot een PICO-zoekvraag. Via systematische zoekopdrachten en reference checking is bruikbare literatuur verzameld, met hulp van een informatiespecialist werkzaam bij de Orde van Medisch Specialisten. Deze literatuur werd ingeladen in Reference Manager en ontdebeld.

De ondersteuners op het bureau van de NVDV hebben de literatuur beoordeeld op inhoud en kwaliteit. Vervolgens zijn teksten geschreven, waarin de beoordeelde literatuur werd verwerkt. Deze teksten, op basis van de evidence tabellen uit de literatuur, werden tijdens een tweedaagse vergadering besproken en van nuances en aanbevelingen voorzien. Daarna werd de tekst nog meerdere malen per mail bediscussieerd binnen de richtlijnwerkgroep.

Deze tekst werd in november 2012 aan alle betrokken wetenschappelijke verenigingen opgestuurd met de vraag dit voor te leggen aan de leden via de desbetreffende websites. De commentaren zijn in de definitieve versie van de richtlijn verwerkt.

Werkwijze richtlijn 2019

De update in 2021 betrof een modulaire herziening, waarbij tijdens de knelpuntenanalyse is bepaald welke onderdelen een update behoeften. De geüpdatete onderdelen zijn geheel herzien en herschreven. De overige onderdelen van de richtlijn zijn door de werkgroep beoordeeld op actualiteit en indien van toepassing tekstueel gewijzigd.

AGREE

Deze richtlijn is opgesteld conform de eisen vermeld in het rapport Medisch Specialistische Richtlijnen 2.0 van de adviescommissie Richtlijnen van de Raad Kwaliteit. [Medisch Specialistische Richtlijnen] Dit rapport is gebaseerd op het AGREE II-instrument (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation II), dat een internationaal breed geaccepteerd instrument is. [Brouwers 2010] Voor een stap-voor-stapbeschrijving hoe een evidence-based richtlijn tot stand komt, wordt verwezen naar het stappenplan Ontwikkeling van Medisch Specialistische Richtlijnen van het Kennisinstituut van Medisch Specialisten.

Knelpuntenanalyse

In de eerste vergadering zijn knelpunten en wensen ten aanzien van de richtlijn geïnventariseerd door de werkgroep, bestaande uit vertegenwoordigers van alle relevante specialismen die betrokken zijn bij de zorg voor patiënten met lichen planus en patiëntvertegenwoordiger(s).

De werkgroep heeft de aanbevelingen beoordeeld uit de eerdere richtlijn uit 2012 op noodzaak tot revisie. De werkgroep heeft vervolgens een lijst met knelpunten opgesteld en de knelpunten geprioriteerd op basis van: (1) klinische relevantie, (2) de beschikbaarheid van (nieuwe) evidence van hoge kwaliteit, (3) en de te verwachten impact op de kwaliteit van zorg en patiëntveiligheid.

Uitgangsvragen en uitkomstmaten

Op basis van de uitkomsten van de knelpuntenanalyse zijn door de werkgroep uitgangsvragen opgesteld (zie 'overzicht uitgangsvragen'). Per uitgangsvraag zijn klinisch relevante uitkomstmaten opgesteld, waarbij zowel naar gewenste als ongewenste effecten is gekeken. De werkgroep heeft deze uitkomstmaten gewaardeerd volgens hun relatieve klinisch belang bij de besluitvorming rondom aanbevelingen.

Primair:

1. Verandering in kwaliteit van leven aan het eind van de studie (cruciaal)
2. Verandering in ernst van lichen planus volgens patiënten aan het eind van de studie (cruciaal)
3. Proportie patiënten die een bijwerking rapporteerde gedurende de studie (cruciaal)

Secundair:

4. Verandering in ernst van lichen planus volgens behandelaars aan het eind van de studie (belangrijk)
5. Behandelingstevredenheid volgens patiënten (belangrijk)
6. Duur van remissie (belangrijk)

Voor lichen planus bestaan geen gevalideerde, gestandaardiseerde meetinstrumenten voor het meten van de effectiviteit van behandeling.

Strategie voor zoeken en selecteren van literatuur

De zoekactie is met behulp van de PICO-systematiek opgebouwd. De zoekvragen hebben de P als gemeenschappelijke onderdeel. De overige onderdelen van de PICO werden geformuleerd op basis van de uitgangsvraag.

De volgende afbakening is gebruikt:

Voor de P: Patiënten met lichen planus

Voor de I: elke behandeling voor lichen planus

Voor de C: geen behandeling, placebo behandeling, andere behandelingen voor lichen planus

Voor de O: zie hierboven.

Er is geen leeftijd limitatie aangehouden. Uitgesloten werden studies zonder originele gegevens (reviews), case control studies en studies met minder dan tien deelnemers (N<10). Voor publicatiedatum werden geen criteria gehanteerd. Er is een restrictie aangehouden voor Nederlandstalige en Engelstalige publicaties.

Voor therapeutische uitgangsvragen werden vergelijkende, gecontroleerde studies geïnccludeerd. Studies die geen spreidingsmaten rapporteren of die middelen beschrijven die in Nederland niet beschikbaar zijn werden geëxcludeerd.

Per uitgangsvraag werd een systematische zoekstrategie uitgevoerd in de elektronische databases Embase, Medline en de Cochrane library in april 2019. Verder werden de studies uit de richtlijn 2012 nagelopen indien deze ontbraken bij de zoekstrategie. De aldus gevonden studies zijn door twee arts-onderzoekers van de NVDV (EdB en LvdS) onafhankelijk van elkaar geselecteerd op basis van titel en abstract en vooraf opgestelde selectiecriteria per uitgangsvraag. Bij discrepantie is een derde persoon gevraagd (CvH). De beoordeling en uiteindelijke selectie op basis van volledige tekst is tevens gedaan door de arts-onderzoekers van de NVDV. De geselecteerde studies zijn gebruikt om de uitgangsvraag te beantwoorden. De zoekstrategie is te vinden in bijlage 3. In april 2021 is de search voor de therapeutische uitgangsvragen herhaald. Relevante studies die na april 2019 zijn gepubliceerd zijn op deze manier alsnog geïnccludeerd.

Kwaliteitsbeoordeling wetenschappelijk bewijs

De beoordeling van de kwaliteit van het wetenschappelijk bewijs en de onderzoeksgegevens is in de modulaire herziening van de richtlijn voor het grootste deel tot stand gekomen met de GRADE-methode.

Kwaliteitsbeoordeling wetenschappelijk bewijs middels GRADE

Bij de GRADE-methode (*Grading Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation*) worden individuele studies systematisch beoordeeld, op basis van op voorhand opgestelde methodologische kwaliteitscriteria om zo het risico op vertekende studieresultaten (risk of bias) te kunnen inschatten. [Schünemann 2013]

Tabel 1 geeft een kort overzicht van de indeling van methodologische kwaliteit van het wetenschappelijk bewijs volgens GRADE. De beoordelingen van de methodologische kwaliteit kunt u vinden in de Risk of Bias (RoB)-tabellen in bijlage 6. Hiervoor is gebruikgemaakt van de Cochrane risk of bias tool. [Higgins 2011].

GRADE onderscheidt vier gradaties voor de kwaliteit van het wetenschappelijk bewijs: hoog, redelijk, laag en zeer laag (zie tabel 1). Deze gradaties verwijzen naar de mate van zekerheid die er bestaat over de literatuurconclusie. [Schünemann, 2013] De kwaliteit van het bewijs per interventie per uitkomstmaat is te vinden in de tabellen met de Summary of Findings. [bijlage 7]

Een volledige uitleg over de GRADE-methode valt buiten het bestek van deze richtlijn, zie hiervoor het 'GRADE handbook'. [Schünemann 2013, www.gradeworkinggroup.org]

Tabel 3. Indeling van kwaliteit van wetenschappelijk bewijs volgens GRADE

| GRADE-systeem | | |
|--|---|--|
| Kwaliteitsindeling bewijs | - Hoog | - er is hoge zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dichtbij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt zoals vermeld in de literatuurconclusie; - het is zeer onwaarschijnlijk dat de literatuurconclusie verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd. |
| | - Redelijk | - er is matige zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dichtbij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt zoals vermeld in de literatuurconclusie; - het is mogelijk dat de conclusie verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd. |
| | - Laag | - er is lage zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dichtbij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt zoals vermeld in de literatuurconclusie; - er is een reële kans dat de conclusie verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd. |
| | - Zeer laag | - er is zeer lage zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dichtbij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt zoals vermeld in de literatuurconclusie; - de literatuurconclusie is zeer onzeker. |
| Startkwalificatie | - Gerandomiseerd onderzoek = hoog - Observatieve studie = laag | |
| Factoren die de kwaliteit van bewijs kunnen verlagen* | - Ernstige of zeer ernstige beperkingen in de kwaliteit van de studie - Indirectheid van het bewijs - Belangrijke inconsistentie tussen studies - Imprecisie - Grote kans op 'publicatiebias' | |
| Factoren die de kwaliteit van bewijs kunnen verhogen** | - Sterk bewijs voor een associatie – significant relatief risico van > 2 ($< 0,5$) gebaseerd op consistent bewijs uit twee of meer observatieve studies, zonder plausibele 'confounders' (+1) - Zeer sterk bewijs voor een associatie – significant relatief risico van > 5 ($< 0,2$) gebaseerd op direct bewijs zonder belangrijke bedreigingen voor de validiteit (+2) - Bewijs voor een dosis respons gradiënt (+1) - Alle plausibele 'confounders' zonder het effect te hebben verminderd (+1) | |

* Elk criterium kan de kwaliteit verminderen met 1 stap of bij zeer ernstige beperkingen met 2 stappen.

** Verhogen kan alleen indien er geen beperkingen zijn t.a.v. de studiekwaliteit, imprecisie, inconsistentie, indirectheid en publicatiebias

Beoordelen van het niveau van het wetenschappelijke bewijs middels EBRO

Bij de EBRO-methode (Evidence Based Richtlijn Ontwikkeling) wordt een andere classificatie voor de beoordeling van de kwaliteit van studies aangehouden (zie tabel 2). [van Everdingen 2004] Hierbij ligt de belangrijkheid van de uitkomstmaten niet van tevoren vast en is er geen vastgelegde procedure voor upgraden en downgraden van bewijs, zoals die bij GRADE geldt.

Tabel 4. Indeling van methodologische kwaliteit van individuele studies volgens EBRO

| Kwaliteit | Interventie | Diagnostisch accuratesse-onderzoek | Schade/bijwerkingen*, etiologie, prognose |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| A1 | Systematische review van ten minste twee onafhankelijk van elkaar uitgevoerde onderzoeken van A2-niveau | | |
| A2 | Gerandomiseerd dubbelblind vergelijkend klinisch onderzoek van goede kwaliteit van voldoende omvang | Onderzoek ten opzichte van een referentietest (een 'gouden standaard') met tevoren gedefinieerde afkapwaarden en onafhankelijke beoordeling van de resultaten van test en gouden standaard, betreffende een voldoende grote serie van opeenvolgende patiënten die allen de index- en referentietest hebben gehad | Prospectief cohortonderzoek van voldoende omvang en follow-up, waarbij adequaat gecontroleerd is voor 'confounding' en selectieve follow-up voldoende is uitgesloten. |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| B | Vergelijkend onderzoek, maar niet met alle kenmerken als genoemd onder A2 (hieronder valt ook patiënt-controleonderzoek, cohortonderzoek) | | |
| C | Niet-vergelijkend onderzoek | | |
| D | Mening van deskundigen | | |

* Deze classificatie is alleen van toepassing in situaties waarin om ethische of andere redenen gecontroleerde trials niet mogelijk zijn. Zijn die wel mogelijk dan geldt de classificatie voor interventies.

Bij het werken volgens de EBRO-methode zijn op basis van de beschikbare literatuur een of meerdere conclusies geformuleerd. Afhankelijk van het aantal onderzoeken en de mate van bewijs is een niveau van bewijskracht toegekend aan de conclusie (zie tabel 3). [van Everdingen 2004]

Tabel 5. Niveau van conclusies volgens EBRO

| Niveau | Conclusie gebaseerd op |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Onderzoek van niveau A1 of ten minste 2 onafhankelijk van elkaar uitgevoerde onderzoeken van niveau A2 |
| 2 | 1 onderzoek van niveau A2 of ten minste 2 onafhankelijk van elkaar uitgevoerde onderzoeken van niveau B |
| 3 | 1 onderzoek van niveau B of C |
| 4 | Mening van deskundigen |

Samenvatten van de literatuur

De relevante onderzoeksgegevens van alle geselecteerde studies zijn overzichtelijk weergegeven als 'karakteristieken en resultaten van geïnccludeerde studies'. [bijlage 5] De belangrijkste bevindingen uit de literatuur met betrekking op de vooraf opgestelde uitkomstmaten zijn beschreven in de samenvatting van de literatuur. Bij een voldoende aantal studies en overeenkomstigheid (homogeniteit) tussen de studies zijn de gegevens ook kwantitatief samengevat (meta-analyse) met behulp van Review Manager 5.

Formuleren van conclusies

Voor elke relevante uitkomstmaat werd het wetenschappelijk bewijs samengevat in een of meerdere literatuurconclusies waarbij het niveau van bewijs werd bepaald volgens de GRADE-methode. De werkgroepleden maakten de balans op van elke interventie (overall conclusie). Bij het opmaken van de balans werden de gunstige en ongunstige effecten voor de patiënt afgewogen. De overall bewijskracht wordt bepaald door de laagste bewijskracht gevonden bij een van de kritieke uitkomstmaten. Bij complexe besluitvorming waarin naast de conclusies uit de systematische literatuuranalyse vele aanvullende argumenten (overwegingen) een rol spelen, of indien de kwaliteit van de literatuur onvoldoende was, werd afgezien van een overall conclusie. In dat geval werden de gunstige en ongunstige effecten van de interventies samen met alle aanvullende argumenten gewogen onder het kopje 'Overwegingen'.

Overwegingen (van bewijs naar aanbeveling)

Om te komen tot een aanbeveling zijn naast (de kwaliteit van) het wetenschappelijke bewijs ook andere aspecten belangrijk en meegewogen, zoals de expertise van de werkgroepleden, de waarden en voorkeuren van de patiënt (*patient values and preferences*), kosten, beschikbaarheid van voorzieningen en organisatorische zaken. Deze aspecten werden, voor zover geen onderdeel van de literatuursamenvatting, vermeld en beoordeeld (gewogen) onder het kopje 'Overige overwegingen'.

Formuleren van aanbevelingen

De aanbevelingen geven antwoord op de uitgangsvraag en zijn gebaseerd op het beschikbare wetenschappelijke bewijs, op de belangrijkste overige overwegingen en op een

weging van de gunstige en ongunstige effecten van de relevante interventies. De kracht of het niveau van het wetenschappelijk bewijs en het gewicht dat door de werkgroep wordt toegekend aan de overwegingen, bepalen samen de sterkte van de aanbeveling. Conform de GRADE-methodiek sluit een lage bewijskracht van conclusies in de systematische literatuuranalyse een sterke aanbeveling niet a priori uit, en zijn bij een hoge bewijskracht ook zwakke aanbevelingen mogelijk. De sterkte van de aanbeveling wordt altijd bepaald door weging van alle relevante argumenten tezamen.

Organisatie van zorg

In de knelpuntenanalyse en bij de ontwikkeling van de richtlijn is expliciet rekening gehouden met de organisatie van zorg: alle aspecten die randvoorwaardelijk zijn voor het verlenen van zorg (zoals coördinatie, communicatie, (financiële) middelen, menskracht en infrastructuur). Randvoorwaarden die relevant zijn voor het beantwoorden van een specifieke uitgangsvraag maken onderdeel uit van de overwegingen bij de bewuste uitgangsvraag. Zie voor meer informatie bijlage 9: Organisatie van zorg.

Kennislacunes

Tijdens de ontwikkeling van deze richtlijn is systematisch gezocht naar onderzoek waarvan de resultaten bijdragen aan een antwoord op de uitgangsvragen. Bij elke uitgangsvraag is door de werkgroep nagegaan of er (aanvullend) wetenschappelijk onderzoek gewenst is om de uitgangsvraag te kunnen beantwoorden. Een overzicht van de onderwerpen waarvoor (aanvullend) wetenschappelijk van belang wordt geacht, is als aanbeveling beschreven. [bijlage 8]

Juridische betekenis van richtlijnen

Richtlijnen zijn geen wettelijke voorschriften maar wetenschappelijk onderbouwde en breed gedragen inzichten en aanbevelingen en vormen de basis voor klinische besluitvorming en optimale zorg. Aangezien richtlijnen uitgaan van 'gemiddelde patiënten', kunnen zorgverleners in individuele gevallen zo nodig afwijken van de aanbevelingen in de richtlijn. Afwijken van richtlijnen is, als de situatie van de patiënt dat vereist, soms zelfs noodzakelijk. Een richtlijn beschrijft wat goede zorg is, ongeacht de financieringsbron (Zorgverzekeringswet (Zvw), Wet langdurige zorg (Wlz), Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning (Wmo), aanvullende verzekering of eigen betaling door de cliënt/patiënt). Opname van een richtlijn in een register betekent dus niet noodzakelijkerwijs dat de in de richtlijn beschreven zorg verzekerde zorg is. Informatie over kosten zoals beschreven in de richtlijn is gebaseerd op beschikbare gegevens ten tijde van schrijven.

Commentaar- en autorisatiefase

De conceptringrichtlijn is aan de betrokken (wetenschappelijke) verenigingen en (patiënt) organisaties voorgelegd ter commentaar (zie ook tabel 6). De commentaren zijn verzameld en besproken met de werkgroep. Naar aanleiding van de commentaren is de conceptringrichtlijn aangepast en definitief vastgesteld door de werkgroep. De definitieve richtlijn is aan de betrokken (wetenschappelijke) verenigingen en (patiënt)organisaties voorgelegd ter autorisatie en door hen geautoriseerd dan wel geaccordeerd.

Autorisatie

De richtlijn is geautoriseerd door: NVDV, NHG, NVOG, NVFB, NVMKA, NVM, NVMDL, NVK, NVZA, NVVVP, NVVS, NWVT, V&VN, LPVN en HN. De laatste autorisatie was op 17 december 2021.

Literatuur

- Brouwers MC, Kho ME, Browman GP, et al. AGREE Next Steps Consortium. AGREE II: advancing guideline development, reporting and evaluation in health care. CMAJ.

2010;182(18):E839-42. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.090449. Epub 2010 Jul 5. Review. PubMed PMID: 20603348.

- Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.handbook.cochrane.org.
- Medisch Specialistische Richtlijnen 2.0 (2012). Adviescommissie Richtlijnen van de Raad Kwaliteit.. Online beschikbaar op <http://richtlijnendatabase.nl/> Laatst geraadpleegd op [DATUM geraadpleegd voor concepttekst]
- Van Everdingen JJE, Burgers JS, Assendelft WJJ, et al. Evidence-based richtlijnontwikkeling. Bohn Stafleu Van Loghum 2004.
- Schünemann H, Brožek J, Guyatt G, et al. GRADE handbook for grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. Updated October 2013. The GRADE Working Group, 2013.

Tabel 6: Overzicht betrokken partijen

| Betrokken partij | Zitting neming in werkgroep | Knelpunten analyse | Commentaarfase | Autorisatie | Opmerkingen |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Beroepsverenigingen | | | | | |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie (NVDV) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 09-11-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Obstetrie en Gynaecologie (NVOG) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 07-12-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Seksuologie (NVVS) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 10-12-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Bekkenfysiotherapie (NVFB) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 28-11-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Mondziekten, Kaak- en Aangezichtschirurgie (NVMKA) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 25-10-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging Mondhygiënist (NVM) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 28-11-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging van Maag-Darm-Leverartsen (NVMDL) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 06-12-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kindergeneeskunde (NVK) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 09-12-2021 |
| De Nederlandse Vereniging voor Urologie (NVU) | X | X | | | |
| Nederlands Huisartsen Genootschap (NHG) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 17-12-2021 |
| Nederlandse Vereniging van ZiekenhuisApothekers (NVZA) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 15-11-2021 |
| Verpleegkundigen & Verzorgenden Nederland (V&VN) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 23-11-2021 |
| Overige organisaties | | X | | | |
| Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vulva Pathologie (NVvVP) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 28-11-2021 |
| Nederlandse Wetenschappelijke Vereniging van Tandartsen (NWWT) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 07-12-2021 |

| Betrokken partij | Zitting neming in werkgroep | Knelpunten analyse | Commentaarfase | Autorisatie | Opmerkingen |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Patiëntenverenigingen | | | | | |
| Huid Nederland (HN) | | | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 25-10-2021 |
| Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland (LPVN) | X | X | X | X | Geautoriseerd op 27-10-2021 |
| Stakeholders | | | | | |
| Nederlandse Vereniging Ziekenhuizen (NVZ) | | | X | | |
| Zorgverzekeraars Nederland (ZN) | | | X | | |
| Nederlandse Federatie van Universitair Medische Centra (NFU) | | | X | | |
| Zorginstituut Nederland (ZiN) | | X | X | | |
| Vereniging Innovatieve Geneesmiddelen (VIG) | | | X | | |
| Inspectie Gezondheidszorg en Jeugd (IGJ) | | | X | | |

**alle partijen werden uitgenodigd voor de knelpuntenanalyse (invitational conference) en de commentaarfase.*

Deelname aan de werkgroep en autorisatie wordt enkel aan de wetenschappelijke verenigingen, patiëntenverenigingen en overige organisaties voorgelegd.

Bijlage 2: Belangenverklaringen

De KNMG-Code ter voorkoming van oneigenlijke beïnvloeding door belangenverstremgeling is gevolgd. Alle werkgroepleden hebben schriftelijk verklaard of ze in de laatste drie jaar directe financiële belangen (betrekking bij een commercieel bedrijf, persoonlijke financiële belangen, onderzoeksfinanciering) of indirecte belangen (persoonlijke relaties, reputatie management, kennisvalorisatie) hebben gehad. Een overzicht van de belangen van werkgroepleden en het oordeel over het omgaan met eventuele belangen vindt u in onderstaande tabel. De ondertekende belangenverklaringen zijn op te vragen bij het secretariaat van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Dermatologie en Venereologie.

| Werkgroep- lid | Functie | Nevenfuncties | Persoonlijke financiële belangen | Persoonlijke relaties | Reputatie management | Extern gefinancierd onderzoek | Overige belangen | Getekend op | Acties (voorstel) |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Drs. C.L.M. van Hees, voorzitter | Dermatoloog | Voorzitter bestuur NVDV (bezoldigd) Docent landelijke vulvacursus (bezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Vulvapati ErasmusMC/D ermahaven | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. M.L. Bandell | Gynaecoloog, seksuoloog NVVS/FECSSM | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 07-01-2020 | Geen |
| E. Bol-van den Hil | Mondhygiënist | Directeur Nederlandse Vereniging van Mondhygiëniste n Bestuurslid (bezoldigd), Stichting Geschilleninstan tie Mondzorg (betaald), Bestuurslid Stichting de Mond Niet Vergeten (onbezoldigd), Vice-voorzitter European Dental | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 17-10-2019 | Geen |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|------|------|--|------|------|------------|------|
| | | Hygienists Federation (onbezoldigd) | | | | | | | |
| C.W.L. van den Bos | Bekkenfysiotherapeut, MSPT | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. T. Breedveld | Tandarts | Lid lichen planus vereniging Nederland (LPVN) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 03-12-2018 | Geen |
| Dr. G.R. Dohle | Uroloog | Medisch adviseur Veduma (bezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 29-06-2019 | Geen |
| Drs. A. Glansdorp | Huisarts en kaderhuisarts urogynaecologie | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 15-12-2018 | Geen |
| S. Groot | Patiëntenvertegenwoordiger, secretaris Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland | Vrijwilliger hospice Duurstede (onbezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Bestuurslid patiëntenorganisatie | Geen | Geen | 05-12-2018 | Geen |
| Dr. W.A. ter Harmsel | Gyneacoloog | Docent colposcopie cursus, docent vulvopathologie cursus (bezoldigd). Lid medische adviesraad lichen sclerosus vereniging, lichen planus vereniging, bekkenbodem 4all (onbezoldigd). | Geen | Geen | Behandeling van patiënten met vulva problematiek in Roosevelt kliniek waar dr. Ter Harmsel mede-eigenaar van is. | Geen | Geen | 17-05-2019 | Geen |
| Drs. I. Hendriks | Dermatoloog | Deelname richtlijnherziening VIN (onbezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|------|------|------|---|------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| J. Janssens | Verpleegkundig specialist | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |
| Dr. M.J. ten Kate-Booij | Gyneacoloog | Bestuurslid Federatie Medisch Specialisten | Geen | Geen | Geen | Mogelijk geringe mate indien in 2019 de (door METC goedgekeurde) RCT naar behandeling van LS met PDT in vergelijking met clobetasol van start gaat. | Geen | 15-01-2019 | Besproken tijdens eerste vergadering |
| Dr. E.H. van der Meij | MKA-chirurg | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 04-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. E.J. Mendels | Dermatoloog | Lid werkgroep richtlijn infantiele hemangiomen (onbezoldigd) Auteur Zalfje, voorleesboek voor kinderen met eczeem (onbezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 22-04-2020 | Geen |
| Dr. J.M. Oldhoff | Dermatoloog | Lid NVDV domeingroep SOA (onbezoldigd), organisator refereeravonden dermatologie OOR-NNL welke gesponsord worden door Abbvie BV, Galderma, Leo Pharma BV, Lilly Nederland BV (onbezoldigd). | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 12-03-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. M.C. Raadgers | Bekkenfysiotherapeut, | Nevenwerkzaamheden NVFB (bezoldigd) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 04-12-2018 | Geen |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|------|------|---|------|------------|------|
| | bewegingswet enschapper | | | | | | | | |
| Drs. M.J. Ramakers | Arts- seksuoloog NVVS | Lid medische adviesraad patiëntenverenig ing lichen sclerosus, lichen planus (onbezoldigd). Bestuurslid NVvVP (onbezoldigd), Docent vulvopathologie cursus (bezoldigd), Lid Pelvic Floor Network (onbezoldigd). | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 03-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. L.M.T. van der Spek- Keijser | Dermatoloog | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |
| E. Swanborn | Patiëntvertege nwoordiger, voorzitter stichting Lichen Sclerosus | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 03-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. H. Vermaat | Dermatoloog | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Betrokken bij aanvraag onderzoek naar LS geassocieerd vulvacarcinoom. Geen persoonlijke financiële belangen. | Geen | 04-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs. A.H.I. Witterland | Ziekenhuisapo theker | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 06-12-2018 | Geen |
| Drs S.A.A. Wolt-Plompen | Kinderarts | Instructeur kindermishandel ing cursus Stichting Spoedeisende | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 14-05-2019 | Geen |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|
| | | hulp bij kinderen (onbezoldigd), Kwaliteitsvisiteur NVK (onbezoldigd). | | | | | | | |
| M. Hofhuis | Arts-onderzoeker (secretaris t/m oktober 2019) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 07-12-2018 | Geen |
| L.S. van der Schoot | Arts-onderzoeker (secretaris t/m november 2019) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 07-12-2018 | Geen |
| E. de Booi | Arts-onderzoeker (secretaris t/m juni 2021) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 01-12-2019 | Geen |
| S.L. Wanders | Arts-onderzoeker (secretaris vanaf juli 2021) | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | Geen | 02-07-2021 | Geen |

Bijlage 3: Zoekstrategieën

Zoekstrategie 2019

Voor alle hoofdstukken geldt dat de zoekstrategieën zijn uitgevoerd in de Embase en de Medline database. Er werd een algemene search naar klinische studies verricht in de Cochrane library. Experts op het gebied van lichen planus werden geraadpleegd voor eventuele ontbrekende artikelen en/of casereports. De zoekactie is met behulp van de PICO-systematiek opgebouwd. De zoekvragen hebben de P als gemeenschappelijke onderdeel. De overige onderdelen van de PICO werden geformuleerd op basis van de uitgangsvraag.

De volgende afbakening is gebruikt:

Voor de P: Patiënten met lichen planus

Voor de I: elke behandeling voor lichen planus

Voor de C: geen behandeling, placebo behandeling, andere behandelingen voor lichen planus

Voor de O: zie hieronder.

Per uitgangsvraag zijn klinisch relevante uitkomstmaten opgesteld, waarbij zowel naar gewenste als ongewenste effecten is gekeken. De werkgroep heeft deze uitkomstmaten gewaardeerd volgens hun relatieve klinisch belang bij de besluitvorming rondom aanbevelingen. De werkgroep definieerde de uitkomstmaten als volgt en hanteerde de in de studies gebruikte definities.

Primair:

1. Verandering in kwaliteit van leven aan het eind van de studie (cruciaal)
2. Verandering in ernst van lichen planus volgens patiënten aan het eind van de studie (cruciaal)
3. Proportie patiënten die een bijwerking rapporteerde gedurende de studie (cruciaal)
4. *Secundair:*
5. Verandering in ernst van lichen planus volgens behandelaars aan het eind van de studie (belangrijk)
6. Behandelingstevredenheid volgens patiënten (belangrijk)
7. Duur van remissie (belangrijk)

Er is geen leeftijd limitatie aangehouden. Uitgesloten werden studies zonder originele gegevens (reviews), case control studies en studies met minder dan tien deelnemers (N<10). Er is een restrictie aangehouden voor Nederlandstalige en Engelstalige publicaties. Voor therapeutische uitgangsvragen werden vergelijkende, gecontroleerde studies geïncludeerd. Studies die middelen beschrijven die in Nederland niet beschikbaar zijn werden geëxcludeerd.

Algemeen

Cochrane library (datum 18-10-2019)

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| #1 | MeSH descriptor: [Lichen Planus] explode all trees | 212 |
| #2 | MeSH descriptor: [Lichen Planus, Oral] explode all trees | 150 |
| #3 | #1 OR #2 | 212 |

Resultaten = 212

Etiologie

Uitgangsvragen

- Wat is de etiologie van LP?

EMBASE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

| | |
|--|-----------|
| #8. #6 AND #7 | 463 |
| #7. 'etiology'/exp OR etiology:ti,ab OR aetiology:ti,ab OR 'pathogenesis'/exp OR pathogen*:ti,ab OR 'pathogenicity'/exp OR 'pathophysiology'/exp OR autoimmun*:ti,ab OR immuno*:ti,ab OR 'risk factor'/exp OR (risk:ti,ab AND factor*:ti,ab) | 6,528,786 |
| #6. #1 AND #5 | 831 |
| #5. #2 OR #3 OR #4 | 4,081,272 |
| #4. 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR ('prospective study'/de NOT 'randomized controlled trial'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (case:ab,ti AND ((control NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR (follow:ab,ti AND ((up NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | 2,161,686 |
| #3. ('clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti) NOT 'conference abstract':it | 2,191,601 |
| #2. ('meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp) | 411,228 |
| #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti AND ([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND [2010-2019]/py | 3,741 |

Resultaten = 463

MEDLINE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7349)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)

- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9618)
 5 limit 4 to (yr="2010 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (3114)
 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (416858)
 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1909592)
 8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (3285974)
 9 (pathogen* or pathophysiology or immuno* or autoimmun* or gene or epigenetic or (etio* or aetiol*)).kw. or lichen planus/pa or lichen planus/et or lichen planus, oral/pa or lichen planus, oral/et or risk factor*.ab,ti,kw. (647810)
 10 6 or 7 or 8 (4835876)
 11 5 and 10 (1125)
 12 9 and 11 (349)

Resultaten = 349

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 21-10-2019 | 463 |
| MEDLINE | 21-10-2019 | 349 |
| Totaal | | 812 |
| Duplicates | | 105 |
| Netto aantal | | 707 |

Epidemiologie

Uitgangsvragen

- Wat is de epidemiologie van de verschillende subtypen van LP?

EMBASE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- #8. #6 AND #7 321
 #7. 'epidemiology'/exp OR epidemiol*:ti,ab OR
 incidence:ti,ab OR prevalence:ti,ab OR
 demographic:ti,ab 3,907,616
 #6. #1 AND #5 831
 #5. #2 OR #3 OR #4 4,081,272
 #4. 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 2,161,686
 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR
 'retrospective study'/de OR ('prospective
 study'/de NOT 'randomized controlled trial'/de)
 OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study

- OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (case:ab,ti AND ((control NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR (follow:ab,ti AND ((up NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)
- #3. ('clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti) NOT 'conference abstract':it 2,191,601
- #2. ('meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp) 411,228
- #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti AND ([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND [2010-2019]/py 3,741

Resultaten = 321

MEDLINE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7349)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)
- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9618)
- 5 limit 4 to (yr="2010 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (3114)
- 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$.tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (416858)
- 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1909592)
- 8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (3285974)

- 9 exp epidemiology/ or (incidence or prevalence or epidemiologic study characteristics or demographics or epidemiolog*).ab,ti,kw. (1582474)
 10 6 or 7 or 8 (4835876)
 11 5 and 10 (1125)
 12 9 and 11 (231)

Resultaten = 231

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 21-10-2019 | 321 |
| MEDLINE | 21-10-2019 | 231 |
| Totaal | | 552 |
| Duplicates | | 131 |
| Netto aantal | | 421 |

Prognose

Uitgangsvragen

- Wat is de kans op maligne ontaarding van LP?

EMBASE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| #8. #6 AND #7 | 343 |
| #7. 'malignant neoplasm'/exp OR malign*:ti,ab OR 'precancer and cancer-in-situ'/exp OR premalign*:ti,ab OR 'oncogenesis and malignant transformation'/exp OR 'prognosis'/exp OR prognos*:ti,ab OR (squamous:ti,ab AND cell:ti,ab AND carcinoma:ti,ab) OR scc:ti,ab | 4,473,345 |
| #6. #1 AND #5 | 831 |
| #5. #2 OR #3 OR #4 | 4,081,272 |
| #4. 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR ('prospective study'/de NOT 'randomized controlled trial'/de) OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (case:ab,ti AND ((control NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR (follow:ab,ti AND ((up NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | 2,161,686 |
| #3. ('clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti) NOT 'conference abstract':it | 2,191,601 |
| #2. ('meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) | 411,228 |

OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR
 metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR
 cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de) NOT
 (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp
 OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)
 #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti 3,741
 AND ([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND
 [2010-2019]/py

Resultaten = 343

MEDLINE (datum 21-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7349)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)
- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9618)
- 5 limit 4 to (yr="2010 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (3114)
- 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$.tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (416858)
- 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1909592)
- 8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (3285974)
- 9 (malignan* or premalignan* or prognos* or complication or squamous cell carcinoma or scc or follow up or malignant transformation).ab,ti,kw. (2108014)
- 10 6 or 7 or 8 (4835876)
- 11 5 and 10 (1125)
- 12 9 and 11 (373)

Resultaten = 373

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 21-10-2019 | 343 |
| MEDLINE | 21-10-2019 | 373 |
| Totaal | | 716 |
| Duplicates | | 164 |
| Netto aantal | | 552 |

Intralesionale corticosteroïden

Uitgangsvragen

- Wat is de effectiviteit van intralesionale corticosteroïden bij patiënten met LP?

EMBASE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

| | |
|--|--------|
| #3. #1 AND #2 | 71 |
| #2. ('glucocorticoid'/exp OR glucocorticoïd:ti,ab OR 'corticosteroid'/exp OR corticosteroid:ti,ab) AND ('intralesional drug administration'/exp OR intralesional:ab,ti OR inject*:ti,ab) | 49,080 |
| #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti AND ([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND [1999-2019]/py | 5,393 |

Resultaten = 71

MEDLINE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7347)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)
- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9616)
- 5 limit 4 to (yr="1999 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (4941)
- 6 exp Glucocorticoids/ and Injections, Intralesional/ (859)
- 7 (intralesional or injection).ti,ab,kw. (470043)
- 8 6 or 7 (470231)
- 9 5 and 8 (75)

Resultaten = 75

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 18-10-2019 | 71 |
| MEDLINE | 18-10-2019 | 75 |
| Totaal | | 146 |
| Duplicates | | 36 |
| Netto aantal | | 110 |

Licht en lasertherapie

Uitgangsvragen

- Wat is het effect van lichttherapie bij patiënten met LP?
- Wat is het effect van lasertherapie bij patiënten met LP?

EMBASE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

| | |
|--|---------|
| ##10. #6 AND #9 | 148 |
| #9. #7 OR #8 | 997,517 |
| #8. 'laser'/exp OR laser*:ti,ab OR co2:ti,ab | 310,841 |
| #7. 'photodynamic therapy'/exp OR photodynamic:ti,ab | 741,724 |

Richtlijn Lichen Planus 2021 - bijlagedocument

OR 'photochemotherapy'/exp OR
photochemotherapy:ti,ab OR 'phototherapy'/exp OR
phototherapy:ti,ab OR puva:ti,ab OR light:ti,ab
OR pdt:ti,ab

| | |
|--|-----------|
| #6. #1 AND #5 | 1,279 |
| #5. #2 OR #3 OR #4 | 4,412,660 |
| #4. 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR ('prospective study'/de NOT 'randomized controlled trial'/de) OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (case:ab,ti AND ((control NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR (follow:ab,ti AND ((up NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | 2,161,686 |
| #3. ('clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti) NOT 'conference abstract':it | 2,191,601 |
| #2. ('meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp) | 411,228 |
| #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti AND ([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND [1999-2019]/py | 5,393 |

Resultaten = 148

MEDLINE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7347)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)
- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9616)
- 5 limit 4 to (yr="1999 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (4941)
- 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (416468)
- 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii

or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1908779)

8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (3284508)

9 6 or 7 or 8 (4833709)

10 5 and 9 (1652)

11 exp PHOTOTHERAPY/ or exp Photochemotherapy/ or exp Light/ or exp Photosensitizing Agents/ or exp PUVA THERAPY/ or exp Ultraviolet Therapy/ or (Light*adj or photodynamic therapy or PDT or PUVA).ti,ab,kw. (333577)

12 exp Lasers/ or lasers/ or co2.ti,ab,kw. or laser.ti,ab,kw. (338600)

13 11 or 12 (646280)

14 10 and 13 (86)

Resultaten = 86

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 18-10-2019 | 148 |
| MEDLINE | 18-10-2019 | 86 |
| Totaal | | 234 |
| Duplicates | | 55 |
| Netto aantal | | 179 |

Systemische therapie

Uitgangsvragen

– Wat is de effectiviteit van systemische therapie bij patiënten met LP?

EMBASE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

#8. #6 AND #7 444

#7. 'systemic therapy'/exp OR (((systemic OR pharmaceutical* OR oral) NEAR/3 (therap* OR treatment OR medicat*)):ab,ti) OR 'glucocorticoid'/exp OR glucocorticoid:ti,ab OR 'corticosteroid'/exp OR corticosteroid*:ti,ab OR 'methotrexate'/exp OR methotrexate:ti,ab OR 'etretin'/exp OR acitretin:ti,ab OR neotigason:ti,ab OR 'cyclosporine'/exp OR ciclosporine:ti,ab OR neoral:ti,ab OR 'azathioprine'/exp OR azathioprine:ti,ab OR imuran:ti,ab OR 'immunosuppressive agent'/exp OR 'hydroxychloroquine'/exp OR 'hydroxychloroquine':ti,ab OR 'fumaric acid'/exp OR 'fumaric acid':ti,ab OR 'prednisolone'/exp OR 'prednisolone':ti,ab OR 'dexamethasone derivative'/exp OR 'dexamethasone derivative':ti,ab

| | |
|---|-----------|
| #6. #1 AND #5 | 1,279 18 |
| #5. #2 OR #3 OR #4 | 4,412,660 |
| #4. 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR ('prospective study'/de NOT 'randomized controlled trial'/de) OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (case:ab,ti AND ((control NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR (follow:ab,ti AND ((up NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | 2,161,686 |
| #3. ('clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti) NOT 'conference abstract':it | 2,191,601 |
| #2. ('meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp) | 411,228 |
| #1. ('lichen planus'/exp OR lichen) AND planus:ab,ti AND (([dutch]/lim OR [english]/lim) AND [1999-2019]/py) | 5,393 |

Resultaten = 444

MEDLINE (datum 18-10-2019)

Zoektermen

- 1 lichen planus.ab,kw,ti. (7347)
- 2 exp lichen planus/ or exp lichen planus, oral/ (7440)
- 3 lichen planus, oral.ab,ti,kw. (57)
- 4 1 or 2 or 3 (9616)
- 5 limit 4 to (yr="1999 -Current" and (dutch or english)) (4941)
- 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$.tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (416468)
- 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1908779)

- 8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (3284508)
- 9 ((systemic or pharmaceutical* or oral) adj3 (therap* or treatment or medicat*)).ti,ab,kw. or exp GLUCOCORTICOIDs/ or exp METHOTREXATE/ or exp ACITRETIN/ or exp Cyclosporine/ or exp Azathioprine/ or exp Immunosuppressive Agents/ or exp Prednisolone/ or exp Prednisone/ or exp Dexamethasone/ or (neoral or neotigason or imuran or etretin).ti,ab,kw. (345518)
- 10 6 or 7 or 8 (4833709)
- 11 5 and 10 (1652)
- 12 9 and 11 (289)

Resultaten = 289

Alle resultaten

| Database | Datum | # hits |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| EMBASE | 18-10-2019 | 444 |
| MEDLINE | 18-10-2019 | 289 |
| Totaal | | 733 |
| Duplicates | | 172 |
| Netto aantal | | 561 |

Zoekstrategie 2012

Database: EMBASE <1980 to 2010 Week 20>

Search Strategy:

-
1. meta analysis/exp or cochrane.ab. or embase.ab. or psychlit.ab. or cinahl.ab. or (systematic and review).ab. or (systematic and review).ti. or data extraction.ab. (36358)
 2. clinical trial/exp or randomization/exp or single blind procedure/exp or double blind procedure/exp or crossover procedure/exp or placebo/exp or prospective study/exp or rct.ab. or rct.ti. or random*.ab. or random*.ti. or single blind.ab. or single blind.ti. or randomised controlled trial.ab. or randomised controlled trail.ti. or randomized controlled trial/exp or placebo*.ab. or placebo*.ti. (492117)
 3. exp lichen planus/ (3879)
 4. lichen planus.ti. or lichen planus.ab. (3047)
 5. 3 or 4 (4335)
 6. 1 and 5 (22)
 7. 2 and 5 (121)
 8. 6 or 7 (133)
 9. limit 8 to (human and (dutch or english or french or german)) (120)
 10. from 9 keep 1-120 (120)

Selectie

Een full-text artikel werd al dan niet geïncludeerd volgens de volgende vooraf opgestelde in- en exclusiecriteria:

Inclusiecriteria

- onderwerp Lichen Planus vermeld in titel/abstract
- alle originele artikelen (zonder onderscheid naar studietype, dus inclusief RCT's, cohort studies, pilot studies, case reports, retrospectief onderzoek etc.) worden meegenomen

- er worden geen restricties toegepast op de datum van publicatie, het tijdschrift en de taal van het artikel; ook niet op leeftijd, geslacht en aantal patiënten in een studie en design van de studie.

Exclusiecriteria

- dubbele publicaties
- case-series met minder dan 5 patiënten.
- questionnaire based surveys
- artikelen zonder informatie over effectiviteit (bij therapeutische trials).

*Opmerkingen:

- de in- en exclusiecriteria werden zo gestandaardiseerd mogelijk gehanteerd, relevantie stond voorop
 - artikelen die op (mogelijke) relevantie van de titel en het abstract werden geselecteerd werden allen full-text opgevraagd
 - reviews of systematic reviews (SR) dienden als controle voor de eigen zoekstrategie. De artikelen die in een relevante SR geïncludeerd zijn, zijn mogelijk ook goede artikelen voor de eigen systematische review. Indien die artikelen in een search ontbreken, is de vraag waarom dat zo is. Reviews werden in principe niet meegenomen in de uiteindelijke selectie, maar dienden als achtergrondinformatie. SR's werden (indien beschikbaar) wel meegenomen indien er een meta-analyse werd gedaan
 - indien het abstract ontbrak en de titel niet conclusief was, vond de selectie plaats op basis van de volledige tekst
 - de selectie gebeurde door twee werkgroepleden onafhankelijk van elkaar. Beide selecties werden naast elkaar gelegd en met elkaar vergeleken. Bij inconsistenties vond er discussie plaats waarbij uiteindelijk één standpunt ingenomen werd.
- 97 versie 27 februari 2013

Vanuit de basissearch (zie zoekstrategie) werden de artikelen als volgt geïncludeerd en gecodeerd:

1. inclusie cutane lokalisatie
2. inclusie genitale lokalisatie
3. inclusie extra-cutane/extra-genitale lokalisatie
4. exclusie relevantie (wel onderwerp lichen planus)
5. exclusie relevantie (totaal niet relevant, geen lichen planus) en dubbele artikelen.

Binnen de gecodeerde categorieën werden per uitgangsvraag de relevante artikelen geselecteerd.

Bijlage 4: Exclusietabellen

Intralesionale corticosteroïden

Exclusies na full tekst screening:

RCTs en vergelijkende studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Shah 2014 | Geen full text |
| Chen 2016 | Geen full text |

Observationele studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|-----------------|---|
| Fantozzini 2019 | De te onderzoeken behandeling wordt niet vergeleken |
| Kuo 2013 | Combinaties van verschillende behandeling gegeven |
| Goettman 2012 | Combinaties van verschillende behandeling gegeven |
| Ladizinski 2013 | Combinaties van verschillende behandeling gegeven |
| Zhang 2019 | geen full tekst |

Overige designs

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Dehesa 2012 | Review |
| MacClanahan 2018 | Review |
| Hou 2016 | Case report |
| Rao 2017 | Case report |
| Keate 2003 | Case report |

Licht, laser en PDT

Exclusies na full tekst screenings

RCTs en vergelijkende studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|---------------|--|
| Williams 2011 | Geen full text |
| Mirza 2018 | Resultaten onduidelijk weergegeven, niet duidelijk welke resultaten bij welke uitkomstmaat horen |

Observationele studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Persiç 2008 | Geen full text |

Overige designs

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|---------|--------------------|
|---------|--------------------|

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Cheng 2009 | Review artikel |
| Davari 2012 | Geen full text |
| Fazel 2015 | Study on laser/PDT/UV therapy already included |
| Fischhoff 2018 | Geen full tekst |
| García-Pola 2017 | Geen full text |
| Husein 2019 | Review |
| Lodi 2012 | Only 1 study on photochemotherapy included, from 1995 |
| Oberti 2019 | Geen full text |
| Thongprasom 2011 | Study about laser/PDT/UV therapy already included |
| Zakrewska 2005 | Only 1 study on photochemotherapy included, from 1995 |

Systemische therapie

Exclusies na full tekst screening.

RCTs en vergelijkende studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Bayart 2017 | Geen full tekst |
| Fischer 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Inês 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Kanwar 2010 | Geen full tekst |
| Persic 2008 | Geen full tekst |
| Thomas 2018 | Geen full tekst |
| Meeri 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Malhorta 2008 | Middel niet verkrijgbaar in NL |

Observationele studies

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|------------------|---|
| Ashack 2016 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken |
| Azza 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Elloudi 2017 | Geen full tekst |
| Hesen 2017 | Geen full tekst |
| Oschendorf 2010 | Review |
| Chainain-Wu 2001 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken. Groepen ingedeeld op basis van type lichen en ernst klachten |
| Goettman 2012 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken. Step up schema. |
| Kern 2016 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken. Step up schema. |
| Kesic 2009 | Behandelregimes niet toegelicht of vergeleken |
| Pandhi 2014 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken |
| Mardones 2017 | Verschillende behandelregimes niet vergeleken |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Kanwar 2010 | Geen full tekst |
| Bradford 2013 | Geen vergelijkende studie |
| MacPharland 2017 | Geen full tekst |
| Chian 2010 | Geen vergelijkende studie |

Overige designs

| Artikel | Reden van exclusie |
|-------------------------|---|
| Akyol 2005 | Review artikel |
| Davari 2012 | Geen full tekst |
| García-Pola 2017 | Geen full tekst |
| Guenther 2017 | Review artikel |
| Liu 2003 | Review artikel 1 studie gebruikt: case report |
| Mansourian 2008 | 2 verschillende antibiotica met elkaar vergeleken |
| Oberti 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Rodriguez-Cerdeira 2012 | Review artikel |
| Schram 2010 | Review, geïnccludeerde studies allen N<10 |
| Thanya 2013 | Review |
| Yang 2016 | Review artikel |
| Shereen 2019 | Geen full tekst |
| Kobkan 2010 | Geen full tekst |
| Hussien el Ahmed 2019 | Review |
| Fischhoff 2018 | Geen full tekst |
| O'Neill 2008 | Case report |
| Schramm 2010 | Case report |

Bijlage 5: Tabellen karakteristieken geïnccludeerde studies

Intralesionale corticosteroiden

Orale lichen planus

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|----------|
| Lee 2013 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> South Korea</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> None</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients, who had been diagnosed with OLP by clinical and histopathologic examination</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients younger than 18 years; a history of topical therapy for OLP in the past 2 weeks or systemic therapy in the past 4 weeks; the presence of skin and/or genital lesions; histopathologic signs of dysplasia; treatment with drugs that may induce</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Intralesional group: n= 20 Male: 9 Female: 11 Mean age (years) ±SD: 57.1±6.6</p> <p>Mouth rinse group: n= 18 Male: 11 Female: 7 Mean age (years) ±SD: 56.6±11.7</p> <p>There were no significant differences between the 2 groups with regard to age, sex, or clinical and symptomatic characteristics at baseline.</p> | <p>Intralesional group: Patients had intralesional injection of 0.5 mL triamcinolone acetonide (TA) (40 mg/mL). The injection was carried out once a week for the first 4 weeks, and 1 more injection was given after 2 weeks. The injection was placed directly into the subepithelial connective tissue just underlying the lesion adjacent to normal mucosa. The patients were asked not to eat, drink, or smoke for at least 30 minutes after each application.</p> | <p>Mouth rinse group: Patients were instructed to use TA 0.4% mouth rinse 3 times daily for 6 weeks. The patient kept the mouth rinse in his or her mouth for 5 minutes and then spat it out and could not eat or drink anything for 30 minutes.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 1 year. During the treatments, the patients were assessed at weeks 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 by a clinician. All patients received a 1-year follow-up for relapse of disease.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> Mouth rinse group n=2 (both patients did not return for appointments)</p> | <p><u>Clinical sign score</u> Difference in activity score after 6 weeks: Injection group: -7,1±3,6 Mouthrins group: -7,2±4,3</p> <p><u>Change in VAS score (PAIN)</u> The VAS scores for pain were significantly improved after 6 weeks in both groups. Mean difference in score after 6 weeks: Injection group: -2.7±2.9 Mouthrins group: -2.4±1.9</p> <p><u>Change in VAS score (burning mouth sens)</u> The VAS scores for burning mouth were significantly improved after 6 weeks in both groups. Mean difference in score after 6 weeks: Injection group: -3.0±2.6 Mouthrins group: -3.4±3.3</p> <p><u>Change in OHIP (Oral health impact profile)</u></p> | |

| | lichenoid reactions; a history of corticosteroid allergy; patients with chronic liver disease, immune system dysfunction, or hematological diseases; and pregnancy and lactation. | | | | | The OHIP-14 is a self-administered questionnaire that evaluates quality of life using 14 items to measure 7 dimensions. The OHIP scores were significantly improved after 6 weeks in both groups. Mean difference in score after 6 weeks: Injection group: -14.4 ±11.3 Mouthrinse group: -11.5±10.8 | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Liu, 2013 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> China</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Age, 18 to 60 years; having a single erosive lesion; erosive area ≤100 mm²; disease process duration >2 months; and normal physical examination results before medication (including complete blood cell count, blood glucose test, renal and</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Bethametason group: n=30</p> <p>Triamcinolone acetonide (TA) group: n=30</p> <p>At the start of treatment, the 2 groups did not differ in age, sex, disease duration, results of the laboratory examination, size of the erosive area, pain level (NRS score) (P ></p> | <p>Bethametason group: Patients received intralesional injection of 1.4 mg intralesional betamethasone, once a week for 2 weeks. Injections were administered into the connective tissue below the erosive lesion, from the adjacent normal mucosa.</p> <p>The second injection was not given if the erosive lesion had disappeared and the participant had recovered fully after the first injection,</p> | <p>TA group: Patients received intralesional injection of 8 mg triamcinolone acetonide, once a week for 2 weeks. Injections were administered into the connective tissue below the erosive lesion, from the adjacent normal mucosa.</p> <p>The second injection was not given if the erosive lesion had disappeared and the participant had recovered fully after the first injection, If the erosion had not healed completely after 2</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 3 months. The erosive area and pain level were assessed and recorded on days 1, 7±2, and 14±2.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> Bethametason group: n=1 (stopped medication due to other drugs).</p> <p>TA group: n=1 (stopped medication due to other drugs)</p> | <p>Lesion severity: <u>Percentage of healed lesions on day 14±2:</u> Bethametason group: 27/29 (93.1%) TA group: 20/30 (66.7%) p= 0.021 <u>Reduction in erosion area (mm²) on day 14±2:</u> Bethametason group: 21.28±21.06 TA group: 11.5±12.905 p=0.02</p> <p>Pain <u>Reduced pain level</u> On day 14±2: Bethametason group: 3.0 ±2.13 TA group: 3.41±2.03 p= 0.61</p> <p>Recurrence rate:</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>hepatic clinical chemistry examination, blood pressure examination, ultrasonic examination of abdomen, chest radiograph, and electrocardiogram).</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients were excluded if (1) they had more than one site of erosion (e.g., those with bilateral erosions); (2) they had hypertension (stage 2), cardiovascular disease, blood disease, or other systemic diseases; (3) they had other oral mucosal diseases; (4) they had received immunotherapy within 3 months or other topical or systemic treatment of OLP within 1 week of the start of the study; (4) they presented with a lichenoid reaction caused by amalgam fillings or certain drugs; (5) they were pregnant or had the intention of becoming pregnant; (6) they were lactating; (7) they had used steroid hormonebased contraceptives recently; and (8) they refused to follow the doctor's advice or to complete the</p> | .05), or anatomic site. | <p>If the erosion had not healed completely after 2 injections, the participant was given systemic treatment.</p> <p>Participants were advised by the doctors to avoid spicy food and not to use other topical agents or oral medication during the treatment.</p> | <p>injections, the participant was given systemic treatment.</p> <p>Participants were advised by the doctors to avoid spicy food and not to use other topical agents or oral medication during the treatment.</p> | | <p><u>Proportion of participants with recurrence of erosions within 3 months</u> Bethametason group: 14.8% TA group: 45% p= 0.04</p> | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Xia, 2006 | <p>follow-up review.</p> <p>Type of study: Randomized controlled study</p> <p>Country: China</p> <p>Source of funding: This study was supported by a grant from the Guangdong Natural Science Foundation (No. 5300621) and a grant from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30371539).</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Patients with clinical and histopathological proven ulcerative OLP with ulcerative lesion on bilateral buccal mucosa.</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: Individuals would be excluded if they suffered from other local or systemic disease, were pregnant or on lactation period, could not finish the follow-up review for social or personal reasons. Patients who had taken</p> | <p>N total at baseline (n analysed): N=45 Male: 15 Female: 30 Mean age (years) \pm SD: 50.5 \pm 13.0, ranging from 25 to 72 years.</p> <p>Injection group: n=45</p> <p>Control group: n=45</p> | <p>Injection group: Patients received an intralesional injection of 0.5 ml lidocaine 2% with 0.5 ml triamcinolone acetonide (TA), 40 mg/ml, to the experimental lesion, which would be concealed from the dentist performing clinical assessments until the therapeutic effect was analysed. The injection was placed directly into the subepithelial connective tissue just underline the ulceration base from adjacent normal mucosa.</p> <p>Over 2 weeks, if the treated ulceration regressed <81% in size, it would receive one more injection and was reassessed after 2 weeks.</p> | <p>Control group: No intervention during the first 2 weeks. All controlled ulcerations were given therapeutic measurements from the third visit as it seemed inappropriate to deprive them from accession to appropriate therapy for more than 2 weeks.</p> | <p>Length of follow-up: 4 weeks. Follow up was carried out at 1-week interval.</p> <p>Loss-to-follow-up: None</p> | <p>Pain: Visual analogue scale (VAS), 0-100 \pm SD , after 2 weeks: Injection group: 8.33 \pm 10.11 Control group: 49.69 \pm 12.85 p-value: <0.001</p> <p>Surface area of erythematous and ulcerative lesions: Erythema (mm²) \pm SD, after 2 weeks: Injection group: 32.82 \pm 18.00 Control group: 145.49 \pm 29.05 p-value: <0.001 Ulceratoin (mm²) \pm SD, after 2 weeks: Injection group: 7.64 \pm 8.63 Control group: 32.27 \pm 19.90 p-value: <0.001</p> <p>Clinical sign score: REU score*after 2 weeks: Injection group: 3.83 \pm 0.95 Control group: 5.94 \pm 0.49 p-value: <0.001</p> | Age and gender not specified per intervention group |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | immunodepressant or immunopotentiating drugs during the previous 1 month were also excluded. | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Oesofagale lichen planus

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------|---|--|----------|
| Wedgeworth 2009 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Case series</p> <p><u>Country:</u> United kingdom</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> None</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients diagnosed with esophageal lichen planus with oesophageal strictures.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> N=5 Female =5</p> | <p>Patients underwent endoscopy. 20 mg of oral prednisolone was commenced for 7 days before and continued for 7 days after endoscopy. Each stricture was injected with 40 to 60 mg of triamcinolone (10 mg/mL normal saline aliquots) in 4 quadrants of the stricture. Graduated balloon dilatation was then performed through the scope graduated balloons (TTS Boston Scientific) for 30 seconds. The starting point was dictated by the severity of the stricture. Dilatation was restricted to either 9 to 12mm or 12 to 15mm.</p> | - | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 3-4 weeks after treatment dysphagia scores were evaluated.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Treatment response:</u> Improvement of dysphagia, graded on a 5-point score (0=no symptoms of dysphagia, 1= tolerating normal diet but avoiding certain foods, 2= semisolid diet, 3=fluids only, and 4=complete dysphagia including to liquids)</p> <p>All 5 patients reported improvement after treatment. Total number of interventions varied from 2 – 7. Mean duration of interval between treatments was 8.3 months.</p> <p>Side effects: One patient developed a pneumomediastinum after her fourth dilatation. This was asymptomatic and imaging could not identify a perforation. This was managed conservatively.</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | Total number of interventions varied from 2 – 7. | | | She went on to have 2 further uncomplicated dilatations. The same balloon diameter (13 mm) was used on all occasions. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Lichen planopilaris

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|----------|
| Lyakhovitsky 2015 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Case series</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Israel</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> None</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with clinical and histopathological diagnoses of LPP.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n=46 Male: 17.4% Female: 83.6% Mean age(years) ±SD: 52.7±4.33</p> | <p>Intralesional corticosteroids (IL group) n=15</p> <p>Combination regimens and systemic therapies are not included in this table.</p> | <p>Topical corticosteroids alone: n=42</p> <p>Topical calcineurin alone: n=7</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 3-42 months</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> -</p> | <p><u>Treatment response</u></p> <p>Hairloss Assessment performed according to a 3-point scale (0= progression of hairloss 1=stabilization 2=regrowth)</p> <p>IL group: 0: 73.3%, 1: 26.7% , 0:0%</p> <p>Topical steroid group: 0:85.7% ; 1: 14.3%, 2: 0%</p> <p>Calcineurin group: 0: 85.7%, 1: 14.3%, 2: 0%</p> <p>Active inflammation Assessment performed according to a 3-point scale (0=no change 1=partial improvement 2=complete disappearance)</p> <p>IL group: 0: 26.7%, 1:66.7%, 2:6.7%</p> <p>Topical steroid group: 0:81.0%, 1:11.9%, 2: 7.1%</p> <p>Calcineurin group: 0:85.7%, 1:14.3%, 2:0%</p> <p><u>Subjective symptoms</u> Assessment performed according to a 3-point scale</p> | |

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | (0=no change 1=partial improvement 2=complete disappearance) IL group: 0: 26.7%, 1: 66.7%, 2: 6.7% Topical steroid group: 0: 81.0%, 1: 14.3%, 2: 7.8% Calcineurin group: 0: 85.7%, 1: 14.3% 2: 0% | |
| Cevasco 2007 | <u>Type of study:</u> Case series <u>Country:</u> USA <u>Source of funding:</u> None <u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with LPP, diagnosed by both pathology report and clinical findings. <u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None | <u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n=29 Male: 2 Female: 27 | Intralesional corticosteroids (IL) n=20 Combination regimens and systemic therapies are not included in this table. | Topical steroids n=24 Topical retinoids n=1 Minoxidil n=12 Ketoconazol shampoo n=25 | <u>Length of follow-up:</u> Not mentioned <u>Loss-to-follow-up:-</u> | <u>Response to treatment</u> Interpretation of physician's notes and photographs. Score 0-3: 0=complete response 1=good response (stabilization, with hair regrowth) 2=fair response (minimal regrowth) 3=worse (progression). None of the treatments showed significant improvement. Treatments were not compared. | Patients received several treatments. Treatments not compared. |
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Tan 2009 | <u>Type of study:</u> Case series <u>Country:</u> Singapore <u>Source of funding:</u> | <u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n=19 Male: 0 Female: 19 | Intralesional triamcinolone (IL) alone: n=5 | Topical steroid: n= 3 Topical tacrolimus n=1 | <u>Length of follow-up:</u> 3 months – 15 years. Mean: 26.8 months | <u>Treatment response:</u> Stable or unknown. IL group: Stable: 3 Unknown: 2 Topical steroids: | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients diagnosed with FFA, clinically and/or by histology.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None</p> | | <p>Combination regimes and systemic therapies are not included in this table.</p> | | <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> -</p> | <p>Stable: 1 Unknown: 2</p> <p>Topical tacrolimus: Unknown: 1</p> | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--|

Nagel lichen planus

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|--|---|----------|
| Grover 2005 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Case series</p> <p><u>Country:</u> India</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with nail dystrophy</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n=50 LP: n=14, of which 6 proven by biopsy</p> <p>Male: n=42 Female: n=8</p> <p>Mean age: 20.96 yrs</p> | <p>Patients received TA (5 mg/ml) at monthly intervals for six months. TA (0.1–0.2 ml) was injected in the proximal nail fold area by a single injection. Injection of adequate TA led to a temporary whitening of the lunula. No prior anesthesia was given, which minimized the number of pricks and hence the pain associated with the procedure. Only the involved fingernails were treated, because they were of immediate cosmetic and functional concern to the patients. At the same time, toenails served as effective controls.</p> | None | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 6 months</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> n=34 (n=18 stopped due to treatment being too painful, n=4 stopped due to lack of results, n=12 completed treatment but were lost during follow-up)</p> | <p><u>Treatment response:</u> The results were assessed at 6 months on the basis of the patients' and an independent clinician's observations and were graded on a 5-point scale as follows: 0 meant no improvement, 1+ meant <25%, 2+ meant 25 to 50%, 3+ meant 50 to 75% and 4+ meant 75–100% improvement.</p> <p>Of the 14 LP patients, 7 completed the treatment protocol and 4 showed 75-100% improvement.</p> <p><u>Reported side effect:</u> Pain 36% (n=18) Subungual hematoma 20% (n=10) PNF atrophy 24% (n=12)</p> | |

Lasertherapie

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|----------|
| Kazancioglu 2015 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Turkey</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Adult patients with atrophic-erosive OLP (≤ 3 cm) in the tongue or buccal mucosa were recruited into the study. The OLP was diagnosed clinically and histopathologically.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> 1. Presence of systemic diseases that may cause OLP, such as hepatitis C; 2</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline:</u> N=120 Male: 56 Female: 64 Mean age \pm SD: 42.6\pm8.3 years (range, 28~55 years)</p> <p>LLLT group: N=30</p> <p>Ozone group: N=30</p> <p>Corticosteroid group: N=30</p> <p>Negative control group: N=30</p> <p>No statistically significant difference was detected in sex distribution, location, and clinical</p> | <p>LLLT group: Patients in the LLLT group were treated with laser irradiation (exposure time, 2.5 min; fluence, 1.5 J/cm² per session; irradiance, 10 mW/cm²; no. of illumination point, 1; area, 1 cm²). A diode laser (808 nm, 0.1 W, continuous wave) was used as a light source. A light exposure dose of 120 J/cm² was used for 2.5 min. The lesions and 0.5 cm of their surrounding tissue were illuminated with a spot size of 1 cm². Laser irradiation was done two times a week (once every third day) for a maximum of 10 sessions. In each session, the laser used was not in contact with the</p> | <p>Steroid group: Patients in the positive control group were treated with local corticosteroids consisting of dexamethasone mouthwash for 5 min, followed 30 min later by a mouth rinse with 30 drops of nystatin solution (100,000 units) Mycostatin oral suspension; (four times a day for 1 month). <i>The patients were followed weekly during this period.</i></p> <p>Negative control group: A special solution filled with base ointment without the active corticosteroid component was prepared for patients</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 6 months after end of treatment.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Lesion severity:</u> RAE sign score** \pm SD</p> <p>Baseline: LLLT group: 7.23\pm3.6 Ozone group: 7.51\pm4.1 Steroid group: 7.41\pm3.1 Control group: 7.44\pm5.7</p> <p>After treatment: LLLT group: 3.01\pm1.1 Ozone group: 2.66\pm1.5 Steroid group: 2.43\pm1.0 Control group: 7.34\pm1.5</p> <p><u>Sign score:</u> Mean Thongprasom sign score*. Mean sign scores: Baseline: LLLT group: 3.75 Ozone group: 3.8 Steroid group: 3.85 Control group: 3.8 One month: LLLT group: 2.5 Ozone group: 1.8 Steroid group: 1.6 Control group: 3.35 Three months: LLLT group: 2.7 Ozone group: 1.95 Steroid group: 1.7 Control group: 3.05</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>. age <20 years; 3. pregnant or breastfeeding; 4. use of lichenoid reaction-inducing drugs such as antihypertensives, diuretics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, anticonvulsants, and drugs for treating tuberculosis; 5. presence of histologic signs of dysplasia in the biopsy specimen; 6. previous OLP treatment within 1 month before the beginning of the study; 7. lesions adjacent to the amalgam filling site; and 8. systemic corticosteroid use.</p> | <p>severity of the lesions among groups.</p> | <p>tissues. The application distance was 0.5~1 cm; because at this distance, the difference in application distance did not affect the spot size with the handpiece that was used. Large lesions were illuminated with multiple spots.</p> <p>Ozone therapy group: Ozone therapy was performed by using an ozone generator with a tissue probe (alveolar probe). The ozone generator was applied intraorally with an intensity of 60% for 10 s, according to information given by the manufacturer. Irradiation was done twice a week (once every third day) for a maximum of 10 sessions. When the tip of the probe is placed in contact with the body, it emits energy around the treated area and</p> | <p>in the negative control group, such as a dexamethasone mouthwash package. The patients gargled with this solution for 5 min. This application was repeated four times a day for 1 month.</p> | | <p>6 months: LLLT group: 2.8 Ozone group: 2 Steroid group: 1.9 Control group: 3.25</p> <p>A significant improvement was achieved in the ozone and steroids group (p<0.05)</p> <p>Pain (VAS score): To evaluate the pain experience of the patients, a 0 to 10 visual analogue scale (VAS) was used, with the following scores: 3 (7 < VAS ≤ 10), 2 (3.5 < VAS ≤ 7), 1 (0 < VAS ≤ 3.5), and 0 (no pain).</p> <p>Baseline: LLLT group: 4.10±1.8 Ozone group: 5.01±1.2 Steroid group: 5.00±0.9 Control group: 4.38±1.1</p> <p>After treatment: LLLT group: 0.33±1.6 Ozone group: 0.25±1.2 Steroid group: 0.22±1.0 Control group: 4.03±1.9</p> <p>A significant improvement was achieved in the ozone and steroids groups (p<0.05)</p> <p>Efficacy indices (EI)*** LLLT group: None: 40.0% Mild: 33.3% Moderate: 20.0% Marked: 6.7% Healed: 0%</p> <p>Ozone group:</p> | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|

| | | | splits environmental diatomic oxygen into singular atomic oxygen and ozone. The concentration of ozone in the operation field is 10~100 µg/ml. | | | <p>None: 10.0% Mild: 30.0% Moderate: 40.0% Marked: 10.0% Healed: 10.0%</p> <p>Steroid group: None: 0% Mild: 30.0% Moderate: 30.0% Marked: 20.0% Healed: 20.0%</p> <p>Control group: None: 73.3% Mild: 26.7% Moderate: 0% Marked: 0% Healed: 0%</p> <p>The efficacy indices were significantly higher in the ozone and steroid groups. (p<0.05).</p> | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Jajarm 2011 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> MUMS (Mashhad University of Medical Sciences). No competing financial interests exist.</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u></p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u></p> <p>LLLT group: n=11 Gender and/or age not mentioned.</p> <p>Steroid group: n=11 Gender and/or age not mentioned.</p> <p>Statistical analysis showed no significant</p> | <p>LLLT group Patients in the experimental group were treated by laser irradiation (exposure time, 2.5 min; fluence 1.5 J/cm² per session; irradiance 10mW/cm²; one illumination point; area 1cm²). A diode laser was used as a light 2000p, Russia, KLO3 probe, 630 nm, 10mW, continuous</p> | <p>Steroid group Patients in the control group were treated by local corticosteroids consisting of dexamethasone (0.5mg in 5ml water) mouth wash for 5 min, followed 30 min later by a mouth rinse with 30 drops of Nystatin (100,000 units) for 5 min. This treatment was repeated four times a</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 12 months. Each subject was evaluated weekly for improvement rate and adverse effects during the time of treatment and then was followed up 3, 6, and 12 months after completion of treatment to evaluate any relapse.</p> | <p>Pain The patients' pain experience was measured by means of the visual analogue scale (VAS), as follows: Score 3=7<VAS ≤10; Score 2=3.5<VAS ≤7; Score 1=0<VAS ≤3.5; Score 0=no pain. Mean ± SD: Before treatment LILT group: 5.18±1.9 Steroid group: 4.62±1.9 After treatment LILT group:0.82±1.4 Steroid group: 0.77±1</p> <p>Sign score</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | <p>adult patients with atrophic-erosive biopsy-proven OLP in the tongue or buccal mucosa, sized ≤ 3 cm, attending the Department of Oral Medicine (Mashhad Dental Faculty) between April 2008 and March 2009.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patient exclusion criteria included those presenting with systemic diseases, drug consumption, pregnancy, photosensitivity, patients younger than 20 years, and patients who had lesions with dysplasia or had received treatment for OLP at least 1 month prior to the beginning of our study. Lesions adjacent to the amalgam filling</p> | <p>difference between the two groups regarding gender representation, age, marital status, and duration of disease before our treatment, location of the lesions, or previous treatments.</p> | <p>wave, spot size: 1_1 cm). Irradiation was done two times a week (once every third day) for a maximum of 10 sessions. source (Mustang</p> | <p>day for one month and patients were followed up weekly during this period.</p> | <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> 7 in total. 2 from the LLLT group and 5 from the steroid group.</p> | <p>Sign scores was assessed by Thongprasom sign scoring*. Median sign score Baseline: LLLT group: 5 (25th=4 75th=5 IQR = 1) Steroid group: 3 (25th=2.5 75th=4 IQR = 1.5) After treatment: LLLT group: 4 (25th=3 75th=4 IQR = 1) Steroid group: 3 (25th=2 75th=4 IQR =2)</p> <p>Lesion severity: Clinical severity score ** Mean \pm SD: Before treatment LILT group: 8.81\pm4.1 Steroid group: 8.26\pm4.5 After treatment LILT group: 4\pm3.3 Steroid group: 3.84\pm3.9</p> <p>There was no statistically significant difference in clinical severity between the two groups, although the sign scores decreased in almost all scoring groups of the experimental (P=0.006) and control (P=0.007) patients, they were not statistically significant.</p> <p>Efficacy: Efficacy index (EI)***. LLLT group: None: 9.1% Mild: 0%</p> | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|

| | site were also not eligible for the study. | | | | | Moderate: 54.5% Marked: 18.2% Healed: 18.2% Steroid group: None: 15.4% Mild: 7.7% Moderate: 38.5% Marked: 15.4% Healed: 23.1% | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Dillenburg 2014 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Brazil</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> This study was funded by the Postgraduate Research Group of the Porto Alegre University Hospital, the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) and the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Laser group: n=21 Male:4 Female:17 Mean age (years) +/- SD: 44.81 +/-51.05</p> <p>Steroid group: n=21 Male:3 Female:18 Mean age (years) +/- SD 48.48 +/-11.85</p> | <p>Laser group: Laser phototherapy (LPT) was administered by a single professional using a continuous wave diode laser with a wavelength of 660 nm (visible red). Irradiation was performed in punctual contact mode with a spot size of 0.04 cm², power output of 40 mW, output density of 1000 mW/cm², energy density of 6 J/cm², 6-s exposure time per point, and 0.24 J of total energy per point. The number of points varied based on lesion size; therefore, it was not possible</p> | <p>Steroid group: Topical Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% was prepared with a hydroxyethyl cellulose gel and prepackaged (15 g) in a labeled tube by a pharmacist. Only two nonconsecutive missing applications were accepted.</p> <p>Continuu Patients in both the laser and steroid group received prophylactic anti-mycotic medication (Nystatin oral suspension 100; 000 USP/ml) administered three times daily. The medication was delivered in individual 5-ml dispensers. The patient used an anti-mycotic during all the</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 90 days. All patients were evaluated at baseline (Day 0), once a week during treatment (Days 7, 14, 21, and 30) as well as at four weeks (Day 60) and eight weeks (Day 90) after the discontinuation of treatment (follow-up period).</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> Laser group: n=4 Steroid group: n=5</p> <p>All 9 patients were lost to follow up after day 60.</p> | <p>Clinical score: Lesions were similar to the Thongprasom sign score*. Mean score ± SD: At baseline: Steroid group: 2.52±0.13 Laser group: 3.57 Steroid group: 2.52±0.13 p-value: 0.822 Day 7 Steroid group: 2.52±0.13 Laser group: 2.70±0.14 p-value: 0.345 Day 14 Steroid group: 1.98± 0.08 Laser group: 2.06±0.12 p-value: 0.601 Day 21 Steroid group:1.76± 0.09 Laser group: 1.73±0.08 p-value: 0.709 Day 30 Steroid group:1.54± 0.12 Laser group: 0.98± 0.07 p-value: 0.0006 Day 60 Steroid group:2.06± 0.14</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>(UFRGS). The funders had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, decision to publish or preparation of the manuscript. There was no industrial funding for the study.</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Inclusion criteria were age 21 years or older, symptomatic atrophic/erosive OLP, and histopathological diagnosis of OLP based on the criteria proposed by the World Health Organization.</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: The exclusion criteria were pregnant or nursing women, histological signs of dysplasia, OLP therapy in the previous three months, amalgam</p> | | <p>to calculate the total dose for all the cases. LPT was administered three times a week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) for four consecutive weeks, totaling 12 sessions.</p> | <p>days of treatment with clobetasol and LPT. During follow-up, the medication was discontinued.</p> | | <p>Laser group: 1.16 ± 0.15 p-value: 0.0003 Day 90 Steroid group: 2.23 ± 0.26 Laser group: 1.09 ± 0.11 p-value: 0.0005</p> <p>Symptoms Symptom scores were determined using a visual analogue scale (VAS).</p> <p>Both groups demonstrated similar reductions in pain throughout treatment. On days 60 and 90 steroid group exhibited significantly more pain than the laser group.</p> <p>D60, mean SD Steroid group: 2.86 ± 0.56 Laser group: 1.21 ± 0.31 p-value: 0.015 D90, mean ± SD Steroid group: 2.81 ± 0.62 Laser group: 0.79 ± 0.27 p-value: 0.005</p> <p>Clinical resolution (CR) and recurrence rates (RR): The CR score was evaluated at Day 30 and classified as: Complete resolution—absence of symptoms and the remission of all atrophic/erosive lesions regardless of any persisting hyperkeratotic lesions. Partial resolution—decrease in but not the</p> | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | restoration near the lesions, and the use of medications associated with oral lichenoid reaction. Tabagism was not considered exclusion criteria for this study. | | | | | <p>complete remission of atrophic/erosive areas and symptoms. No response—maintenance or worsening of the baseline condition. The RR was analyzed on Days 60 and 90 by comparisons to the patient's condition on Day 30.</p> <p>D60 Steroid group: Recurrence: 47.6% No recurrence: 52.4% Laser group: Recurrence: 4.8% No recurrence: 95.2% p-value:<0.001</p> <p>D90 Steroid group: Recurrence: 37.5% No recurrence: 62.5% Laser group: Recurrence: 17.6% No recurrence: 82.4% No significant difference</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Lichttherapie

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Iraji 2011 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Iran</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> UVB group: N=23 Male: 7 Female: 16</p> | For performing NBUVB, Fitzpatrick skin type was determined for each patient. After selecting minimal | Patients in the systemic corticosteroids group were treated with prednisolon 0.3 mg/kg for 6 weeks. | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 6 weeks</p> <p><u>Loss to follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Treatment respons:</u> The severity of pruritus was determined using a visual analogue scale (VAS) with a range of 0-10. Moreover, the severity of elevation and erythema were assessed by</p> | Not clear how overall improvement was established. Improvement |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with lichen planus, confirmed by biopsy. All selected cases had generalized lichen planus that involved at least 20% of the body area and their pruritus had been resistant to antihistamine drugs for 2 weeks.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients with erosive oral lichen planus, severe nail involvement and lichen planopilaris were excluded from the study.</p> | <p>Mean age \pm SD: 36.13 \pm 2.88</p> <p>Systemic corticosteroid group: N=23 Male: 5 Female: 18 Mean age \pm SD: 42.04 \pm 2.46</p> <p>There was no significant difference regarding age between the two groups (p = 0.109).</p> <p>There was no significant association between sex and duration of the disease (p = 0.763 for females and p = 0.738 for males).</p> | <p>erythema dose (MED), NBUVB was performed three times a week at 70% of the MED for 6 weeks. The maximum dose of NBUVB was 9 j/cm²</p> | | | <p>the investigator and were rated 0-4. At the end of the study, according to the response of the lesions to treatment (elimination of the pruritus, elevation and erythema of the lesions), patients were classified into 4 groups. Groups 1-4 included patients with complete response (more than 90%), partial response (50-90%), weak response (20-50%) and no response (less than 20%), respectively.</p> <p>Steroid group: Complete response: 13% Partial response: 73.9% No response: 13%</p> <p>UVB group: Complete response: 52.2% Partial response: 47.89% No response: 0% (p = 0.008)</p> <p><u>Patient satisfaction:</u> Patient satisfaction with improvement of the lesions was assessed using a 10-point (0-10) VAS in which 0-5 indicated poor and moderate response, 6-7 indicated good and very good response and 8-10 represented excellent response.</p> <p>Steroid group Excellent: 8.7% Good/ very good: 34.8% Poor/moderate: 56.5%</p> <p>UVB group:</p> | <p>was measured in 3 different categories out of which an overall improvement was calculated.</p> |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------|
| Wackernagel 2007 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Retrospective</p> <p><u>Country</u> Austria</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Unclear, Financial disclosure and conflict of interest: None</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> patients with disseminated LP who were treated with oral PUVA or UVB-311nm. The diagnosis of LP had been confirmed by histologic examination of a skin biopsy before the start of treatment.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> None</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u></p> <p>PUVA group: N=15 Male:4 Female: 11 Mean age, years: 47 (16–65)</p> <p>UVB group: N=13 Male: 3 Female: 10 Mean age, years: 51 (19–69)</p> <p>One patient in each treatment group (PUVA or UVB-311 nm) had, in addition to regular disseminated LP lesions, hypertrophic lesions on the lower legs.</p> <p>The two groups were statistically</p> | <p>PUVA group: Patients received a liquid preparation of 8-MOP (10 mg) or 5-MOP (20 mg) in soft gelatine capsules. 8-MOP was given orally at a dose of 0.6 mg/kg body weight to the nearest 10-mg dosage 1 h before UVA exposure; alternatively, in patients who experienced nausea and/or vomiting after 8-MOP administration, 5-MOP was given orally at a dose of 1.2 mg/kg body weight to the nearest 20-mg dosage 2 h before UVA exposure. UVA radiation was delivered by a Waldmann PUVA 7001K box equipped with Waldmann F85/100 W-PUVA fluorescent bulbs. The initial (starting) UVA dose</p> | <p>UVB group: UVB-311nm radiation was delivered by a Waldmann 7001 box equipped with Philips TL01/100 W fluorescent bulbs. the initial (starting) UVB-311nm dose (mean, 0.34 J/cm²; range, 0.2–0.5 J/cm²) was applied according to skin phototype and/or the results of skin phototoxicity or minimal erythema dose tests. The dose was increased weekly, biweekly, or less frequently, depending on the presence or absence of erythema to the last treatment of a previous week.</p> <p>Each patient was treated two to four times a week until complete or partial clearance of skin lesions was observed, until the</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> PUVA group: mean follow-up period: 20.5 months (range, 2–49 months)</p> <p>UVB group: Mean follow-up period 35.7 months (range, 3–60 months)</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> PUVA: 2 (stopped treatment due to personal reasons)</p> <p>UVB: 3 (2 patients switched to other group due to insufficient response, 1 patients stopped treatment due to personal reasons)</p> | <p>Excellent: 43.5% Good/ very good: 43.8% Poor/moderate: 21.7% (p = 0.012)</p> <p>Clinical response: Clinical response where a complete clinical response to phototherapy was defined as the disappearance (clearance) of more than 90% of palpable LP lesions; a partial response was defined as the clearance of more than 50% of such lesions.</p> <p>PUVA group: Complete: 67% Partial: 33%</p> <p>UVB group: Complete: 31% Partial: 46% None: 23% p- value: 0.0426</p> <p>Recurrence rate: After a mean follow-up period of 20.5 months (range, 2–49 months) and 35.7 months (range, 3–60 months), respectively, disease recurrence or deterioration was observed in 7 of 15 PUVA-treated patients (47%) and 3 of 10 UVB-311 nm-treated patients (30%). Kaplan–Meier lifetime table analysis revealed no statistically significant difference.</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | similar in terms of sex distribution (P>0.9999), age (P=0.4567), and disease duration (P=0.3217). | (mean, 1.0 J/cm ² ; range, 0.5–1.5 J/cm ²) after psoralen administration Each patient was treated two to four times a week until complete or partial clearance of skin lesions was observed, until the patient decided to stop treatment for personal reasons, or until treatment was stopped by the physician because of insufficient results. | patient decided to stop treatment for personal reasons, or until treatment was stopped by the physician because of insufficient results. | | Side effects: PUVA group: n=3 (nausea due to 8-MOP. Nausea disappeared after switch to 5-MOP). UVB group: none | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|

Fotodynamische therapie

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|----------|
| Mostafa 2017 | <u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial <u>Country:</u> Saudi Arabia <u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned <u>Inclusion criteria:</u> | <u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Steroid group: N=10 Male: 1 Female: 9 Mean age, years (SD): 47.0 (6.25) PDT group: | Patients received PDT mediated by methylene blue (MB) once a week for 2 months. Patients were instructed to gargle 5% methylene blue solution in water for 5 min. Then, diode laser (wavelength 660 nm, | Patients were instructed to use the triamcinolon-acetonide 1mg/gr orabase. They were instructed to put a very thin layer of TC three times a day without eating or washing for half an hour after | <u>Length of follow-up:</u> Two months Each patient was reviewed for evaluation at 6 times points: 1. Before treatment (baseline). | Lesion severity: Mean Thongprasom sign score* ± SD Baseline: PDT group: 5.00±0.00 Steroid group: 4.79±0.42 p-value: 0.075 After 1 week: PDT group: 4.42 ± 0.84 Steroid group: 4.74 ± 0.56 p-value: 0.0904 After 2 weeks: | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>1. Oral erosive lesions were diagnosed according to Andreason classification.</p> <p>2. Histological confirmation of OELP according to the World Health Organization's clinicopathological diagnostic criteria for OLP.</p> <p>3. No previous treatment of oral lichen planus at least 3 months.</p> <p>4. Willingness and ability to complete the present clinical trial.</p> <p>5. Patients of ages above 35 years old without skin involvement</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u></p> <p>1. Histological signs of dysplasia</p> <p>2. Using drugs associated with lichenoid reaction.</p> <p>3. Pregnant, lactating and smoker patients</p> <p>4. Patient with systemic diseases</p> | <p>N=10 Male: 2 Female: 8 Mean age, years (SD): 48.6 (5.25)</p> <p>There was no significant difference between the two studied groups regarding age or gender.</p> | <p>intensity 100–130 mW/cm²) was performed. The lesion and 0.5 cm of its surrounding marginal zone were illuminated with multiple spots (70 s for each spot). After PDT, the patients were advised to put ice on the lesions and avoid hot drinks to prevent edema.</p> | <p>application (after meals and before bed time).</p> | <p>2. A few hours after application of TC to group A and immediately after PDT application for group B.</p> <p>3. One week after treatment.</p> <p>4. Two weeks after treatment.</p> <p>5. Four weeks after treatment.</p> <p>6. 2 months after treatment</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p>PDT group: 3.21 ± 1.40 Steroid group: 4.68 ± 0.75 p-value: 0.0001</p> <p>After 4 weeks: PDT group: 2.53 ± 1.71 Steroid group: 4.05 ± 1.35 p-value: 0.0021</p> <p>After 2 months: PDT group: 1.84±1.80 Steroid group: 3.79±2.04 p-value: 0.0018</p> <p>Pain: Mean VAS score (0-10) ±SD</p> <p>Baseline: PDT group: 8.8±1.55 Steroid group: 8.7±1.16 p-value: 0.436</p> <p>After 1 week: PDT group: 2.1 ± 0.99 Steroid group: 7.8 ± 1.14 p-value: 0.0001</p> <p>After 2 weeks: PDT group: 0.8 ± 0.79 Steroid group: 7.6 ± 1.07 p-value: 0.0001</p> <p>After 4 weeks: PDT group: 1.3 ± 2.6 Steroid group: 6.2 ± 1.69 p-value: 0.0001</p> <p>After 2 months: PDT group: 1.5±3.17 Steroid group: 5.8±3.43 p-value: 0.004</p> | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|

| | such as immunodysfunction, hematological and hepatological patients or had photosensitivity history. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Bakhtiari 2017 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients who were clinically and histopathologically diagnosed with reticular and erosive oral lichen planus, seeking for medical management</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Presence of histological signs of dysplasia, use of drugs which caused lichenoid</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Total: N=30 Male: 13 Female: 17</p> <p>PDT group: n=15 Mean age: 47.2 years</p> <p>Steroid group: n=15 Mean age: 53.4 years</p> <p>Statistical analysis showed no significant difference between the groups regarding gender, age, duration of disease and location of the lesions.</p> | <p>PDT group: Patients were treated by methylene blue (MB) as photosensitizer and light source of LED 630 nm. The device was used according to manufacturer's instructions. The output power was 7.2–14.4 J/cm² and the probe diameter was 8 mm. Patients gargled methylene blue 5% for 5 min and 10 min prior to irradiation. Each lesion was irradiated for 30 s up to 2 min with spot technique with a slight overlapping in order to evenly distribute energy covering all the mucosal lesions and also the perilesional tissue. Large lesions were</p> | <p>Steroid group: Patients were treated by topical corticosteroid consisting of dexamethasone (0.5 mg in 5 ml) of aqueous mouthwash for 2 min, followed 30 min later by mouth rinse with 30 drops of nystatin (100.000) unit for 5 min to prevent oral candidiasis. This treatment protocol was repeated 4 times a day for two weeks.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 90 days. Patients in both groups were evaluated on day 15, 30, 60 and 90 after start of the treatment.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Reduction of pain:</u> Mean VAS score (0-10): There was no significant statistical difference in VAS score between the group. Both groups showed improvement throughout the study except the steroid group on day 60.</p> <p><u>Reduction in sign score</u> Thongprasom score.*</p> <p>Sign score: Baseline: Intervention (median: 4) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 3 Score 3: 4 Score 4: 5 Score 5: 3 Control (median: 4) Score 1: 1 Score 2: 2 Score 3: 4 Score 4: 7 Score 5: 1 Post treatment (14 days) Intervention (median: 3) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 3</p> | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>reactions, therapy for OLP in 2 months prior to the study, pregnant or lactating females, uncontrolled systemic disease, lesions adjacent to amalgam fillings and patients who had photosensitivity.</p> | | <p>illuminated with multiple spots. According to the study of Sadaksharam, the days of 1, 4, 7, 14 choosed for performing of PDT.</p> | | <p>Score 3: 6 Score 4: 5 Score 5: 1 Control (median: 3) Score 1: 1 Score 2: 3 Score 3: 6 Score 4: 5 Score 5: 0 Post follow up (90 days) Intervention (median: 3) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 4 Score 3: 5 Score 4: 4 Score 5: 2 Control (median: 4) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 3 Score 3: 4 Score 4: 7 Score 5: 1</p> <p>According to Mann-Whitney U test there was no significant difference in sign score between the groups at baseline and in days 15, 30, 60 and 90 and also significant difference was not observed in both groups at baseline and in days 15, 30, 60 and 90 based on Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.</p> <p>Baseline: Intervention, median: 4 Control, median: 4</p> <p>End of follow-up: Intervention, median: 3 Control, median: 4</p> | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | <p><u>Clinical severity</u> Clinical severity index (SI)** (mean ± SD): Baseline PDT group: 21.76±19.61 Steroid group:17.76±17.93 p-value: 0.713 Day 15 PDT group: 20.40±18.31 Steroid group: 14.30±15.76 p-value: 0.217 Day 30: PDT group: 19.56±16.75 Steroid group: 14.40±15.77 p-value: 0.305 Day 60: PDT group: 19.96±17.22 Steroid group: 16.13±16.63 p-value: 0.461 Day 90: PDT group: 20.06±18.11 Steroid group: 17.33±17.93 p-value: 0.806</p> <p>Efficacy indices (EI) of the ulcer size improvement*** Day 15 PDT group: No improvement: 60% Mild improvement: 26.7% Moderate improvement: 13.3% Steroid group: No improvement: 80% Mild improvement: 13.3% Moderate improvement: 6.7% p-value: 0.367 Day 30: PDT group: No improvement: 60% Mild improvement: 26.7%</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | <p>Moderate improvement: 13.3%</p> <p>Steroid group: No improvement: 60% Mild improvement: 20% Moderate improvement: 20% p-value: 0.902</p> <p>Day 60: PDT group: No improvement: 66.7% Mild improvement: 20% Moderate improvement:13.3%</p> <p>Steroid group: No improvement: 40% Mild improvement: 33.3% Moderate improvement: 26.7% p-value: 0.202</p> <p>Day 90: PDT group: No improvement: 60% Mild improvement: 26.7% Moderate improvement: 13.3%</p> <p>Steroid group: No improvement: 40% Mild improvement: 33.3% Moderate improvement:26.7% p-value: 0.305</p> | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Jajarm 2015 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> This research was financially supported by the</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u></p> <p>PDT group: n=11 Male: 3 Female: 8 Mean age in years (SD): 48.71 (13.53)</p> <p>Steroid group:</p> | Patients in the PDT group were treated by a topical application of 50 µl toluidine blue (1 mg/ml) with micropipette and after 10 min treated by laser irradiation (exposure time 2.5 min; fluence | Patients in steroid group were treated by topical corticosteroids consisting of dexamethasone (0.5mg in 5 ml water) mouthwash for 5 min, followed 30 min later by a mouthrinse with 30 drops of Nystatin | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> One month.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Lesion sign score:</u> Thongprasom sign scoring.* The Wilcoxon test showed a significant difference in sign score changes before and after the treatment in the experimental group (p=0.021) and in the control group (p=0.002). However, the Mann-Whitney test showed no significant difference between the</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>research vice chancellor of the Mashhad University of Medical Sciences.</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Adult patients with atrophic-erosive biopsy-proven OLP in the tongue or buccalmucosa (size ≤ 3 cm) who presented at the Department of Oral Medicine (Mashhad Dental Faculty) between April 2008 and March 2009.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients presenting with systemic diseases, drug consumption, pregnancy, photosensitivity, patients younger than 20 years, and patients who had lesions with dysplasia or had received treatment for OLP at least 1 month prior to the</p> | <p>n=14 Male: 5 Female: 9 Mean age in years (SD): 43.73 (10.01)</p> <p>Statistical analysis showed no significant difference between the two groups regarding gender representation, age, marital status, and pretreatment duration of disease, lesion location, or previous treatments.</p> | <p>1.5 J/cm² per session; power density 10 mW/cm²; one illumination point 1 cm² area). A GaAlAs laser was used as a light source (Mustang 2000, Russia, KLO3 probe, 630 nm, 10 mW/cm², continuous wave, spot size: 1 cm²). This treatment was done in two sessions, two times weekly for 1 month. If patients had multiple lesions in different locations of the buccal mucosa and lateral border of the tongue, each location was treated separately.</p> | <p>(100,000 units) for 5 min. This treatment was repeated four times a day for 1 month, and patients were followed up weekly during this period.</p> | | <p>two groups before and after treatment.</p> <p>HJ 2015 Sign score: Baseline: Intervention (median:4) Score 1 : 0 Score 2: 1 Score 3: 4 Score 4: 6 Score 5: 0 Control (median: 3) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 4 Score 3: 5 Score 4: 5 Score 5: 0 Post treatment (1 month) Intervention (median:3) Score 1: 0 Score 2: 4 Score 3: 7 Score 4: 0 Score 5: 0 Control (median:2) Score 1: 2 Score 2: 9 Score 3: 3 Score 4: 0 Score 5: 0</p> <p><u>Efficacy:</u> Mean difference in efficacy indices** \pm SD: PDT group: 14.82\pm13.64 Steroid group: 40.93\pm18.77 $p=0.001$</p> | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | beginning of the study. | | | | | <p>Pain (VAS score): Evaluation of experienced pain was performed by means of the 0-to-10 visual analog scale (VAS). The amount of improvement in experienced pain was calculated by the following formula: $N = [100\% \times (\text{pretreatment VAS score} - \text{posttreatment VAS score})] / \text{pretreatment VAS score}$ <i>This result was classified as follows: score 5: (lack of pain or discomfort N= 100 %), score 4: (marked improvement 75 % ≤ N < 100 %), scores 3 and 2: (moderate improvement 25 % ≤ N < 75 %), score 1: (mild improvement 0 % < N < 25 %), and score 0: (no improvement N=0).</i></p> <p>Mean improvement in pain ± SD: PDT group: 25.09 % ± 15.4 % Steroid group: 53.71 % ± 18.63 % p-value: <0.001</p> | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Helgesen 2015 | <p>Type of study: Randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Country: Norway</p> <p>Source of funding: Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Women's Health.</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> | <p>N total at baseline (n analysed): PDT group: n=20 Mean age in years (SD): 56 (12,5) Steroid group: n=17 Mean age in years (SD): 63 (31,5)</p> | <p>PDT group: In patients randomized to HAL-PDT, up to 2 mL of HAL 6 mg/mL was applied on vulval and vaginal lesions and occluded with a self-adhesive wound dressing for 3 h. The involved vulval area was then illuminated with 633 nm laser</p> | <p>Steroid group: Patients randomized to topical corticosteroid treatment were told to apply clobetasol propionate 0,05% ointment on vulval lesions and/or hydrocortisone acetate 10% foam in the vagina once daily every day for 6 weeks.</p> | <p>Length of follow-up: 48 weeks. Clinical gynaecological examinations were performed before treatment, after 6 weeks and after 24 weeks by one gynaecologist blinded to the randomization.</p> | <p>Clinical response Mean percentage reduction in GELP score Scoring based on: Area of involvement: None 0; < 3 cm 1; 3–6 cm 2; > 6 cm 3 Intensity of erythema: None 0; Mild 1; Moderate 2; Strong 3 Number of erosions None 0; 1 1; 2–3 2; >3 3 Striae: None 0; Minimal 1; Moderate 2; Extensive 3 Pressure-induced pain VAS 1–10): 0:None, 1=1–3, 2=4–6, 3=7–10</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | <p>Inclusion criteria were age above 18 years and symptomatically active genital erosive lichen planus (GELP), clinically assessed by one of the three participating dermatologist or gynaecologists at the Vulva Clinic.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Exclusion criteria were current pelvic Minflammatory disease, genital malignancy, gynaecological infection, known or suspected porphyria, known allergy to HAL or similar compounds, pregnancy or lactation, participation in other clinical studies, either concurrently or within the last 30 days, and perceived risk of poor protocol compliance.</p> | | <p>light, using a frontal light distributor. In the vagina, a cylindrical light diffuser was centrally positioned in a cylindrical glass probe of varying length and diameter to illuminate the involved area. Light fluency rate at the mucosa was 40–100 mW cm², total light dose was 75 J cm², giving an illumination time from 20 to 50 min depending on the involved area. To prevent tissue damage in uninvolved areas, including the urethra, aluminium tape was used. A surface fluorescence measurement of the treated area was done before and after illumination to assess the degree of photobleaching, showing that > 90% of the PpIX was bleached.</p> <p>Patients with vaginal involvement (n = 16) were given a customized vaginal dilator to be used three times weekly</p> | <p>After 6 weeks, patients in both groups were allowed to use topical corticosteroids when needed.</p> | <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> PDT: none Steroid group: n=3 (reason not mentioned)</p> | <p>After 6 weeks: PDT group: 25% Steroid group: 22% p= 0.787 After 24 weeks: PDT group: 35% Steroid group: 38% p=0.801</p> <p><u>Reduction of pain</u> Mean reduction in VAS score (0-10): After 6 weeks: PDT group: 38% Steroid group: 55% p= 0.286 After 24 weeks: PDT group: 39% Steroid group: 12% p=0.452</p> <p>Overall patient satisfaction (0-10): PDT group: Week 48: 8 19 patients would choose PDT again if necessary.</p> <p><u>Reported side effects:</u> PDT group: (17 total) 9 patients complained of soreness while urinating for up to 4 days after PDT</p> <p>4 reported scanty vaginal bleeding during the first 7 days.</p> <p>1 patient with previous intermittent back problems reported sciatic pain immediately after PDT, possibly related</p> | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>for at least 6 weeks. The patients were told not to apply any topical corticosteroids for the next 6 weeks.</p> <p>After 6 weeks, patients in both groups were allowed to use topical corticosteroids when needed.</p> | | | <p>to the 40-min supine gynaecological position.</p> <p>1 patient reported vestibular neuritis 1 week after PDT.</p> <p>At week 24, new vaginal adhesions were observed in two patients, both with a previous history of vaginal stenosis</p> <p>Steroid group: (18 total) 8 patients reported periods of soreness during application</p> <p>4 pruritus</p> <p>2 vaginal bleeding</p> <p>2 vaginal candidiasis</p> <p>2 genital herpes infections</p> | |
| Lavaee 2019 | <p><u>Type of study</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding</u> Funding Information Vice-Chancellor of Shiraz University of Medical Science, Grant/Award Number: 11515</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria</u></p> | <p><u>N total at baseline</u> N=11 (analysed: 8)</p> <p>Male/female: 2/9</p> | <p>PDT group Toluidine blue powder was diluted to the final concentration of 1mg/ml by normal saline. It was applied on the lesions of both sides by a sterile swab; after 10 min, the lesion of the intervention side and also the perilesional tissue were irradiated with a 660-nm diode laser InGaAlP (Azor-2k, Russia) for 10 min (power: 25 mW) with spot technique. The fluence was 19.23</p> | <p>Placebo group Toluidine blue powder was diluted to the final concentration of 1mg/ml by normal saline. It was applied on the lesions of both sides by a sterile swab; after 10 min, the lesion of the control side was treated with a sham laser.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> 3 weeks</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up</u> 3</p> | <p><u>Clinical severity</u> Mean reduction in Thongprasom sign score \pm SD PDT: -1.87 ± 1.246 (p=0.017) Placebo: -0.25 ± 0.707 (p=0.317) P= 0.027</p> <p>Mean reduction in Clinical severity index \pm SD PDT: -1.68 ± 1.066 (p=0.017) Placebo: -0.06 ± 0.176 (p=0.317) p=0.026</p> <p><u>Reduction of pain</u> Mean reduction in VAS score (0-10) \pm SD PDT: -4.12 ± 4.120 (p=0.036) Placebo: -2.75 ± 2.251 (p=0,026) P=0.340</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>Patients with clinical or histopathological diagnosis of bilateral atrophic or erosive OLP (symptomatic OLP) who signed the written consent form were recruited.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria</u> Patients with drug-induced or contact lichenoid reactions, patients receiving any treatment for OLP in 2 months prior to the study, pregnant or lactating women, patients with uncontrolled systemic disease, and patients with photosensitivity were excluded</p> | | <p>J/cm², and the probe cross section was 0.78 cm².</p> <p>PDT was done on days 1, 7, and 14 (sessions 0, 1, and 2). After three sessions of PDT on the intervention side and sham laser irradiation on the control side, in week 3 (session 3) after outcome assessment, topical corticosteroid triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% three times a day was prescribed for all patients, followed by gargling of 40 drops of nystatin oral suspension (100,000 U) for 4 min. Using topical corticosteroid continued for 4 weeks.</p> | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Systemische therapie

Corticosteroiden

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|----------|
| Iraji 2003 | <p><u>Type of study</u> Randomized clinical trial Pruritus</p> <p><u>Country</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding</u></p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed)</u> LMWH group n=25 Male: 9 Female: 16</p> | <p>LMWH group 5 mg of enoxaparin was injected subcutaneously every week until complete remission or a</p> | <p>Steroid group Patients were treated with oral 0.5mg/kg prednisone daily until complete remission or a</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up</u> 6 months. Patients were evaluated weekly.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up</u> n=6 LMWH group:</p> | <p><u>Pruritus</u> Visual analogue scale (VAS, 0-10). Itching score at baseline showed no significant difference between groups. Difference in VAS score , before and after treatment: LMWH group: 3.12 Steroid group: 5.6</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | <p>Isfahan University of Medical Science</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria</u> Inclusion criteria were all adults age 18 years or older, ability to give informed consent and follow the treatment procedure, and disseminated lichen planus at least for 6 months that confirmed by histopathology.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria</u> (1) any contraindications for heparin and its derivatives such as congenital or acquired homeostasis disorders, uncontrolled hypertension, active peptic ulcer, recent cerebrovascular event, hypersensitivity for heparin and its derivatives (2) liver and renal dysfunction (3) viral hepatitis B and C (4) contraindication for oral prednisone (5) past history for use of drugs that can cause drug induced LP like reaction (6) lichen planopilaris (7) nail lichen planus (8) ulcerative lichen planus (9) pregnancy and lactation (10) side effects that continue of treatment become at risk such as drug hypersensitivity and acute bleeding.</p> | <p>Mean age \pm SD (years): 38.8 ± 14.4</p> <p>Steroid group: n=23 Male: 10 Female: 13 Mean age \pm SD (years): 36.7 ± 13.7.</p> <p>The two groups showed no significant difference in age, gender or duration of disease prior to treatment.</p> | <p>maximum of 8 weeks.</p> | <p>maximum of 8 weeks. Enoxa</p> | <p>n=2 (lichen planopilaris n=1, not specified n=1) Steroid group: n=4 (migration n=1, not specified n=3)</p> | <p>P=0.004</p> <p><u>Severity lesions</u> Extension of involvement of active lesions according to the percentage of body surface.</p> <p>Before treatment Mean % (SE) LMWH group: 31.6% (3.04) Steroid group: 36.1% (3.7) P=0.35</p> <p>After treatment Mean (SE)% LMWH group: 19.2% (4.1) Steroid group: 11.3% (5) P=0.005</p> <p><u>Complications:</u> LMWH group: 4% (1 case of itching and new lesions at the injection site) Steroid group: 22% (most common complication was dyspepsia in 4 patients. Dizziness and lethargy in 3 cases, nausea in 1 and 1 case noted flushing).</p> <p>After treatment patients follow up for 6 months (months 1, 3 and 6) for recurrence.</p> <p>Complete remission: LMWH group: 32.0% Steroid group: 69.6% P<0.001</p> <p>Relative remission: LMWH group: 40% Steroid group: 26% The rate of improvement was significantly better in the steroid</p> | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Iraji 2011 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with lichen planus, confirmed by biopsy. All selected cases had generalized lichen planus that involved at least 20% of the body area and their pruritus had been resistant to antihistamine drugs for 2 weeks.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients with erosive oral lichen planus, severe nail involvement and lichen planopilaris were excluded from the study.</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> UVB group: N=23 Male: 7 Female: 16 Mean age ± SD: 36.13 ± 2.88</p> <p>Systemic corticosteroid group: N=23 Male: 5 Female: 18 Mean age ± SD: 42.04 ± 2.46</p> <p>There was no significant difference regarding age between the two groups (p = 0.109).</p> <p>There was no significant association between sex and duration of the disease (p = 0.763 for females and p =</p> | For performing NBUVB, Fitzpatrick skin type was determined for each patient. After selecting minimal erythema dose (MED), NBUVB was performed three times a week at 70% of the MED for 6 weeks. The maximum dose of NBUVB was 9 j/cm ² | Patients in the systemic corticosteroids group were treated with prednisolon 0.3 mg/kg for 6 weeks. | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> 6 weeks</p> <p><u>Loss to follow-up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Treatment respons:</u> The severity of pruritus was determined using a visual analogue scale (VAS) with a range of 0-10. Moreover, the severity of elevation and erythema were assessed by the investigator and were rated 0-4. At the end of the study, according to the response of the lesions to treatment (elimination of the pruritus, elevation and erythema of the lesions), patients were classified into 4 groups. Groups 1-4 included patients with complete response (more than 90%), partial response (50-90%), weak response (20-50%) and no response (less than 20%), respectively.</p> <p>Steroid group: Complete response: 13% Partial response: 73.9% No response: 13%</p> <p>UVB group: Complete response: 52.2% Partial response: 47.89% No response: 0% (p = 0.008)</p> <p><u>Patient satisfaction:</u> Patient satisfaction with improvement of the lesions was</p> | Not clear how overall improvement was established. Improvement was measured in 3 different categories out of which an overall improvement was calculated. |

| | | 0.738 for males). | | | | assessed using a 10-point (0-10) VAS in which 0-5 indicated poor and moderate response, 6-7 indicated good and very good response and 8-10 represented excellent response. Steroid group Excellent: 8.7% Good/ very good: 34.8% Poor/moderate: 56.5% UVB group: Excellent: 43.5% Good/ very good: 43.8% Poor/moderate: 21.7% (p = 0.012) | |
|---------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Carbone 2003 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Quasi randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Italy</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with atrophic-erosive OLP, confirmed histologically</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Subjects were excluded from the trial if they presented histologic signs of dysplasia, had been taking drugs capable of inducing lichenoid</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Test group: n= 26 Male: 6 Female: 20 Mean age in years ± SD: 62.4±8.7</p> <p>Control group: n= 23 Male: 7 Female: 16 Mean age in years ± SD: 58.6±10.5</p> | <p>Test group: Patients were treated with prednisone at 50 mg/day in a single morning dose for variable lengths of time, anyhow not up to 60 days. When an almost 50% reduction in lesion size was achieved, the prednisone dose was tapered to 25 mg/day for 1 week, then to 12.5 mg/day for 1 week, and finally to 6</p> | <p>Control group: Patients were treated with 0.05% clobetasol propionate ointment mixed in equal parts with 4% hydroxyethyl cellulose gel. Clobetasol propionate was initially applied twice daily, then once daily for a total period of 6 months.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> 3 years. After treatment, the patients were examined every 2 months in the first year, every 3 months in the second year, and every 6 months after the third year of follow-up.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> Test group: n=4 (reasons not mentioned)</p> <p>Control group: None</p> | <p>Sign score: Thongprasom sign score*.</p> <p>Test group: Before treatment ± SD: 4.68±0.5 After treatment ± SD: 2.91±0.3 P<0.0001</p> <p>Control group: Before treatment ± SD: 4.91±0.29 After treatment ± SD: 3±0.0 P<0.0001</p> <p>Symptom score: Patient scored their symptoms from 0 (none) to 3 (serious).</p> <p>Test group: mean ± SD Before treatment mean: 2.5±1.3 After treatment mean: 0.41±0.6 P<0.0001</p> <p>Control group: Before treatment: 2.2±1.2 After treatment: 0.8±0.9</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | reactions, or had chronic liver disease. | | mg/day for the last week. | All patients in both groups received concomitant antimycotic treatment against oropharyngeal candidiasis. This consisted of miconazole gel applied once daily and oral rinse with 0.12% chlorhexidine. | | P<0.0001 There were no significant differences in improvement of both the signs and the symptoms between the two groups | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|

Mycofenolaatmofetil

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|----------|
| Lajevardi 2015 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Iran</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with classic clinical features of LPP, aged 15–70 years, and whose diagnosis was proved histologically.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u></p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> MMF group: n=28 Male:46,4% Female:53,6% Mean age (in years) ± SD: 43.1 ± 10.7</p> <p>Steroid group: n=32 Male:53,1% Female:46,9%</p> | <p>MMF group: the oral MMF dosage was 2 g/day (1 g morning, 1 g night) for 6 months.</p> | <p>Steroid group: Topical clobetasol 0.05 % lotion was applied to the area of alopecia and the surrounding area every night (minimum of 30 drops) for 6 months.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> 6 months. Follow-up appointments were arranged after 2, 4, and 6 months of treatment.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> MMF group: n=3 (unable to attend at appointed time due to personal issues</p> | <p><u>Treatment efficacy:</u> Lichen Planopilaris Activity Index (LPPAI)* Score reduction after 6 months (mean ± SD): MMF: 39.0% ± 14.1 Steroid: 54.5 %± 26.3 (p>0.05)</p> <p>The majority of patients in both groups were partial responders. Interestingly, all responders were patients treated with clobetasol and the failure rate was quite similar between the two groups</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>(1) any kind of treatment at least 1 month prior to the study; (2) a history of hepatic, renal, cardiac, pulmonary, hematologic, neurologic, or peptic ulcer disease, or malignancies; (3) current pregnancy or lactation; (4) planned pregnancy within a year following the initiation of treatment; (5) a history of any drug allergies; (6) consumption of any kind of drugs that interfere with the metabolism of prescribed medications; and (7) erosive mucosal or generalized cutaneous lichen planus.</p> | <p>Mean age (in years) ± SD: 39.4 ± 12.4</p> | | | <p>(n = 2); not satisfied with treatment process (n = 1))</p> <p>Changed to other group: n=2 (history of BCC (n=1); unwillingness to use a systemic drug (n=1))</p> <p>Steroid group: n=3 (unable to attend at appointed time due to personal issues (n = 3); not satisfied with treatment process (n = 3))</p> <p>Changed to other group: n=2 little score reduction after 3 months of treatment, however based on the patient's request to stay with study with another treatment, we changed the group (n = 1); aggravation of disease activity and patient's request to change the treatment group (n = 1)</p> | <p><u>After 2 months</u> No responders MMF: 23% Steroids: 22%</p> <p>Partial responders MMF: 77% Steroids: 63%</p> <p>Responders MMF: 0% Steroids: 15%</p> <p><u>After 4 months</u> No responders MMF: 16% Steroids: 8%</p> <p>Partial responders MMF: 84% Steroids: 77%</p> <p>Responders MMF: 0% Steroids: 15%</p> <p><u>After 6 months</u> No responders MMF: 12% Steroids: 19%</p> <p>Partial responders MMF: 88% Steroids: 65%</p> <p>Responders MMF: 0% Steroids: 16%</p> <p>Patient satisfaction (excellent, high, moderate, little, or none)</p> <p>At the end of 2, 4, and 6 months, all patients regardless of treatment group considered the treatment as tolerable. There was a significant difference in overall</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | satisfaction between the two groups (P = 0.004) where it was higher in the MMF group. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Acitretine

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Lauerberg 1991 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Denmark</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with lichen planus, Diagnosis confirmed by histologic examination of biopsy specimens. In case of atypical histology, the patients were reevaluated clinically and accepted for the trial only if a repeated biopsy was confirmatory.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients with severely impaired renal or hepatic functions or with severe cardiologic or neurologic disease were excluded. Women of childbearing potential were admitted only if they used reliable contraception.</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Acitretin group: n= 32 Male: 17 Female: 15 Age (years) median, range: 44.5, 20-80</p> <p>Placebo group: n= 33 Male: 16 Female: 17 Age (years) median, range: 53, 19-79</p> | <p>Acitretin group: For 8 weeks patients received three capsules of 10 mg acitretin daily. This period was followed by an open-treatment phase of 8 weeks, during which all patients received acitretin at dosages between 20 and 50 mg/day.</p> | <p>Placebo group: For 8 weeks patients received three placebo capsules a day, identical in size and color to the intervention tablets. This period was followed by an open-treatment phase of 8 weeks, during which all patients received acitretin at dosages between 20 and 50 mg/day.</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> Patients were evaluated at the start and at 4-week intervals during the study</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> Acitretin group: n=11 During double-blind phase: n=2 (not related to treatment)</p> <p>During open phase: n=9 (due to remission n=2, not related to treatment n=2, did not enter this phase, n=5)</p> <p>Placebo group: n= 9 During double-blind phase: n=2 (due to lack of efficacy n=1, not related to treatment n=1)</p> <p>During open phase: n= 7 (due to remission n=1,</p> | <p>Only interested in results after double blind phase:</p> <p><u>Efficacy:</u> At the end of the double-blind phase, the following scale was used: Remission/marked improvement/slight improvement/no change/worsening</p> <p>No (%) of patients: Acitretin group: Remission 6 (21) Marked improvement: 12 (43) Slight improvement: 3 (11) No change: 6 (21) Worsening: 1 (4) Placebo group: Remission 1 (3) Marked improvement: 3 (10) Slight improvement: 4 (13) No change: 15 (48) Worsening: 8 (26)</p> <p><u>Side effects:</u> No (%) of patients: Dry lips/cheilitis: Acitretin group: 27 (84)* Placebo group: 11 (33) Dry mouth Acitretin group: 21 (66)*</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | adverse reactions n=1, not related to treatment n=1, did not enter this phase n=2) | Placebo group: 9 (27) Dry nose Acitretin group: 20 (60)* Placebo group: 10 (30) Dry eyes/conjunctivitis Acitretin group: 10 (31) Placebo group: 4 (12) Dry skin Acitretin group: 17 (53)* Placebo group: 7 (21) Scaling (palms/soles) Acitretin group: 14 (44)* Placebo group: 3 (9) Scaling (elsewhere) Acitretin group: 6 (19) Placebo group: 1 Hair loss Acitretin group: 5 (16)* Placebo group: 0 Nair fragility Acitretin group: 1 Placebo group: 1 | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Sulfasalazine

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|----------|
| Omidian 2010 | <u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial <u>Country:</u> Iran <u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned <u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Eligible | <u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n= 44 Mean age (range): 33.45 years (19–60 years) Sulfasalazin group: n= 23 | Sulfasalazin group: patients were treated with sulfasalazine at initial doses of 1 g / day increasing 0.5 g per 3 days until 2.5 g / day for a period of 3–6 weeks. | Placebo group: Same treatment regimen with a colour, shape and taste matched placebo. | <u>Length of follow up:</u> None. Weekly visits included assessment of disease activity, development of new lesions by counting the number of new lesions, flattening of existing lesions, compliance, medication | Pruritis: Assessment of pruritus obtained by a questionnaire was graded as: grade 1 (no improvement), grade 2 (moderate) and grade 3 (complete relief). Pruritus at the end of 3rd week: Sulfasalazine group: Grade 1: 13% Grade 2: 39.1% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>patients had to meet the following criteria: (i) clinical and histological diagnosis of generalized LP of the skin (more than three cutaneous locations of lesions without considering mucosal involvement); (ii) age between 18 and 60 years.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Subjects were excluded from the study in the case of: (i) previous treatment for GLP, (ii) pregnant women and breast feeding, (iii) subjects with previous sensitivity to sulfonamide or other salicylates, (iv) abnormal liver function tests and uncontrolled diabetes or hypertension, (v) systemic conditions that could hamper participation and compliance with the study. Patients were withdrawn from the study if a serious adverse event occurred.</p> | <p>Placebo group: n= 21</p> <p>Treatment groups were not significantly different with respect to age (P = 0.33), number of lesion (P = 0.73), and male-female ratio (x2 = 1.36; P = 0.23).</p> | | | <p>dosage, adverse events and relief of pruritus.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> Sulfasalazine group: n=3 (all due to therapeutic side effects)</p> <p>Placebo group: n=5 (due to no improvement n=2, aggravation of lesions n=3)</p> | <p>Grade 3: 47.8% Placebo group: Grade 1: 90.5% Grade 2: 4.8% Grade 3: 4.8%</p> <p>Pruritus at the end of 6th week: Sulfasalazine group: Grade 1: 8.7% Grade 2: 47.8% Grade 3: 43.5% Placebo group: Grade 1: 85.7% Grade 2: 9.5% Grade 3: 4.8%</p> <p>Clinical response: No response (NR): no lesions cleared, Mild response (MIR): <50% of the cutaneous lesions cleared, Moderate response (MOR): disappearance of lesion between 50% and 80%, Excellent remission (EXR): clearing of cutaneous lesions more than 80% leaving only a residual hyperpigmentation.</p> <p>Clinical response at the end of 3rd week: Sulfasalazine group: NR: 4 MIR: 5 MOR: 12 EXR: 2 Placebo group: NR: 19</p> | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | MIR: 1 MOR: 1 EXR: 0 Clinical response at the end of 6th week: Sulfasalazine group: NR: 2 MIR: 2 MOR: 11 EXR: 8 Placebo group: NR: 19 MIR: 0 MOR: 1 EXR: 1 | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Hydroxychloroquine

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Bhuiyan 2010 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Country:</u> Pakistan</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> The study was conducted on 80 patients of age group 20-60 years having classical lichen planus, with or without oral involvement in a academic hospital in Pakistan.</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> Group A: n=40 Male: 65% Female: 35% Mean age (in years) ± SD: 39.03 ± 12.28 Group B: n=40 Male: 67.5% Female: 32.5% Mean age (in years) ± SD: 42.87 ± 11.16</p> | Group A: Hydroxychloroquine 400mg/day for 6 months | Group B: Griseofulvin 500mg/day for 6 months | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> Outcome measures were assessed at baseline and at 2 weekly intervals during treatment and then the cases was followed up monthly for another 1 year.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> None</p> | <p>Clinical response was noted on the basis of following. Complete response (CR): 100% clearing of lesion; moderate improvement (MI): 50-90% clearing of lesion; and no response (NR): less than 50% clearing of lesion</p> <p>Group A: CR: 17.5% MR: 52.5% NR: 30.3%</p> <p>Group B: CR: 5% MR: 37.5% NR: 57.5%</p> <p>Only OLP</p> | Randomisation process not described |

| | <p>Exclusion criteria: The patients were excluded from the study if they were pregnant, nursing mothers, age below 20 and above 60 years, sensitivity to hydroxychloroquine or griseofulvin, taking medications that could interfere with trial drugs and having serious systemic illness.</p> | | | | | <p>Group A (n=10) Response: 100% No response: 0%</p> <p>Group B (n=6) Response: 66.66% No response: 33.33%</p> | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--------------------------|---|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Yeshurun 2019 | <p>Type of study: Case series</p> <p>Country: Israel</p> <p>Source of funding: Not mentioned</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Patients with erosive oral lichen planus. Diagnosis was confirmed histologically.</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: Not mentioned.</p> | <p>N=21 Male: 6 Female: 15 Mean age (in years) ± SD: 55.14 ± 12.49</p> | <p>All patients were treated with oral hydroxychloroquine sulphate 400 mg/day for 1-36 months.</p> | | <p>Length of follow up: Clinical evaluations were performed before starting therapy and then every 1–2 months.</p> <p>Loss to follow up: Treatment was terminated in three patients (14%), due to the elevation of serum creatinine, visual field defects and hyper pigmentation.</p> <p>In 10 patients,, follow-up was performed for at least 6 months, after which they were lost to follow-up.</p> | <p>Patients were graded on a global scale, where (-) signifies no change, (+) moderate to marked improvement and (++) complete remission</p> <p>Five (24%) patients had complete remission, 12 (57%) patients had moderate to marked improvement and 3 (14%) patients did not improve at all.</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Methotrexaat

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|----------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|----------|
| Chauhan, 2018 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Prospective study</p> <p><u>Country:</u> India</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Patients with biopsy proven OLP aged 18 years or older with moderate to severe involvement were included.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients with cutaneous involvement, dental restoration in situ or any contraindication for use of methotrexate were excluded.</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> MTX group: n=15 Male:6 Female: 9 Age (years), mean ±SD:46.33±10.78</p> <p>MTX + steroid group: n=15 Male: 7 Female: 8 Age (years), mean±SD: 45.5±317.79</p> <p>Steroid group: n=15 Male: 3 Female: 12 Age (years), mean ±SD: 44.47±13.30</p> <p>Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics in the three groups</p> | <p>MTX group: Patients were prescribed methotrexate 0.3 mg/kg once/week and patients. For patients achieving complete clinical remission, methotrexate dose was decreased by 5 mg every week.</p> <p>MTX + steroid group: Patients received a combination of topical triamcinolone 0.1% oral paste for local application 3 times daily and methotrexate 0.3 mg/kg once/week. For patients achieving complete clinical remission, methotrexate dose and</p> | <p>Steroid group: Patients were prescribed topical triamcinolone 0.1% oral paste for local application 3 times daily.</p> <p>For patients achieving complete clinical remission triamcinolone application was tapered to twice a day for two weeks, once a day for two weeks and then stopped.</p> <p>Treatment in all groups was continued for a period of 16 weeks or until complete clinical remission,</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> 16 weeks.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> Steroid group: n= 1 (lost to follow up) MTX group: n=1 (withdrawn due to significant decrease in haemoglobin)</p> | <p>Disease severity, objective: Clinical severity score (CSS). The objective improvement was graded as excellent (reduction in CSS>75%), good (50%–74%), poor (25%–49%), no response (<25%) and worsening (increase in CSS). Decrease in CSS with treatment: Mean ± SD (95% confidence interval) Steroid group: 52.21%± 33.85 (32.67–71.75) MTX group: 53.31%± 20.94 (41.22–65.40) MTX + steroid group: 83.53±14.60 (75.45–91.63) MTX + steroids vs MTX: p=0.008 MTX + steroids vs steroids: p=0.002</p> <p><u>Disease severity, subjective:</u> Visual analogue scale (VAS), 0-10. Decrease in VAS with treatment: Mean ± SD (95% confidence interval) Steroid group: 51.28±24.69 (37.01–65.54) MTX group: 65.31±26.52(49.99–80.62) MTX + steroid group: 93.29±10.89 (87.26–99.33) Only significant difference: MTX+steroid vs steroids: p=0.001</p> | |

| | | were comparable. | frequency of triamcinolone application was tapered and then stopped. | whichever was earlier. | | <u>Quality of life:</u> Quality of life impairment questionnaire (QLIQ score) Steroid group: 64.40±28.00 (48.23–80.57) MTX group: 80.26±22.54 (66.64–93.89) MTX + steroid group: 96.00±10.55(90.15–101.84) Only significant difference: MTX + steroid vs MTX: p=0.013 MTX + steroid vs steroids: p=0.000 | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|----------|
| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
| Hazra 2013 | <u>Type of study:</u> Non-randomized controlled trial <u>Country:</u> Bangladesh <u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned <u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Both male and female patients, having 18 years or more, clinically and histopathologically diagnosed lichen planus and baseline investigations such as CBC, liver and renal functions tests were normal and willing to participate in this study were selected. <u>Exclusion criteria:</u> | <u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> MTX group: n=23 Male: 39.1% Female: 60.9% Age (years), mean ± SD): 34.9(±13.4) Steroid group: n=21 Male: 33.3% Female: 66.7% Age (years), mean ± SD): 32.9(±11.4). No statistically significant differences were found | MTX group: Patients were given oral methotrexate 10 mg (Tab. Methotrax 10 mg) single morning dose after breakfast once in a week and oral folic acid 5 mg (Tab. Folison 5 mg) single morning dose after breakfast on the next day of methotrexate dose for 12 weeks. | Steroid group: Patients were given oral betamethasone 5 mg (Tab. Betnelan 0.5 mg, 10 tablets at a time) in a single morning dose after breakfast on 2 consecutive days of every week for 12 weeks. | <u>Length of follow up:</u> 12 weeks. Patients were followed up for adverse effects of therapy week 1,2, 6 and 12. <u>Loss to follow up:</u> None | The occurrence of side effects. Adverse effects of drugs were recorded as patient complaints and clinical evaluation. Among the reported side effect, the occurrence of the following side effects differed significantly (p<0.05) between groups: Anemia MTX group: 0% Steroid group: 14.2% Edema MTX group: 0% Steroid group: 57.1% Dyspepsia MTX group: 47.8% Steroid group: 71.4% Acne MTX group: 0% Steroid group: 47.6% Mooney face MTX group: 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | co-morbidity (acute infection, diabetes mellitus, uncontrolled hypertension, neoplasia, hepatic, renal and haematological diseases), pregnancy and lactation. | between groups in sex, age or duration of disease. | | | | <p>Steroid group: 38.1% Striae MTX group: 0% Steroid group: 38.1% Menstrual abnormality MTX group: 0% Steroid group: 71.4%</p> <p>Other reported side effects were: Weight at baseline (mean±SD) MTX group: 55.9(±2.4) Steroid group: 58.7(+2.6) Weight at 12th week (mean SD) MTX group: 56.5(+2.4) Steroid group: 61.5(+2.6) Diarrhoea MTX group: 3(13.04) Steroid group:2(9.52) Nausea MTX group: 7(30.4) Steroid group:7(33.3) Headache MTX group: 6 (26.1) Steroid group:7 (33.3) Alopecia MTX group: 4 (17.4) Steroid group:1 (4.8) Fatigue MTX group: 8 (34.8) Steroid group:11 (52.4) Purpura MTX group: 0.0 Steroid group:2 (9.5) Hypertrichosis MTX group: 0.0 Steroid group:4(19.0) Mouth ulcer MTX group: 3 (13.0) Steroid group:2 (9.5)</p> | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Dapsone

| Study reference | Study characteristics | Patient characteristics | Intervention (I) | Comparison / control (C) | Follow-up | Outcome measures and effect size | Comments |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| Singh, 2017 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> Randomized, open label study</p> <p><u>Country:</u> India</p> <p><u>Source of funding:</u> Not mentioned</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> Clinically and/or histologically proven oral lichen planus.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients aged under 20 or over 60 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers, patients with serious systemic illnesses and those with lesions showing dysplastic or malignant changes were excluded.</p> | <p><u>N total at baseline (n analysed):</u> n=40 Male: 50% Female: 50%</p> <p>Dapsone group: n=10</p> <p>Steroid group: n=10</p> <p>Tacrolimus group: n=10</p> <p>Retinoid group: n=10</p> <p>The mean age at presentation was 32 ± 10.5 years</p> | <p>Dapsone group: 100 mg twice daily plus iron and folic acid tablets.</p> | <p>Steroid group: twice daily local application of 0.1 per cent triamcinolone acetonide buccal paste</p> <p>Tacrolimus group: 0.1 % tacrolimus, applied twice daily.</p> <p>Retinoid group: applied twice daily</p> | <p><u>Length of follow up:</u> 3 months. patients were examined every 15 days. At the end of three months, posttreatment symptom and sign scores were recorded.</p> <p><u>Loss to follow up:</u> None</p> | <p><u>Symptoms:</u> Symptoms such as pain and a burning sensation in the oral cavity were scored as: 0, no symptoms; 1, mild occasional symptoms); 2, moderate (e.g. while eating spicy food); 3, severe (i.e. while eating any food); or 4, intolerable (always present).</p> <p><u>Lesion sign score:</u> Similar to the Thongprasom sign score*. The effect of treatment on disease downstaging was determined by combining the symptom and sign score for each patient before and after treatment: 0, no disease; 1–3, mild disease; 4–6, moderate disease; and 7–9, severe disease. In this system, symptom and sign scores were weighted equally (e.g. a total score of 6 could result from a combination of 2 plus 4, 3 plus 3 or 4 plus 2).</p> <p>Mean symptom score ± SD: Pre-treatment: Dapsone group: 3.0± 0.47 Retinoid group: 2.9± 0.73 Tacrolimus group: 2.9± 0.56 Steroid group: 3.0± 0.66 Ppost-treatment: Dapsone group: 0.1 ±0.31</p> | Male/female not specified. |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | Retinoid group: 0.7 ±0.48 Tacrolimus group: 0.6 ±0.51 Steroid group: 0.4 ±0.48 Improvement rates: Daspone group: 97% Retinoid group: 76% Tacrolimus group: 79% Steroid group: 87% | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Bijlage 6: Risk of bias tabellen

Intralesionale corticosteroiden

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear /low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|-----------|
| Lee 2013 | Block randomization | Low risk | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of treatments, blinding was not feasible. | Low risk. Patients were assessed by a clinician who did not know the patients' allocated groups. | Low risk. Both patients lost to follow up were from the same group but this was unlikely introduce bias (2/20 = 10%) | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified | High risk |
| Liu 2013 | The participants were assigned randomly to the experimental and control groups using a computer- generated random number list. | Low risk | Unclear | High risk. All participants knew which agent they were using, and the clinicians who applied the injection knew which agent they used. | Low risk. The recording of the observed indicators was performed by different researchers who were blinded to the medications for the study duration | Low risk. Missing data evenly distributed between the two groups. | Unclear. | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |
| Xia 2006 | Every patient enrolled was given a number in turn. When it was an odd number, lesion on right buccal mucosa | Low risk | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of treatments, blinding was not feasible. | Low risk. Treatment concealed from the dentist performing clinical assessments | Low risk. No patients lost to follow up. | Unclear. | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|---------|--|--|---|---------|--|-----------|
| | was allocated to the control group and if an even number, lesion on the right was in the experiment group. | | | | | | | | |
| Xiong 2009 | Every patient enrolled was given a serial number according to a random-number table. Patients with odd numbers were in group A and patients with even numbers were in group B. | Low risk | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of treatments, blinding was not feasible. | Low risk. Assessment was done by two other researchers who did know which treatment was given to each patient. | Low risk. Patient excluded from follow up and lost to follow up were evenly distributed among the two groups. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

Lasertherapie

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias)^{2,3} (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias)⁴ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)^{5,7} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias)⁶ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)⁸ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias)⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias¹⁰ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|------------------|
| Kaziancioglu 2014 | Randomization took place by preoperative envelope drawing. | Low risk | Low risk | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding patients of the group of interest was not possible. | Low risk. An examiner who was blind to the treatment received by each patient, recorded the group and size of the lesion | Low risk. No patients were lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|----------|---|--|--|---------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | and the patient-reported pain. | | | | |
| Jajarm 2011 | Not mentioned | Unclear | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Unclear | High risk. Patients lost to follow up were excluded. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |
| Dillenburg 2014 | The patients were randomly assigned to one of the two treatment groups using computer-generated random number tables. | Low risk | Low risk | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Low risk. Evaluations were performed by a single professional who was blinded to the allocation of the participants to the different treatment groups. | Low risk. Patients lost to follow up were included in analysis up to the point the dropped out of the study. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

Lichttherapie

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias)^{2,3} (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias)⁴ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)^{5,7} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias)⁶ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)⁸ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias)⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias¹⁰ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|---------|--|-----------|
| Iraji 2011 | Patients were randomized using simple randomization. | Low risk. Although method of randomization is not specified. | Unclear. Method of allocation not specified. | High risk. Patients and personnel were aware of which treatment patients received. | Unclear | Low risk. No withdrawn patients mentioned, all participants included in the results. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|---------|--|-----------|

Fotodynamische therapie

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias)^{2,3} (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias)⁴ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)^{5,7} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias)⁶ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)⁸ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias)⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias¹⁰ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|------------------|
| Mostafa 2017 | Not mentioned | Unclear | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Unclear | Low risk. No patients were lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk |
| Bakhtiari 2018 | Not mentioned. | Unclear | Unclear | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Unclear | Low risk. No patients were lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk |
| Jajarm 2015 | By coin toss. | Low risk | Low risk | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Unclear | Low risk. No patients were lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|----------|---|--|-----------|----------|--|-----------|
| Helgesen 2015 | Blocks of four patients were randomized. The randomization was performed by an independent hospital employee by drawing one of four pieces of paper with the words PDT (n = 2) or corticosteroids (n = 2). | Low risk | Low risk | High risk. Due to the type of interventions, blinding of patients was not possible. | Low risk. The gynaecologist responsible for all clinical assessments was blinded for the randomization | Low risk | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |
| Lavaee 2019 | The 22 sides were randomly divided into control and intervention sides. Random allocation of these 22 sides of the oral mucosa was done by block randomization. Each block with four allocations, consisting of two allocations for the intervention group and two for the control group, was considered. Six possible sequences of treatment allocation in each block were listed, and each one was written on a card. Each time a block had been selected and the sequence of treatments was registered until the treatment allocations become completed for all 22 sides (six blocks). | Low risk | Low risk | Low risk. Patients and investigator who assessed the outcomes were blinded. | Low risk. Patients and investigator who assessed the outcomes were blinded. | Low risk. | Unclear. | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified | Low risk |

Systemische therapie

Corticosteroïden

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|----------------|
| Carbone 2003 | Quasi randomization. Patients were divided into two groups matched for age and sex. | High risk | High risk | High risk. Due to the nature of the treatment blinding was not possible. | High risk. | Low risk. No patients lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk |
| Iraji 2003 | Randomization was simple and alternate, according to patient refer to clinic. | High risk | Unclear | High risk. Patients were aware of the treatment they received. | High risk. Blinding not mentioned. | High risk. Patients lost to follow up excluded from study. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk |
| Iraji 2011 | They were randomized using simple randomization. | Unclear | Unclear | High risk. Patients were aware of the treatment they received. | Unclear | Low risk. No patients lost to follow up | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

Mycofenolaatmofetil

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | (high/unclear/low risk) | | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | | |
| Lajevardi, 2015 | Patients were assigned to treatment groups through computerized randomization with a 1:1 allocation ratio. | Low risk | Low risk Each patient received a concealed envelope containing the code A or B (A: MMF; B: clobetasol) and an equivalent 4-digit code, which was used by assessor 1 to file information. | High risk. Patients were aware of the treatment they received. | Low risk. LPPAI scores were determined by a physician, assessor who was blinded to the patients' treatment group. | Low risk. Data of subjects lost to follow up also analysed. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

Acitretine

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias)² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias)³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias)^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias)⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|
| Lauerberg 1991 | Unclear. Patients were randomly allocated to one of the two treatment groups. | Unclear | Unclear | Low risk. Placebo identical in size and colour as intervention. | Low risk. Double blind study. | Low risk. Patients lost to follow up were analysed. During double blind phase 5 out of 65 patients were lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Low risk |

Sulfasalazine

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|-----------|
| Omidian 2019 | Randomization was performed by using a simple random table. | Low risk | Unclear | Low risk. Study medication identification was concealed and could be revealed only in case of emergency. Treatment assignment was not revealed to study patients, investigators, clinical staff or study monitors until all patients had completed treatment and the database had been finished. | Low risk | Low risk | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Low risk |

Hydroxychloroquine

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | (high/unclear/low risk) | | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | (high/unclear/low risk) | | |
| Bhuyian 2010 | Unclear. Patients were randomly allocated into 2 equal groups. | Unclear | Unclear | Unclear. Blinding not mentioned. | Unclear. Blinding not mentioned. | Low risk. No patients lost to follow up. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk |

Methotrexaat

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|-----------------|
| Chauhan 2018 | Not mentioned | Unclear | Unclear | High risk. Due to nature of treatment, blinding not possible. | Unclear | Low risk. Patient lost to follow up were evenly distributed among the two groups. | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | Very high risk. |

Dapsone

| Study reference (first author, publication year) | Describe method of randomisation ¹ | Random sequence generation (selection bias) ² (high/unclear/low risk) | Allocation concealment (selection bias) ³ (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) ^{4,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias) ^{5,6} <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) ⁷ <i>All outcomes</i> (high/unclear/low risk) | Selective reporting (reporting bias) ⁸ (high/unclear/low risk) | Other bias ⁹ (high/unclear/low risk) | Total RoB |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | (high/unclear/low risk) | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------|---|---------|--|-----------|
| Singh 2017 | Manual randomisation was performed by assigning each patient a number from 1 to 40: those numbered 1, 5, 9, etc. were allocated to the topical steroid group; those numbered 2, 6, 10, etc. were allocated to the oral dapstone group; those numbered 3, 7, 11, etc. were allocated to the topical tacrolimus Group and those numbered 4, 8, 12, etc. were allocated to the topical retinoid group. | High risk | Low risk | High risk. Oral and topical therapies were used so blinding was not possible. | Unclear | Low risk. No patients lost to follow up | Unclear | Low risk. No other sources of bias identified. | High risk |

1. Randomisation: generation of allocation sequences have to be unpredictable, for example computer generated random-numbers or drawing lots or envelopes. Examples of inadequate procedures are generation of allocation sequences by alternation, according to case record number, date of birth or date of admission.
2. Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate generation of a randomised sequence. Describe the method used to generate the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of whether it should produce comparable groups.
3. Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment. Describe the method used to conceal the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to determine whether intervention allocations could have been foreseen in advance of, or during, enrolment.
4. Allocation concealment: refers to the protection (blinding) of the randomisation process. Concealment of allocation sequences is adequate if patients and enrolling investigators cannot foresee assignment, for example central randomisation (performed at a site remote from trial location) or sequentially numbered, sealed, opaque envelopes. Inadequate procedures are all procedures based on inadequate randomisation procedures or open allocation schedules.

5. Performance bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by participants and personnel during the study. Describe all measures used, if any, to blind study participants and personnel from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provide any information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective
6. Detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by outcome assessors. Describe all measures used, if any, to blind outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provide any information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective.
7. Blinding: neither the patient nor the care provider (attending physician) knows which patient is getting the special treatment. Blinding is sometimes impossible, for example when comparing surgical with non-surgical treatments. The outcome assessor records the study results. Blinding of those assessing outcomes prevents that the knowledge of patient assignment influences the process of outcome assessment (detection or information bias). If a study has hard (objective) outcome measures, like death, blinding of outcome assessment is not necessary. If a study has "soft" (subjective) outcome measures, like the assessment of an X-ray, blinding of outcome assessment is necessary.
8. Attrition bias due to amount, nature or handling of incomplete outcome data: dropout $\leq 10\%$ low, $> 20\%$ high, in between is judged as unclear risk. If for example drop out is 15% and unbalanced then judged as high risk. Describe the completeness of outcome data for each main outcome, including attrition and exclusions from the analysis. State whether attrition and exclusions were reported, the numbers in each intervention group (compared with total randomized participants), reasons for attrition/exclusions where reported, and any re-inclusions in analyses performed by the review authors. If the percentage of patients lost to follow-up is large, or differs between treatment groups, or the reasons for loss to follow-up differ between treatment groups, bias is likely. If the number of patients lost to follow-up, or the reasons why, are not reported, the risk of bias is unclear. Describe if there is bias due to violation of intention to treat analysis: participants included in the analysis are exactly those who were randomized into the trial. If the numbers randomized into each intervention group are not clearly reported, the risk of bias is unclear; an ITT analysis implies that (a) participants are kept in the intervention groups to which they were randomized, regardless of the intervention they actually received, (b) outcome data are measured on all participants, and (c) all randomized participants are included in the analysis.
9. Reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting. State how the possibility of selective outcome reporting was examined by the review authors, and what was found. Results of all predefined outcome measures should be reported; if the protocol is available, then outcomes in the protocol and published report can be compared; if not, then outcomes listed in the methods section of an article can be compared with those whose results are reported.
10. Other bias: State any important concerns about bias not addressed in the other domains in the tool: baseline imbalance in disease severity, co-medication such as use of emollients and information about wash-out period from topical corticosteroid use.

Bijlage 7: Summary of Findings tabellen GRADE

Intralesionale therapie

Author(s): Lee 2013

Question: Triamcinolone actenoide 20mg/week intralesional compared to triamcinolone actenoide 0.4% mouthrinse for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Triamcinolone actenoide 20mg/week intralesional | triamcinolone actenoide 0.4% mouthrinse | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| Pain (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Mean change in VAS score (0-10)) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Mean difference in VAS score after 6 weeks: MD: -0,30 (95% CI: -1.84,1.24) | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
| Burning mouth sensation (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: VAS score (0-10)) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Mean difference in VAS score after 6 weeks: MD: 0.40 (95% CI: -2.30,1.50) | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
| Oral health impact profile (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Mean change in OHIP score) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | The OHIP-14 is a self- administered questionnaire that evaluates quality of life using 14 items to measure 7 dimensions. Changes in OHIP score from baseline to week 1,2,3,4 and 6 where not significantly different between both groups. The OHIP scores were significantly improved at 1,2, 3, 4, and 6 weeks in both groups. | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
| Clinical score (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Escudier scoring system, mean difference) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Mean difference in score after 6 weeks: MD: 0,10 point (95% CI: -2.44, 2.64) | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |

Explanations

- a. Study was not blinded
- b. Patients lost to follow up were not analysed
- c. Small sample size

Author(s): Xia 2006

Question: Triamcinolone acetonide 20mg/week intralesional compared to no intervention for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Triamcinolone acetonide 20mg/week intralesional | no intervention | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| Pain (follow up: median 2 weeks; assessed with: pain score (0-100)) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Visual analogue scale (VAS), 0-100 ± SD , after 2 weeks: Injection group: 8.33 ± 10.11 Control group: 49.69 ± 12.85 p-value: <0.001 (at baseline scores were not significantly different) | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | | | |
| Clinical severity (follow up: median 2 weeks; assessed with: Surface area of erythematous and ulcerative lesions, mm²) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Erythema (mm ²) ± SD, after 2 weeks: Injection group: 32.82 ± 18.00 Control group: 145.49 ± 29.05 p-value: <0.001 Ulceratoin (mm ²) ± SD, after 2 weeks: Injection group: 7.64 ± 8.63 Control group: 32.27 ± 19.90 p-value: <0.001 | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | | | |
| Clinical sign score (follow up: median 2 weeks; assessed with: REU sign score) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | REU score*after 2 weeks: Injection group: 3.83 ± 0.95 Control group: 5.94 ± 0.49 p-value: <0.001 | | ⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE | | | |

Explanations


- a. Patients were not blinded
- b. Small sample size

Author(s): Liu 2013


Question: Betamethasone 1.4mg/week intralesional compared to triamcinolone acetonide 8mg/week intralesional for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Betamethasone 1.4mg/week intralesional | triamcinolone acetonide 8mg/week intralesional | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |


Clinical severity (follow up: mean 14 days; assessed with: Percentage of healed lesions)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|
| 1 | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Percentage of healed lesions on day 14±2: Bethametason group: 27/29 (93.1%) TA group: 20/30 (66.7%) p= 0.021 |  MODERATE | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|


Clinical severity (follow up: mean 14 days; assessed with: Reduction in erosion area (mm²))

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|
| 1 | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Area of erosion (mm ²) on day 14±2: Bethametason group: 21.28±21.06 TA group: 11.5±12.905 p=0.02 |  MODERATE | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|

Pain (follow up: mean 14 days; assessed with: Mean reduction in pain level, NRS (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|
| 1 | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | On day 14±2: Bethametason group: 3.0 ±2.13 TA group: 3.41±2.03 p= 0.61 |  LOW | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|

Recurrence (follow up: median 3 months; assessed with: Proportion of patients with recurrence of erosions)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|
| 1 | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Bethametason group: 14.8% TA group: 45% p= 0.04 |  MODERATE | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|

Explanations

- a. patients were not blinded
- b. Small sample size

Lasertherapie

Author(s): Dillenburg 2014

Question: LLLT compared to clobetasol propionate 0.05% for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | LLLТ | clobetasol propionate 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Clinical score (follow up: median 90 days; assessed with: mean Thongprasom sign score after follow up)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|---|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | 0 | 0 | - | mean 1.14 lower (1.26 lower to 1.02 lower) | ⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|---|--|------------------|--|

Patient reported symptoms (follow up: median 90 days; assessed with: VAS (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|---|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^b | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | 0 | 0 | - | mean 2.02 lower (2.31 lower to 1.73 lower) | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|---|--|-------------|--|

Recurrence rate (follow up: median 90 days)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | LLLT | clobetasol propionate 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | D60 Steroid group: Recurrence: 47.6% No recurrence: 52.4% Laser group: Recurrence: 4.8% No recurrence: 95.2% p-value:<0.001 D90 Steroid group: Recurrence: 37.5% No recurrence: 62.5% Laser group: Recurrence: 17.6% No recurrence: 82.4% No significant difference | | | | ⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE | |

Safety (follow up: median 90 days; assessed with: Number of reported side-effects)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^b | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | 5/21 (23.8%) | 0/21 (0.0%) | RR 11.00 (0.65 to 187.17) | 0 fewer per 1,000 (from 0 fewer to 0 fewer) | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

Explanations

- a. Small sample size
- b. Patients were not blinded

References

1. Dillenburg . . 2014.

Author(s): Jajarm 2011, Kazancioglu 2015

Question: LLLT compared to dexamethasone mouthwash for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | LLL | dexamethasone mouthwash | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Pain (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: VAS score (0-10, redivided in categories 0-3???)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|--|------------------|--|
| 2 ^{1,2} | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | 41 | 41 | - | mean 0.09 higher (0.47 lower to 0.65 higher) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|--|------------------|--|

Sign score (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: Mean Thongprasom sign score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ² | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Mean sign scores: Baseline: LLLT group: 3.75 Steroid group: 3.85 After treatment (1 month): LLLT group: 2.5 Steroid group: 1.6 Three months: LLLT group: 2.7 Steroid group: 1.7 6 months: LLLT group: 2.8 Steroid group: 1.9 A significant improvement was achieved in the ozone and steroids group (p<0.05) | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|-------------|--|

Sign score (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Median Thongprasom sign score)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | LLLT | dexamethasone mouthwash | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{b,d} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Median Sign score: Baseline: LLLT group: 5 (25th=4 75th=5 IQR = 1) Steroid group: 3 (25th=2.5 75th=4 IQR = 1.5) After treatment: LLLT group: 4 (25th=3 75th=4 IQR = 1) Steroid group: 3 (25th=2 75th=4 IQR =2) | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
| Efficacy index (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Median, cat 1-5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 ^{1,2} | randomised trials | very serious ^{b,d} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | LLLT group: (25th= 1 50th=2 75th=3 IQR = 2) Steroid group: (25th=2 50th=3 75th=4 IQR=2) | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Patients were not blinded
- b. Method of randomization not mentioned
- c. Small sample size
- d. Study not blinded

References


1. Hoseinpour-Jajarm, . . 2011.
2. Kaziancioglu, . . 2015.

Author(s): Kazancioglu 2015


Question: LLLT compared to placebo for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | LLLТ | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |


Thongprasom sign score (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Mean Thonprasom sign score)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Mean sign scores: Baseline: LLLT group: 3.75 Placebo group: 3.8 After treatment (1 month): LLLT group: 2.5 Placebo group: 3.35 Three months: LLLT group: 2.7 Placebo group: 3.05 6 months: LLLT group: 2.8 Placebo group: 3.25 |  MODERATE | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|

Efficacy index (EI) (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Median score, cat 1-5)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | LLLT group: (25th= 1 50th=2 75th=3 IQR = 2) Placebo group: (25th =1 50th=1 75th=2 IQR=1) |  MODERATE | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|

Safety (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: No of patients who reported a side effect)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | No reported side effects/complications. |  LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

a. Patients were not blinded

b. Small number of patients

References

1. Kazancioglu, . . . 2015.

Lichttherapie

Author(s): Iraj 2011

Question: UVB compared to prednisolone 0.3 mg/kg for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | UVB | prednisolone 0.3 mg/kg | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Treatment response (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Complete/partial/weak/no respons (combined score of VAS score for pruritus, erythema and elevation of lesions))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | Steroid group: Complete response: 13% Partial response: 73.9% No response: 13% UVB group: Complete response: 52.2% Partial response: 47.89% No response: 0% (p = 0.008) | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

Treatment response (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: No of patients with complete/partial response)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | 23/23 (100.0%) | 20/23 (87.0%) | RR 1.15 (0.96 to 1.37) | 130 more per 1,000 (from 35 fewer to 322 more) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|--|

Patient reported outcome (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: VAS score (3 categories; 0-5, 6-7, 8-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Steroid group Excellent: 8.7% Good/ very good: 34.8% Poor/moderate: 56.5% UVB group: Excellent: 43.5% Good/ very good: 43.8% Poor/moderate: 21.7% (p = 0.012) | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

Explanations

- a. Method of randomization not specified
- b. No blinding of patients and personnel
- c. Not clear how overall score is calculated
- d. Small sample size

References

1. 2011, Iraj. .

Fotodynamische therapie

Author(s): Mostafa 2017

Question: PDT compared to triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% orabase for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% orabase | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Lesion severity (follow up: median 2 months; assessed with: Thongprasom sign score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|---|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | 10 | 10 | - | mean 1.95 lower (3.64 lower to 0.26 lower) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|---|------------------|--|

Pain (follow up: median 2 months; assessed with: Mean VAS after follow up; Scale from: 0 to 10)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | 10 | 10 | - | mean 4.3 lower (7.19 lower to 1.41 lower) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|--|------------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Method of randomization not mentioned
- b. Patients and personnel not blinded
- c. Outcome measured after short period of time
- d. Small sample size

References


1. Mostafa, . . 2017.

Author(s): Bakhtiari 2017, Jajarm 2015

Question: PDT compared to dexamethasone 0.5mg/5ml mouthwash for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% orabase | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Clinical severity (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Thongprasom sign score)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|
| 2 ^{1,2} | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | <p>Bakhtiari (15 per groep) + Jajarm (PDT 11, control 14)</p> <p>Sign score:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Intervention (25th percentile 3, 50th percentile 4, 75th percentile 4, IQR = 1)</p> <p>Score 1: 0</p> <p>Score 2: 4</p> <p>Score 3: 8</p> <p>Score 4: 11</p> <p>Score 5: 3</p> <p>Control (25th percentile 2.5, 50th percentile 3, 75th percentile 4, IQR = 1.5)</p> <p>Score 1: 1</p> <p>Score 2: 6</p> <p>Score 3: 9</p> <p>Score 4: 12</p> <p>Score 5: 1</p> <p>Post treatment Intervention (25th percentile 2, 50th percentile 3, 75th percentile 3, IQR = 1)</p> <p>Score 1: 0</p> <p>Score 2: 7</p> <p>Score 3: 13</p> <p>Score 4: 5</p> <p>Score 5: 1</p> <p>Control (25th percentile 2, 50th percentile 2, 75th percentile 3, IQR = 1)</p> <p>Score 1: 3</p> <p>Score 2: 12</p> <p>Score 3: 9</p> <p>Score 4: 5</p> <p>Score 5: 0</p> |  VERY LOW | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|---|--|

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% orabase | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Pain (follow up: median 1 months; assessed with: Mean improvement in VAS score (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|---|------------------|--|
| 2 ^{1,2} | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | 26 | 29 | - | mean 27.75 lower (36.47 lower to 19.03 lower) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|----|---|---|------------------|--|

Pain (follow up: median 90 days; assessed with: Improvement VAS score (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ² | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | There was no significant statistical difference in VAS score between the group. Both groups showed improvement throughout the study except the steroid group on day 60. GEEN DATA IN ARTIKEL | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Patients were not blinded
- b. Method of randomization not mentioned
- c. Follow up too short
- d. Small sample size

References

1. Hoseinpour-Jajarm, . . . 2015.
2. Bakhtiari, . . . 2017.

Author(s): Helgesen 2015

Question: PDT compared to clobetasol propionate 0,05% for genital lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | clobetasol propionate 0,05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Clinical response (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: GELP score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | Mean reduction in GELP score: After 6 weeks: PDT group: 25% Steroid group: 22% p= 0.787 | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

Pain (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: VAS score)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Nº of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| Nº of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | clobetasol propionate 0,05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | Mean reduction in VAS score (0-10): After 6 weeks: PDT group: 38% Steroid group: 55% p=0.286 | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

Clinical response (follow up: median 24 weeks; assessed with: GELP score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Mean reduction in GELP score: After 24 weeks: PDT group: 35% Steroid group: 38% p=0.801 | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|

Pain (follow up: median 24 weeks; assessed with: VAS score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Mean reduction in VAS score: After 24 weeks: PDT group: 39% Steroid group: 12% p=0.452 | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|

Safety (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Patients who reported side-effects)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | <p>PDT group: (17 total)</p> <p>9: soreness while urinating for up to 4 days after PDT</p> <p>4: scanty vaginal bleeding during the first 7 days.</p> <p>1: with previous intermittent back problems reported sciatic pain immediately after PDT, possibly related to the 40-min supine gynaecological position.</p> <p>1: vestibular neuritis 1 week after PDT.</p> <p>2: At week 24, new vaginal adhesions were observed in two patients, both with a previous history of vaginal stenosis</p> <p>Steroid group: (18 total)</p> <p>8 patients reported periods of soreness during application</p> <p>4 pruritus</p> <p>2 vaginal bleeding</p> <p>2 vaginal candidiasis</p> <p>2 genital herpes infections</p> | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|------------------|--|

Overall patient satisfaction (follow up: median 48 weeks; assessed with: score 0-10)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | N ^o of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| N ^o of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | clobetasol propionate 0,05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Mean overall patient satisfaction PDT group: 8 19 patients out of 20 would choose PDT again if necessary. | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

Explanations

- a. Blinding of patients was not possible
- b. Patients lost to follow up were excluded from analysis
- c. Short follow-up
- d. Small sample size

References

1. Helgesen, ... 2015.

Author(s):

Question: PDT compared to placebo for OLP

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | N ^o of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| N ^o of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Thongprasom sign score

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | Mean reduction in Thongprasom sign score ± SD PDT: -1.87 ± 1.246 (p=0.017) Placebo: -0.25 ± 0.707 (p=0.317) P= 0.027 | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|

Clinical severity index

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | Mean reduction in Clinical severity index ± SD PDT: -1.68 ± 1.066 (p=0.017) Placebo: -0.06 ± 0.176 (p=0.317) p=0.026 | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|

VAS pain score

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Nº of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Nº of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | PDT | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | Mean reduction in VAS score (0-10) ± SD PDT: -4.12 ± 4.120 (p=0.036) Placebo: -2.75 ± 2.251 (p=0,026) P=0.340 | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. short follow-up
- b. small sample size

References

1. Lavaee, ... 2019.

Systemische therapie

Corticosteroïden

Author(s): Carbone 2003

Question: Prednisone 50mg/day compared to clobetasol propionate ointment 0.05% for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Nº of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Nº of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Prednisone 50mg/day | clobetasol propionate ointment 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Lesion severity (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: mean improvement in Thongprasom sign score)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Prednisone 50mg/day | clobetasol propionate ointment 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Test group: Before treatment ± SD: 4.68±0.5 After treatment ± SD: 2.91±0.3 P<0.0001 Control group: Before treatment ± SD: 4.91±0.29 After treatment ± SD: 3±0.0 P<0.0001 There were no significant differences in improvement of the signs between the two groups | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

Patient reported symptoms (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: Symptom score (0-3))

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Test group: Before treatment ± SD: 2.5±1.3 After treatment ± SD: 0.41±0.6 P<0.0001 Control group: Before treatment ± SD: 2.2±1.2 After treatment ± SD: 0.8±0.9 P<0.0001 There were no significant differences in improvement of both the symptoms between the two groups | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|

Side effects (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: Number of patients who suffered from systemic side effects)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^d | serious ^c | none | 7/22 (31.8%) | 0/23 (0.0%) | not estimable | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|------------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Quasi randomization
- b. Study was not blinded
- c. Small sample size
- d. Only systemic side effect were reported

References

1. 2003, Carbone. .

Author(s): Iraj 2011

Question: UVB compared to prednisolone 0.3 mg/kg for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | No of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| No of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | UVB | prednisolone 0.3 mg/kg | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Treatment response (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: Complete/partial/weak/no respons (combined score of VAS score for pruritus, erythema and elevation of lesions))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | Steroid group: Complete response: 13% Partial response: 73.9% No response: 13% UVB group: Complete response: 52.2% Partial response: 47.89% No response: 0% (p = 0.008) | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

Treatment response (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: No of patients with complete/partial response)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | serious ^c | serious ^d | none | 23/23 (100.0%) | 20/23 (87.0%) | RR 1.15 (0.96 to 1.37) | 130 more per 1,000 (from 35 fewer to 322 more) | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|--|

Patient reported outcome (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: VAS score (3 categories; 0-5, 6-7, 8-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Steroid group Excellent: 8.7% Good/ very good: 34.8% Poor/moderate: 56.5% UVB group: Excellent: 43.5% Good/ very good: 43.8% Poor/moderate: 21.7% (p = 0.012) | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|------------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

Explanations

- a. Method of randomization not specified
- b. No blinding of patients and personnel
- c. Not clear how overall score is calculated
- d. Small sample size

References


1. 2011, Irajii .

Author(s): Irajii 2003


Question: Enoxaparin 5mg subcutaneous compared to prednisolone 0.5m/kg for lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Enoxaparin 5mg subcutaneous | prednisolone 0.5m/kg | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |


Pruritus (follow up: median 8 weeks; assessed with: Mean difference in VAS score (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b,c} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Difference in VAS score , before and after treatment: LMWH group: 3.12 Steroid group: 5.6 P=0.004 |  VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|

Lesion severity (follow up: median 8 weeks; assessed with: Percentage of body surface)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b,c} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Before treatment Mean % (SE) LMWH group: 31.6% (3.04) Steroid group: 36.1% (3.7) P=0.35 After treatment Mean (SE)% LMWH group: 19.2% (4.1) Steroid group: 11.3% (5) P=0.005 |  VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|

Complications (follow up: median 8 weeks; assessed with: Percentage of patients who reported side effects)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b,c} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | LMWH group: 4% (1 case of itching and new lesions at the injection site) Steroid group: 22% (most common complication was dyspepsia in 4 patients. Dizziness and lethargy in 3 cases, nausea in 1 and 1 case noted flushing). |  VERY LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|---|--|

Recurrence rate (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: Percentage of patients with relative/complete remission)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Enoxaparin 5mg subcutaneous | prednisolone 0.5m/kg | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b,c} | not serious | not serious | serious ^d | none | Complete remission: LMWH group: 32.0% Steroid group: 69.6% P<0.001 Relative remission: LMWH group: 40% Steroid group: 26% The rate of improvement was significantly better in the steroid group compared to the LMWH group (p=0.005) | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Patients lost to follow up were not analysed
- b. No random sequence generation
- c. Study not blinded
- d. Small sample size

References

1. Iraj, . . . 2003.

Mycophenolaatmofetil

Author(s): Lajevardi 2015

Question: Mycophenolate mofetil compared to clobetasol 0.05% for LPP

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Mycophenolate mofetil | clobetasol 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Score reduction after 6 months (mean ± SD): MMF: 39.0% ± 14.1 Steroid: 54.5 %± 26.3 (p>0.05) | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |

Efficacy (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: Lichen Planopilaris Activity Index (LPPAI))

Reported side effects (follow up: median 6 months; assessed with: number of reported side effects)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | N ^o of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| N ^o of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Mycophenolate mofetil | clobetasol 0.05% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | 17/25 (68.0%) | 6/26 (23.1%) | not estimable | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |

Patient satisfaction (follow up: median 6 months)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. patients not blinded
- b. Small sample size

References

1. Lajevardi, . . 2015.

Acitretine

Author(s): Lauerberg 1991


Question: Acitretin 10mg/day compared to placebo for lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | N ^o of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| N ^o of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Acitretin 10mg/day | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Efficacy (follow up: median 8 weeks; assessed with: Remission/marked improvement/slight improvement/no change/worsening)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | Acitretin group: Median= 4 [25th=2.25 75th=4 IQR=1.75] Placebo group: Median =2 [25th=1 75th=3 IQR=2] | | | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|--|--|-------------|--|

Side effects (follow up: median 8 weeks; assessed with: Number of patients who reported side effects)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------|--|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Acitretin 10mg/day | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | serious ^a | not serious | not serious | serious ^b | none | <u>Side effects:</u> No (%) of patients: Dry lips/cheilitis: Acitretin group: 27 (84)* Placebo group: 11 (33) Dry mouth Acitretin group: 21 (66)* Placebo group: 9 (27) Dry nose Acitretin group: 20 (60)* Placebo group: 10 (30) Dry eyes/conjunctivitis Acitretin group: 10 (31) Placebo group: 4 (12) Dry skin Acitretin group: 17 (53)* Placebo group: 7 (21) Scaling (palms/soles) Acitretin group: 14 (44)* Placebo group: 3 (9) Scaling (elsewhere) Acitretin group: 6 (19) Placebo group: 1 Hair loss Acitretin group: 5 (16)* Placebo group: 0 Nair fragility Acitretin group: 1 Placebo group: 1 | |  LOW | | | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

a. Method of randomisation not mentioned

b. Small sample size

References

1. Lauerberg, . . . 1991.

Sulfasalazine

Author(s): Omidian 2019

Question: Sulfasalazine compared to placebo for generalized lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Sulfasalazine | placebo | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Improvement of lesions (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: No of patients with >50% improvement)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | 19/23 (82.6%) | 2/21 (9.5%) | not estimable | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|

Improvement of pruritus (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: No of patients with moderate/full relief (score 2 or 3 out of 1-3))

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | 21/23 (91.3%) | 3/21 (14.3%) | not estimable | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|

Side effects (follow up: median 6 weeks; assessed with: No of patients who reported side effects during the study)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | serious ^b | none | 8/26 (30.8%) | 0/21 (0.0%) | not estimable | | ⊕⊕○○ LOW | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Short follow up
- b. Small sample size

References

1. Omidian, . . . 2019.

Author(s): Bhuiyan 2010

Question: Hydroxychloroquine compared to griseofulvine for lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Impact | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | | | |

Clinical improvement (follow up: range 6 months to 6 months; assessed with: %)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Impact | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|------------|
| Nº of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Group A: CR: 17.5% MR: 52.5% NR: 30.3% Group B: CR: 5% MR: 37.5% NR: 57.5% Only OLP Group A (n=10) Response: 100% No response: 0% Group B (n=6) Response: 66.66% No response: 33.33% | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Randomization process not described
- b. Blinding patients/researchers not mentioned
- c. Small sample size

References

1. Bhuiyan, . . . 2010.


Methotrexat

Author(s): Chauhan 2018


Question: Methotrexate 0.3mg/kg/week compared to triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% oral paste for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | Nº of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Nº of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Methotrexate 0.3mg/kg/week | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% oral paste | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |


Disease severity (timing of exposure: median 16 weeks; assessed with: mean decrease in clinical severity score (CSS))

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Methotratate 0.3mg/kg/week | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% oral paste | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | observational studies | not serious | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | Decrease in CSS with treatment: Mean ± SD (95% confidence interval) Steroid group: 52.21%± 33.85 (32.67–71.75) MTX group: 53.31%± 20.94 (41.22–65.40) MTX + steroids vs MTX: p=1.000 | |  VERY LOW | | | |

Quality of life (timing of exposure: median 16 weeks; assessed with: QLIQ score)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1 ¹ | observational studies | not serious | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | Steroid group: 64.40±28.00 (48.23–80.57) MTX group: 80.26±22.54 (66.64–93.89) MTX + steroid vs MTX: p=0.013 | |  VERY LOW | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|---|--|--|

Disease severity, subjective (timing of exposure: median 16 weeks; assessed with: mean decrease in VAS score (0-10))

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1 ¹ | observational studies | not serious | not serious | not serious | serious ^a | none | Decrease in VAS with treatment mean +/- SD Steroid group: 51.28±24.69 (37.01–65.54) MTX group: 65.31±26.52(49.99–80.62) p=0.107 | |  VERY LOW | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------|---|--|---|--|--|

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

a. Small sample size

References

1. Chauhan, . . 2018.

Dapsone

Author(s): Singh 2017

Question: Dapsone compared to triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% for oral lichen planus

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Dapsone | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |

Patient reported symptoms (follow up: median 3 months; assessed with: score 1-4)

| Certainty assessment | | | | | | | № of patients | | Effect | | Certainty | Importance |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| № of studies | Study design | Risk of bias | Inconsistency | Indirectness | Imprecision | Other considerations | Daspone | triamcinolone acetonide 0.1% | Relative (95% CI) | Absolute (95% CI) | | |
| 1 ¹ | randomised trials | very serious ^{a,b} | not serious | not serious | serious ^c | none | Mean symptom score ± SD: Pre-treatment: Daspone group: 3.0± 0.47 Retinoid group: 2.9± 0.73 Tacrolimus group: 2.9± 0.56 Steroid group: 3.0± 0.66 Post-treatment: Daspone group: 0.1 ±0.31 Retinoid group: 0.7 ±0.48 Tacrolimus group: 0.6 ±0.51 Steroid group: 0.4 ±0.48 Improvement rates: Daspone group: 97% Retinoid group: 76% Tacrolimus group: 79% Steroid group: 87% | | | | ⊕○○○ VERY LOW | |

CI: Confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Patients were not blinded
- b. Method of randomization unclear
- c. Small sample size

References

1. Singh, . . . 2017.

Bijlage 8: Kennislacunes

Bij de modulaire herziening van de richtlijn lichen planus is geconstateerd dat er een aantal vragen zijn die niet beantwoord kunnen worden omdat er onvoldoende bewijs beschikbaar is.

1. Welke systemische medicatie heeft de voorkeur bij de behandeling van ernstige/therapie resistente LPP?
–
2. Welke systemische medicatie heeft de voorkeur bij de behandeling van ernstige/therapie resistente orale LP?
3. Welke systemische medicatie heeft de voorkeur bij de behandeling van ernstige/therapie resistente oesofageale LP?
4. Welke systemische medicatie heeft de voorkeur bij de behandeling van ernstige/therapie resistente genitale LP?
5. Welke systemische medicatie heeft de voorkeur bij de behandeling van ernstige/therapie resistente nagel LP?
6. Er zijn geen gevalideerde uitkomstmaten voor lichen planus
7. Wat is de beste lokale behandeling voor vaginale lichen planus?
8. Welke vehiculum is het meest geschikt voor mucosale lichen planus?
9. Hoe vaak komt LP op meerdere lokalisaties voor en welke lokalisaties komen het vaakst samen voor?
10. Hoe vaak komt genitale LP voor op kinderleeftijd? En hoe is dit verdeeld over jongens en meisjes?
11. Hoe verschilt genitale LP op kinderleeftijd van die op volwassen leeftijd?
12. Wat is de optimale behandeling voor LP op kinderleeftijd?
13. Wat is de prognose van LP op kinderleeftijd?
14. Kunnen we LP op kinderleeftijd afdoende onderscheiden van LS op kinderleeftijd?

Bijlage 9: Implementatiestrategie

Inleiding

Dit plan is opgesteld ter bevordering van de implementatie van de richtlijn lichen planus. Voor het opstellen van dit plan is een inventarisatie gedaan van de mogelijk bevorderende en belemmerende factoren voor het naleven van de aanbevelingen. Daarbij heeft de richtlijnwerkgroep een advies uitgebracht over het tijdspad voor implementatie, de daarvoor benodigde randvoorwaarden en de acties die door verschillende partijen ondernomen dienen te worden.

Werkwijze

Om tot dit plan te komen heeft de werkgroep per aanbeveling in de richtlijn nagedacht over:

- Het tijdstip per wanneer de implementatie van de aanbeveling gerealiseerd zou moeten zijn;
- De verwachte impact van implementatie van de aanbeveling op de zorgkosten;
- Randvoorwaarden om de aanbeveling te kunnen implementeren;
- Mogelijk barrières om de aanbeveling te kunnen implementeren;
- Mogelijke acties om de implementatie van de aanbeveling te bevorderen;
- Welke partijen aan zet zijn.

Lezers van dit implementatieplan dienen rekening te houden met het feit dat er verschillen zijn tussen 'sterke aanbevelingen' en 'zwakke aanbevelingen'. In het eerste geval doet de richtlijncommissie een duidelijke uitspraak over iets dat wel of niet gedaan moet worden. In het tweede geval wordt de aanbeveling minder zeker gesteld en spreekt de werkgroep haar voorkeur of advies uit, maar laat zij meer ruimte voor alternatieven. Een reden hiervoor is bijvoorbeeld dat er onvoldoende wetenschappelijk bewijs is om de aanbeveling te onderbouwen. Een zwakke aanbeveling is te herkennen aan de formulering en begint bijvoorbeeld met 'Overweeg om...'. Zowel voor de sterke als voor de zwakke aanbevelingen heeft de werkgroep nagedacht over de implementatie. Alleen voor sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen worden implementatietermijnen gegeven.

Implementatietermijnen

Voor de volgende aanbevelingen geldt dat implementatie op korte termijn gerealiseerd zou moeten worden. In de meeste gevallen geldt hiervoor de termijn van 1-3 jaar. In onderstaande aanbeveling is dat 1 jaar:

| Aanbeveling | Toelichting |
|---|--|
| Vraag bij alle patiënten met (de verdenking op) LP alle mogelijke locaties waar LP zich kan bevinden uit en verwijs patiënten zo nodig. | Hiervoor is nodig dat alle betrokken verenigingen dit uitdragen. Hierbij helpend gaat zijn het actief aanbieden van de PowerPoint implementatietool. Mogelijk kostenstijgend door verwijzingen. Mogelijk kostendalend door vroege interventie. |
| Maligne ontaarding van cutane lichen planus is zeldzaam en het betreft de hypertrofische variant. Alle patiënten met hypertrofische cutane lichen planus dienen heldere instructies te krijgen over wat te doen als ze verandering bemerken. | In tegenstelling tot de vorige richtlijn, zijn er in de richtlijnherziening (2021), aanbevelingen geformuleerd voor het risico op maligne ontaarding bij verschillende vormen van LP. Dit risico verschilt per vorm van LP. Het is van belang dat de behandelend arts hiervan op de hoogte is. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Maligne ontaarding van genitale lichen planus is zeldzaam. Alle patiënten met genitale lichen planus dienen te worden geïnstrueerd in zelfonderzoek met heldere instructies wat te doen als ze verandering bemerken.</p> <p>Patiënten met orale lichen planus dienen te worden geïnformeerd over het (licht) verhoogde risico op het krijgen van een mondholtcarcinoom.</p> <p>Patiënten met oesofageale lichen planus dienen te worden geïnformeerd over het (licht) verhoogde risico op het krijgen van een oesofaguscarcinoom.</p> | |
|---|--|

Voor sommige aanbevelingen geldt echter dat zij niet direct overal kunnen worden ingevoerd, bijvoorbeeld vanwege een gebrek aan middelen, expertise of de juiste organisatievormen. In sommige gevallen dient ook rekening te worden gehouden met een leercurve. Daarnaast kan de aanwezigheid van personeel of faciliteiten of de afstemming tussen professionals een belemmering zijn om de aanbevelingen op korte termijn in te voeren. Voor de volgende aanbevelingen geldt daarom een implementatietermijn van één tot drie jaar:

| Aanbeveling | Toelichting |
|---|---|
| <p>Bij uitgebreide cutane lichen planus die niet of onvoldoende reageert op lokale therapie of lichttherapie kan behandeling met een stootkuur systemische corticosteroiden overwogen worden.</p> <p>Andere behandelopties zijn methotrexaat, hydroxychloroquine of ciclosporine. Als er sprake is van hyperkeratose hebben systemische retinoïden de voorkeur.</p> <p>Bij genitale lichen planus die niet of onvoldoende reageert op lokale therapie kan behandeling met methotrexaat of hydroxychloroquine overwogen worden. Eventueel kan gedurende de eerste 3 maanden een combinatiebehandeling met systemische corticosteroiden gegeven worden.</p> <p>Bij patiënten met orale lichen planus die niet of onvoldoende op lokale behandeling reageert en waar op korte termijn verbetering gewenst is, kan behandeling met een stootkuur systemische corticosteroiden overwogen worden. In minder acute gevallen is behandeling met hydroxychloroquine of methotrexaat een optie.</p> <p>Bij lichen planopilaris die uitgebreid is of die niet of onvoldoende reageert op lokale therapie, kan behandeling met hydroxychloroquine of methotrexaat overwogen worden.</p> | <p>In tegenstelling tot de vorige richtlijn kunnen systemische therapieën overwogen worden bij diverse vormen van LP indien onvoldoende reactie op lokale therapie.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Andere behandelopties zijn ciclosporine of mycofenolaatmofetil.</p> <p>Systemische retinoïden kunnen overwogen worden bij uitgesproken folliculaire hyperkeratose.</p> <p>Bij uitgebreide lichen planus van de nagels waarbij meerdere nagels zijn aangedaan, of bij laesies die onvoldoende reageren op intralesionale corticosteroïden, kan behandeling met intramusculaire corticosteroïden overwogen worden.</p> <p>Bij patiënten met oesofageale lichen planus en stenosering, die niet of onvoldoende op lokale behandeling reageert, kan behandeling met systemische corticosteroïden – eventueel in combinatie met een steroïdsparend immunosuppressivum - overwogen worden.</p> | |
|---|--|

Impact op zorgkosten

Veel aanbevelingen brengen geen of nauwelijks gevolgen met zich mee voor de zorgkosten. Een aantal aanbevelingen doet dit echter wel. In onderstaande tabel wordt per module beschreven welke aanbevelingen volgens de richtlijncommissie een belangrijk effect met zich meebrengen op de zorgkosten en welk effect dit is.

| Aanbeveling | Toelichting |
|--|--|
| Systemische therapie | |
| <p>Overweeg patiënten met genitale lichen planus die in aanmerking komen voor behandeling met systemische therapie, te verwijzen naar een vulvapati of een centrum met expertise in de behandeling van genitale LP.</p> <p>Oesofageale LP: Indien behandeling met corticosteroïden, lokaal of systemisch, faalt, wordt een verwijzing naar centrum met expertise geadviseerd.</p> | Mogelijk kostenstijgend door verwijzing naar een centrum met expertise. |
| Periodieke controles | |
| <p>Patiënten met cutane lichen planus bij wie de lichen planus genezen is hoeven niet te worden gecontroleerd.</p> <p>Voor patiënten met lichen planopilaris is periodieke controle na behandeling alleen geïndiceerd indien er sprake is van een recidief.</p> <p>Voor patiënten met nagel lichen planus is periodieke controle na behandeling alleen geïndiceerd indien er sprake is van een actieve ziekte.</p> | Mogelijk kostendalend omdat niet-noodzakelijke controles worden voorkomen. |
| Voor patiënten met genitale lichen planus is ten minste jaarlijkse controle geïndiceerd. Afhankelijk van het klachtenpatroon en klinisch beeld kan het interval tussen controles aangepast worden | Mogelijk kostenstijgend door toename periodieke controles. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Voor patiënten met orale lichen planus is jaarlijkse controle geïndiceerd. Afhankelijk van het klachtenpatroon en klinisch beeld kan het interval tussen controles aangepast worden. | |
| Bij patiënten met oesofageale lichen planus en passage klachten is periodieke controle geïndiceerd. | |
| Voorlichting | |
| Bij chirurgisch ingrijpen dient een preoperatief consult bij een seksuoloog NVVS en/of geregistreerd bekkenfysiotherapeut plaats te vinden om vast te stellen of er sprake is van een realistisch verwachtingspatroon en om sensitivatie en/of bekkenbodempertone (contra-indicaties voor een operatie) uit te sluiten. | Kostenstijgend voor de patiënt aangezien seksuologische zorg niet vanuit de basisverzekering vergoed wordt. Mogelijk kostendalend omdat niet-noodzakelijke ingrepen worden voorkomen. |
| Besteed bij patiënten met orale lichen planus aandacht aan mondverzorging en bespreek de invloed op oraal seksueel functioneren/zoenen. Wijs patiënten met oraal lichen planus op de mogelijkheid van begeleiding/behandeling door een seksuoloog NVVS. | Kostenstijgend voor de patiënt aangezien seksuologische zorg niet vanuit de basisverzekering vergoed wordt. |

Te ondernemen acties per partij

Hieronder wordt per partij toegelicht welke acties zij volgens de richtlijncommissie zouden moeten ondernemen om de implementatie van de richtlijn te bevorderen.

Alle direct betrokken wetenschappelijk verenigingen/beroepsorganisaties (NHG, NVDV, NVFB, NVK, NVOG, NVVS, NVvVP, NVZA en V&VN) bekend maken van de richtlijn onder de leden;

- publiciteit voor de richtlijn maken door over de richtlijn te publiceren in tijdschriften en te vertellen op congressen;
 - verzorgen van (bij)scholing en training om ervoor te zorgen dat de gewenste expertise geleverd kan worden voor het naleven van de richtlijn;
 - controleren van de toepassing van de aanbevelingen middels audits en de kwaliteitsvisitatie;
- Implementatie tool gebruiken

Initiatiefnemende wetenschappelijke vereniging (NVDV)

- bekend maken van de richtlijn onder de andere betrokken wetenschappelijke – en beroepsverenigingen.

De lokale vakgroepen/individuele medisch professionals

- het bespreken van de aanbevelingen in de vakgroepsvergadering en lokale werkgroepen;
- het afstemmen van lokale protocollen op de aanbevelingen in de richtlijn;
- aanpassen lokale patiënten informatie op grond van de materialen die door de verenigingen beschikbaar gesteld zullen worden;
- afstemmen en afspraken maken met andere betrokken disciplines om de toepassing van de aanbevelingen in de praktijk te borgen;

De systeemstakeholders (onder andere zorgverzekeraars, NZA, (koepelorganisaties van) ziekenhuisbestuurders, IGZ)

Van zorgverzekeraars wordt verwacht dat zij mede toezien op implementatie van de zorg die in deze richtlijn wordt aanbevolen. Over het algemeen is het waarschijnlijk dat noodzakelijke investeringen voor de baat uit gaan. De 'sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen' in deze richtlijn kunnen, na verloop van de aangegeven implementatietermijnen door zorgverzekeraars worden gebruikt voor de inkoop van zorg.

Wetenschappers en subsidieverstrekkers

Onderzoek initiëren naar de kennislacunes.

Het Kennisinstituut van Medisch Specialisten

Toevoegen van richtlijn aan richtlijndatabase. Opnemen van dit implementatieplan op een voor alle partijen goed te vinden plaats.

Bijlage 10: Patiëntenperspectief; vragenlijstonderzoek behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven (2012)

Mw. Drs. C.A.C. Prinsen, Mw. S. Nijland, Dr. J. de Korte

Bij chronische (huid)ziekten wordt toenemende waarde gehecht aan de ervaringen en meningen van patiënten ten aanzien van hun gezondheidstoestand en de behandeling van hun huidziekte. Dit patiëntenperspectief wordt meestal vastgesteld door middel van vragenlijstonderzoek naar specifieke aspecten van gezondheidstoestand en behandeling. Voorbeelden van deze aspecten, die in de internationale vakliteratuur ook wel “patient reported outcomes” (PROs) worden genoemd, zijn: behandeltevredenheid, kwaliteit van leven en ziekte-ernst.

In de huidige richtlijn wordt het belang onderschreven van het patiëntenperspectief in het algemeen en van behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven in het bijzonder. Speciaal voor deze richtlijn werd op verzoek van de Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland een landelijk vragenlijstonderzoek uitgevoerd naar behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven bij patiënten met LP. Hierover wordt onderstaand verslag gedaan.

Uitgangsvragen

- Hoe tevreden zijn patiënten met lichen planus met hun voorgaande dermatologische behandeling?
- Hoe tevreden zijn patiënten met hun huidige behandeling: a) over het geheel genomen (generieke tevredenheid), en b) met betrekking tot effectiviteit, veiligheid, gebruiksgemak, informatieverschaffing, arts-patiëntrelatie en organisatie van de behandeling (domein-specifieke tevredenheid)?
- Hoe belangrijk vinden patiënten effectiviteit, veiligheid, gebruiksgemak, informatieverschaffing, arts-patiëntrelatie en organisatie van de behandeling?
- Wat is de kwaliteit van leven van patiënten met lichen planus?

2.1. Inleiding

Om inzicht te verkrijgen in behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven bij patiënten met LP heeft de werkgroep een vragenlijstonderzoek onder patiënten van de Lichen Planus Vereniging Nederland (LPVN) uitgevoerd. Dit vragenlijstonderzoek werd mede aan de hand van een literatuuronderzoek en een focusgroepbijeenkomst met patiënten ontwikkeld. Het volledige onderzoek is beschreven in een onderzoeksrapport [1], waarvan onderstaand een korte samenvatting wordt gegeven.

2.1.1 Samenvatting literatuuronderzoek en focusgroep

Er is voornamelijk nauwelijks wetenschappelijk onderzoek uitgevoerd naar behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven bij patiënten met LP. De enkele studies die zijn verricht, zijn heterogeen wat betreft opzet, de patiëntenpopulatie, de uitkomstparameters en de behandelingen. De auteurs van het hoofdstuk “Patiëntenperspectief” hebben dan ook moeten besluiten de resultaten van dit onderzoek niet in de richtlijn op te nemen [2-7].

Behandeltevredenheid wordt over het algemeen gemeten nadat een behandeling is uitgevoerd. Dit meten gebeurt overwegend door middel van een vragenlijst. Goede voorbeelden van vragenlijsten zijn de “Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication” (TSQM) [8] en de “Treatment with Satisfaction Medicines Questionnaire” (SATMED-Q[®]) [9]. De TSQM kent 4 domeinen van behandeltevredenheid, te weten: *Effectiviteit, Bijwerkingen, Gemak* en *Globale tevredenheid*.

De (SATMED-Q[®]) bevat 17 vragen of aspecten, waarbij de items zijn verdeeld over 6 domeinen van behandeltevredenheid: *Effectiviteit, Gemak, Impact op dagelijkse activiteiten, Medische zorg, Globale tevredenheid* en *Ongewenste bijwerkingen*. Op basis van deze generieke, dat wil zeggen voor uiteenlopende ziekten geschikte vragenlijsten naar behandeltevredenheid, werd besloten een studie-

specifieke vragenlijst naar behandeltevredenheid bij LP te ontwikkelen.

Op basis van literatuuronderzoek naar vragenlijsten kwaliteit van leven werd tevens besloten om ten behoeve van LP gebruik te maken van de gestandaardiseerde, dermatologie-specifieke Skindex-29 [10-13].

Naast het bovengenoemde literatuuronderzoek werd een focusgroep georganiseerd met tien patiënten met LP. Er werd geïnventariseerd welke aspecten van de behandeling bepaalden of patiënten tevreden waren, in welke domeinen deze aspecten ingedeeld konden worden en hoe belangrijk patiënten elk domein vonden. Voor een uitgebreide rapportage van de focusgroep verwijzen wij naar het onderzoeksrapport [1]. De domeinen waarin de genoemde aspecten ingedeeld konden worden, zijn: effectiviteit, veiligheid, gebruiksgemak, arts-patiëntrelatie, informatieverschaffing en organisatie van de behandeling.

Aangezien er geen gestandaardiseerde ziekte-specifieke vragenlijst naar behandeltevredenheid bij LP beschikbaar bleek, werd voor het onderhavige onderzoek gekozen voor het ontwikkelen van een studiespecifieke vragenlijst. Deze vragenlijst werd ontwikkeld op basis van:

- de beschikbare literatuur
- de resultaten van de focusgroep
- een review van de beschikbare, gestandaardiseerde vragenlijsten behandeltevredenheid .

Een landelijk vragenlijstonderzoek werd opgezet.

2.1.2 Doelen vragenlijstonderzoek behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven

- Het vaststellen van de mate van generieke tevredenheid van patiënten met lichen planus over hun behandeling(en)
- Het vaststellen van de generieke en domein-specifieke tevredenheid van patiënten met lichen planus over hun huidige behandeling.
- Het vaststellen van het relatieve belang of de relatieve waarde die patiënten met lichen planus toekennen aan specifieke domeinen van behandeltevredenheid
- Het vaststellen van de dermatologie-specifieke kwaliteit van leven van patiënten met lichen planus.

2.2 Methode van onderzoek

2.2.1 Populatie en werving

Het vragenlijstonderzoek werd uitgevoerd onder leden van de LPVN. Voor deelname aan het vragenlijstonderzoek werden de volgende inclusiecriteria gehanteerd: 1) diagnose lichen planus; 2) 18 jaar of ouder; 3) beheersing van de Nederlandse taal; 4) ervaring met de behandeling van lichen planus en 5) woonachtig in Nederland.

Patiënten werden uitgenodigd voor deelname aan het vragenlijstonderzoek door de LPVN. Patiënten konden hiertoe een aanmeldingsformulier invullen waarna zij per e-mail de link naar de elektronische vragenlijst op de site van de NVDV ontvingen, inclusief een persoonlijke inlogcode.

2.2.2 Vragenlijst

De vragenlijst werd ontwikkeld op basis van beschikbare wetenschappelijke literatuur naar behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven en de door de focusgroepen vastgestelde specifieke domeinen van behandeltevredenheid. Hierbij werd rekening gehouden met de opzet en inhoud van de in ontwikkeling zijnde richtlijn.

De vragenlijst bestaat uit de volgende onderdelen:

- demografische en klinische gegevens
- kwaliteit van leven
- behandelingen in het verleden, incl. een vraag over generieke behandeltevredenheid
- huidige behandelingen, incl. vragen over generieke en domein-specifieke behandeltevredenheid
- relatief belang van de domeinen van behandeltevredenheid.

De vragen met betrekking tot tevredenheid werden beantwoord op een vijfpuntsschaal, met de

volgende labels: 1= helemaal niet tevreden, 2= niet tevreden, 3= neutraal, 4= tevreden en 5= zeer tevreden. Ook werd, na toelichting over de specifieke domeinen van behandeltevredenheid (effectiviteit, veiligheid, gebruiksgemak, arts-patiënt contact, informatieverschaffing en organisatie van de behandeling), gevraagd aan te geven hoe belangrijk deze domeinen werden gevonden door een totaal aantal van 10 punten te verdelen over deze domeinen.

2.3 Data-analyse

Data werden automatisch opgeslagen in een Excel-bestand. Dit bestand werd geïmporteerd in SPSS versie 17.0. Na controle op inclusiecriteria en na eventuele correctie voor dubbele afnamen werden descriptieve analyses, overwegend frequenties, uitgevoerd.

Gezien de doelstelling van het onderzoek werd de data-analyse van tevredenheid-scores gericht op patiënten die tevreden of ontevreden waren. Op basis van in de literatuur beschikbare gegevens en advisering van de afdeling Medische Psychologie van het Academisch Medisch Centrum werd de groep "Tevreden" gedefinieerd als de groep van patiënten met de scores 4 en 5 (tevreden en zeer tevreden) en werd de groep "Onte tevreden" gedefinieerd als de groep van patiënten met score 1 (helemaal niet tevreden). Zodoende werden de scores 2 en 3 niet betrokken in deze analyse. Om de leesbaarheid van de resultaten van het onderzoek te vergemakkelijken, werd besloten de gegevens van de groepen "Tevreden" en "Onte tevreden" te presenteren in percentages.

Om deze percentages te interpreteren werd vervolgens een norm gesteld. Bij afwezigheid van een algemeen aanvaarde norm voor LP en een reeds eerder gehanteerde norm bij een andere doelgroep, te weten psoriasis, werden voorlopige, tentatieve normscores vastgesteld. Deze zijn deels afgeleid van beschikbare literatuur, en deels vastgesteld op basis van redelijkheid en haalbaarheid [14] en advisering vanuit de afdeling Medische Psychologie van het AMC. De hantering van deze normering werd tevens geaccordeerd door de werkgroep.

De tentatieve normscores werden gesteld op 67% voor de groep "Tevreden" en op 5% voor de groep "Onte tevreden". Dat wil zeggen: het percentage patiënten dat "Tevreden" scoort, dient *minimaal* 67% te zijn; het percentage patiënten dat "Onte tevreden" scoort, dient *maximaal* 5% te zijn. Anders gezegd betekent dit dat minimaal 2 op de 3 patiënten tevreden dient te zijn en dat maximaal één op de 20 patiënten duidelijk ontevreden dient te zijn.

2.4 Resultaten vragenlijstonderzoek

2.4.1 Patiëntenpopulatie

Van het totaal aantal aangeschreven patiënten door de LPVN (N=138), meldden zich 105 patiënten aan voor deelname aan het vragenlijstonderzoek (response rate: 76,1%). Aan deze patiënten werd de elektronische vragenlijst via e-mail toegezonden. Hiervan voldeden 12 patiënten niet aan de inclusiecriteria. Van 5 patiënten werd de vragenlijst niet retour ontvangen. In totaal konden 88 patiënten worden geïncludeerd (88/138; response rate: 63,8%).

Tabel 1: Demografische en klinische gegevens (N=88)

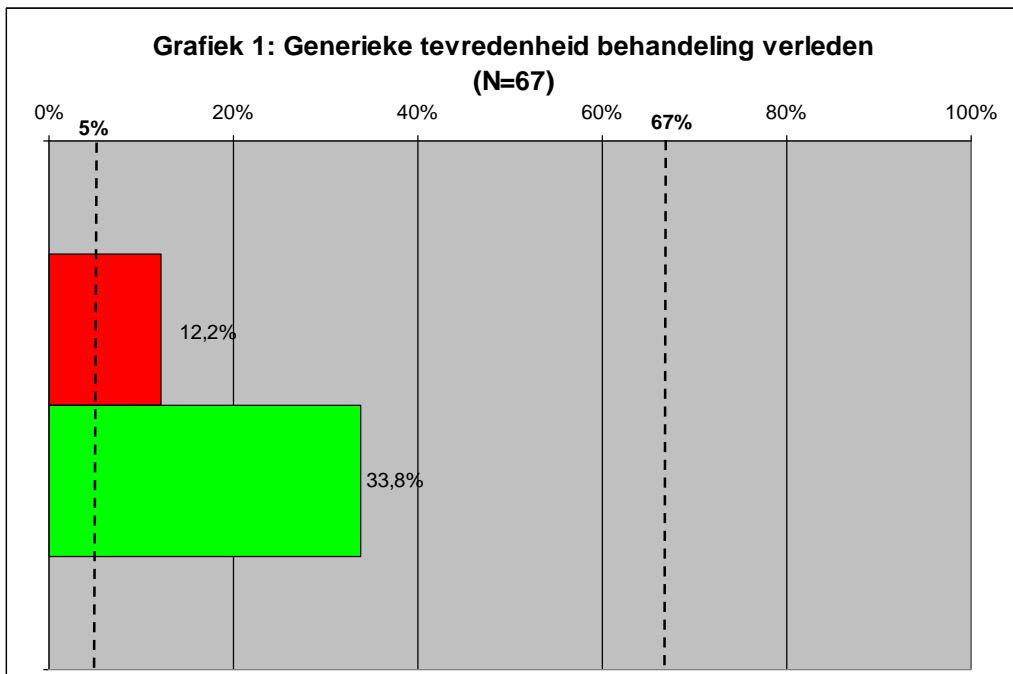
| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Aantal respondenten | 88 10,2% mannen 89,8% vrouwen |
| Gemiddelde leeftijd (SD) | 60,8 jaar (10,7) |
| Type lichen planus [§] | 81,8% orale lichen planus 42,0% cutane lichen planus 52,3% genitale lichen planus 10,2% elders |
| Ziekte-ernst | 12,5% niet ernstig 28,4% licht 43,2% matig 14,8% ernstig 1,1% zeer ernstig |
| Gemiddelde ziekte duur (SD) | 9,3 jaar (9,1) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Behandeling in het verleden (N=67) [§] | 49,3% Dermovate 34,3% Anders# 29,8% Protopic 28,4% Triamcinolon 23,9% Vette zalf 17,9% Betamethason 17,9% Cutivate 16,4% Prednison 11,9% Chloorhexidine 10,4% Emovate 10,4% Neotigason 8,9% Locoid 8,9% Topicorte 6,0% Vitamine D 4,5% Disproson 3,0% Ciclosporine 3,0% Clobex 1,5% Betnelan 1,5% Mometason zalf |
| Op dit moment onder behandeling (N=58) [§] | 43,1% Dermovate 27,6% Anders# 17,2% Vette zalf 13,8% Betamethason 13,8% Protopic 10,3% Triamcinolon 8,6% Cutivate 5,2% Elocon 5,2% Prednison 3,4% Topicorte 3,4% Vitamine D 1,7% Betnelan 1,7% Ciclosporine 1,7% Disproson 1,7% Emovate 1,7% Locoid 1,7% Mometason zalf 1,7% Neotigason |
| Gemiddelde duur van de huidige behandeling (SD) | 5,0 jaar (9,0) |

[§] Meerdere antwoorden mogelijk ; # Waaronder: clobetasol, lidocaïne

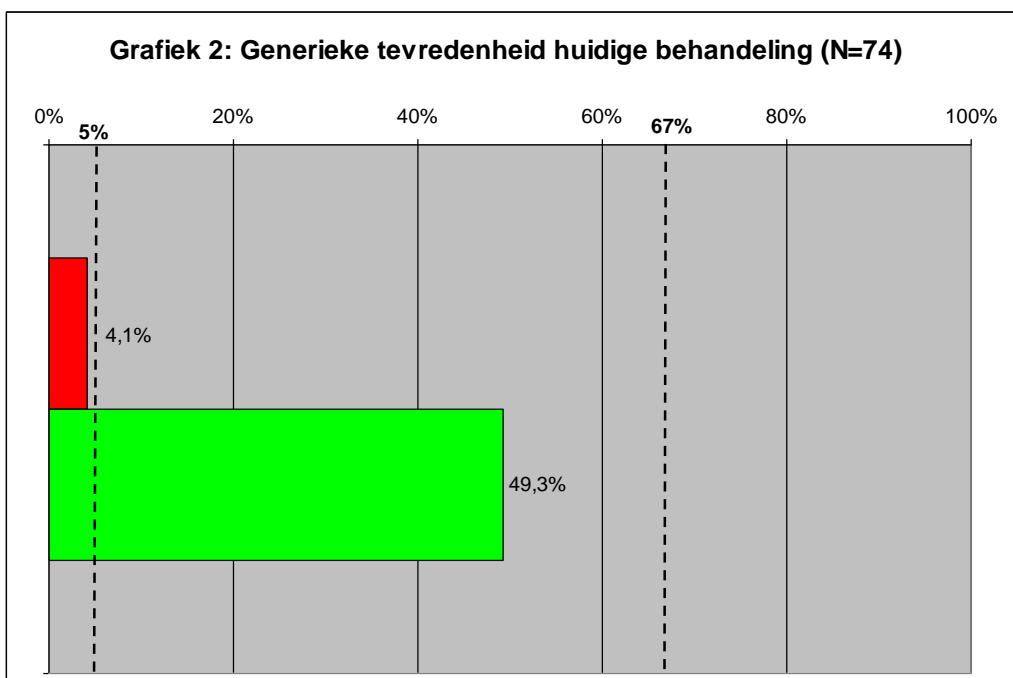
2.4.2 Voorgaande behandelingen: generieke tevredenheid

In Grafiek 1 toont de mate van *generieke ontevredenheid* (rood; 12,2%) en de mate van *generieke tevredenheid* (groen; 33,8%) met voorgaande dermatologische behandelingen. De mate van *generieke ontevredenheid* valt buiten de normscore van 5%; de mate van *generieke tevredenheid* bereikt de normscore van 67,0% niet.



2.4.3 Generieke tevredenheid met huidige behandeling

Grafiek 2 toont de mate van *generieke ontevredenheid* (4,1%) over de huidige behandeling welke binnen de norm valt. De mate van *generieke tevredenheid* (49,3%) over de huidige behandeling bereikt de normscore niet.

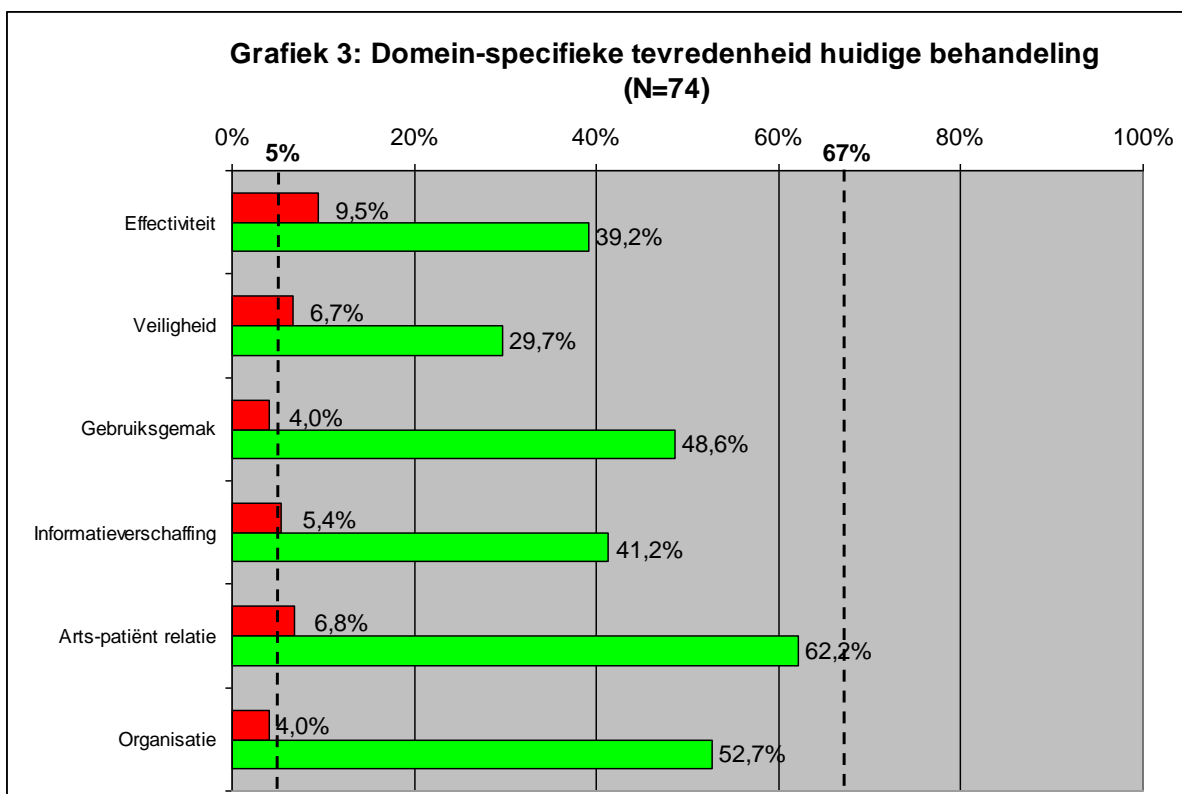


2.4.4 Specifieke tevredenheid met huidige behandeling

Grafiek 3 toont per domein de mate van specifieke tevredenheid en specifieke ontevredenheid met de huidige behandeling.

De *domeinspecifieke ontevredenheid* over de huidige behandeling is bij de domeinen effectiviteit (9,5%), veiligheid (6,7%), informatieverstopping (5,4%) en arts-patiëntrelatie (6,8%) niet binnen de gestelde norm van 5,0%.

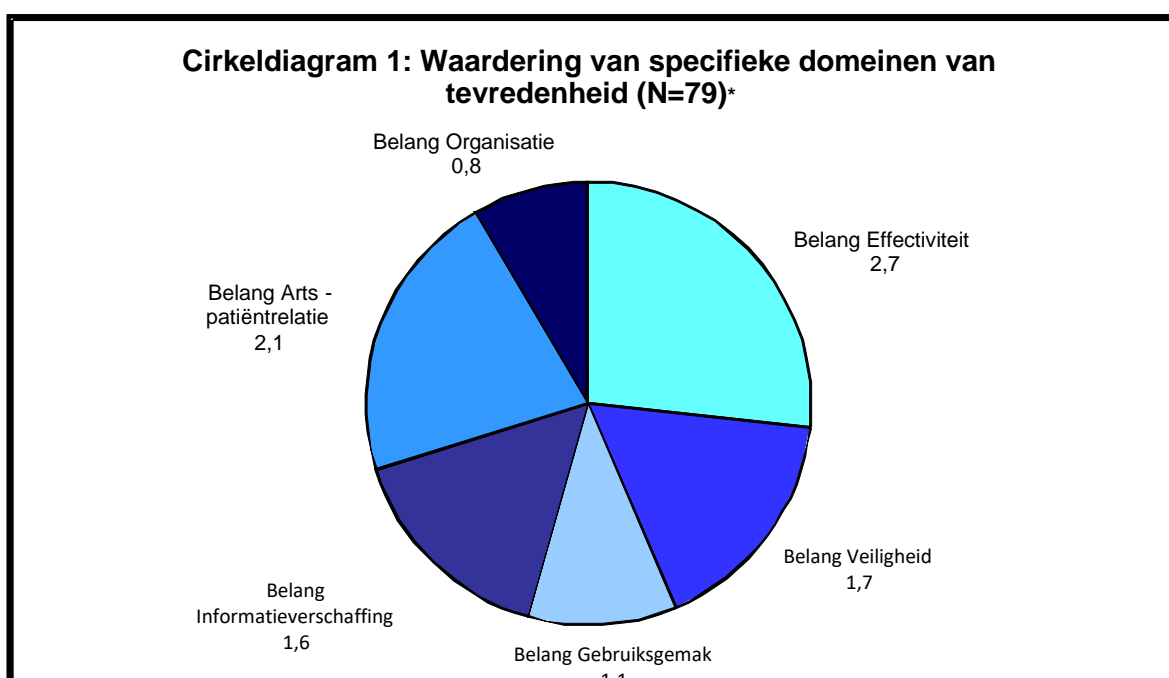
De mate van *domeinspecifieke tevredenheid* bereikt bij alle domeinen (effectiviteit (39,2%), veiligheid (29,7%), gebruiksgemak (48,6%), informatieverstopping (41,2%), arts-patiëntrelatie (62,2%) en organisatie (52,7%)), de normscore van 67,0% niet.



2.4.5 Belang per domein

Cirkeldiagram 1 laat de waardering van patiënten zien van specifieke domeinen van tevredenheid.

Patiënten kenden het grootste belang toe aan effectiviteit, gevolgd door arts-patiëntrelatie en veiligheid. Relatief het minste belang werd toegekend aan gebruiksgemak en organisatie.

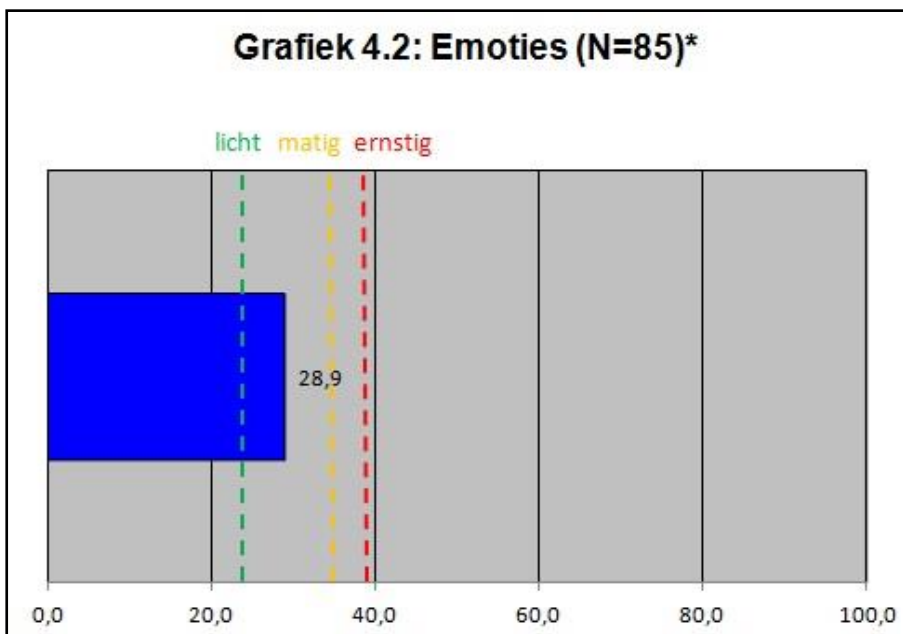
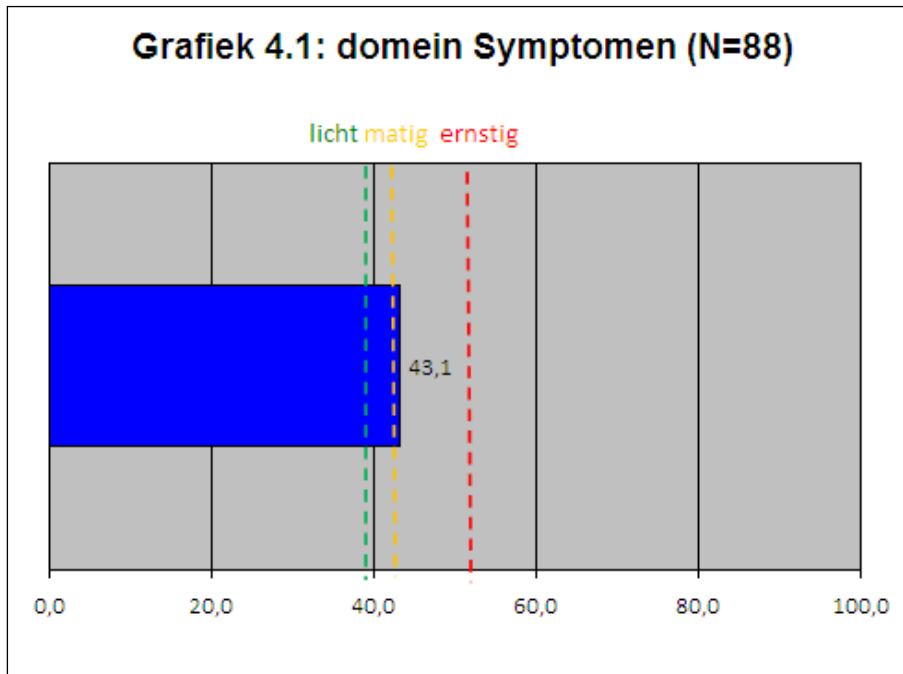


* Andere aantallen door missende waarden

2.4.6 Kwaliteit van leven

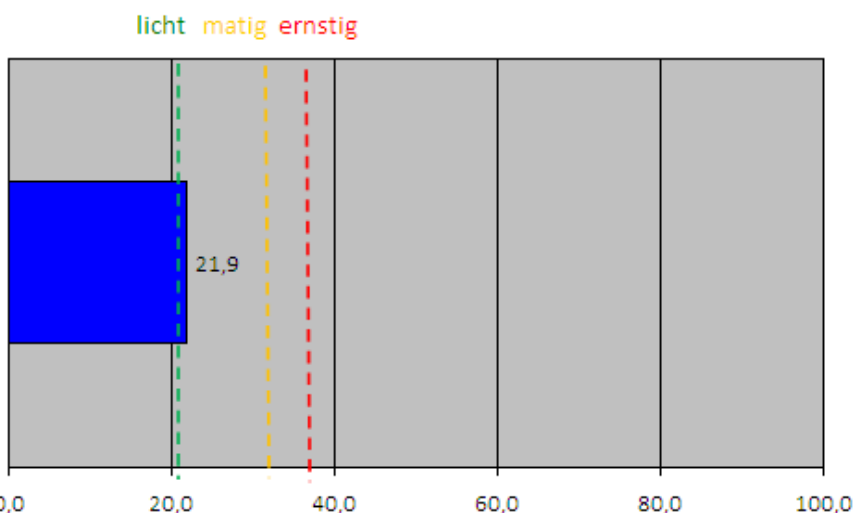
Door middel van het gebruik van de Skindex-29 werd voor de domeinen Symptomen, Emoties en Functioneren een score berekend. Deze scores duiden op een lichte, middelmatige of ernstige vermindering van kwaliteit van leven [15,16].

Grafiek 4.1 laat zien dat patiënten met LP een middelmatige vermindering van kwaliteit van leven op het domein Symptomen ervaren (score: 43,1; sd: 19,2; range: 7,1-96,4). Voor de domeinen Emoties (Grafiek 4.2) en Functioneren (Grafiek 4.3) ervaren patiënten een lichte vermindering van kwaliteit van leven (score respectievelijk 28,9 (sd 16,6; range 0-82,5) en 21,9 (sd 19,8; range 0-85,4)). Een gemiddelde totaalscore van 29,8 punten (sd 16,3; range 3,3-83,3) laat zien dat patiënten met LP een lichte vermindering van kwaliteit van leven ervaren (Grafiek 4.4).

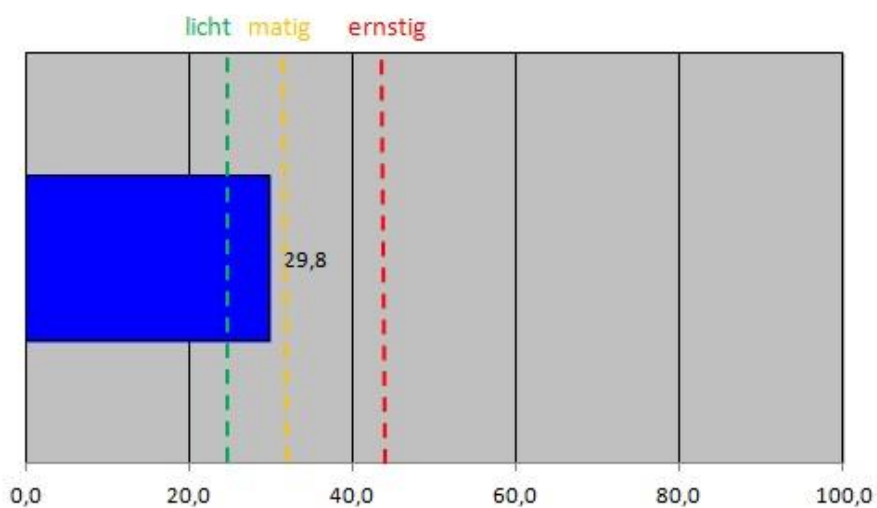


* Andere aantallen door missende waarden

Grafiek 4.3: domein Functioneren (N=88)



Grafiek 4.4: Totaal (N=85*)



2.5 Conclusies behandeltevredenheid en kwaliteit van leven per doelstelling

| | |
|----------|---|
| Niveau 3 | <p>1. Ongeveer 1 op de 3 patiënten (33,8%) is tevreden over de behandeling die zij in het verleden hebben gehad. Ongeveer 1 op de 8 patiënten (12,2%) is hierover ontevreden.</p> <p>2a) Ongeveer 1 op de 2 patiënten (49,3%) is tevreden over de huidige behandeling (generieke tevredenheid). Ongeveer 1 op de 24 patiënten (4,1%) is ontevreden over de huidige behandeling.</p> <p>2b) Bij geen van de zes domeinen werd de normscore van 67% voor tevredenheid behaald. Patiënten waren het meest tevreden over de arts-patiëntrelatie (62,2%). De normscore van 5% voor ontevredenheid werd overschreden bij effectiviteit, veiligheid, informatieverstopping en arts-patiëntrelatie. Patiënten waren het meest ontevreden over de effectiviteit van de behandeling (9,5%).</p> |
|----------|---|

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <p>3. Patiënten kenden het meeste belang toe aan effectiviteit van een behandeling, gevolgd door arts-patiëntrelatie en veiligheid. Het minste belang werd gehecht aan de organisatie.</p> <p>4. Patiënten met lichen planus ervaren een middelmatige vermindering van kwaliteit van leven op het domein Symptomen en een lichte vermindering van kwaliteit van leven op de domeinen Emoties en Functioneren.</p> |
|--|---|

Literatuur:

- Atkinson MJ, Sinha A, Hass SL et al. Validation of a general measure of treatment satisfaction, the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM), using a national panel study of chronic disease. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2004;2:12
- Both H, Essink-Bot ML, Busschbach J, Nijsten T. Critical review of generic and dermatology-specific health-related quality of life instruments. *J Invest Dermatol* 2007;127(12):2726-39
- Chren MM, Lasek RJ, Flocke SA, Zysanski SJ. Improved discriminative and evaluative capability of a refined version of Skindex: a quality of life instrument for patients with skin diseases. *Arch Dermatol* 1997;133(11):1433-40
- Chren MM, Lasek RJ, Quinn LM, Covinsky KE. Convergent and discriminant validity of a generic and a disease-specific instrument to measure quality of life in patients with skin disease. *J Invest Dermatol* 1997;108(1):103-107
- Hegarty AM, Hodgson TA, Lewsey JD, Porter RD. Fluticasone propionate spray and betamethasone sodium phosphate mouthrinse: A randomized crossover study for the treatment of symptomatic oral lichen planus. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2002;47:271-9
- Jensen JT, Bord M, Leclair CM. Patient satisfaction after the treatment of vulvovaginal erosive lichen planus with topical clobetasol and tacrolimus: A survey study. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2004;190(6):1759-1763; discussion 1763-5
- Korte J de, Mommers FM, Sprangers MA, Bos JD. The suitability of quality-of-life questionnaires for psoriasis research: a systematic literature review. *Arch Dermatol* 2002;138(9):1221-7
- Lecluse LLA, Tutein Nolthenius JLE, Bos JD, Spuls Phl. Patient preferences regarding systemic and Photo(chemo)therapy including biologics: a systematic review. *Br J Dermatol* 2009;160(6):1340-43.
- López-Jornet P, Camacho-Alonso F. Quality of life in patients with oral lichen planus. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 2010;16:111-3
- Nagao Y, Sata M. Effect of oral care gel on the quality of life for oral lichen planus in patients with chronic HCV infection. *Virology Journal* 2011;8:348
- Nijland SBW, Prinsen CAC, De Korte J. Onderzoeksrapport Behandeltevredenheid en Kwaliteit van Leven bij Lichen Planus. Stichting Aquamarijn, Academisch Medisch Centrum Amsterdam, Afdeling Huidziekten, 10 augustus 2012
- Prinsen CA, Lindeboom R, de Korte J. Interpretation of Skindex-29 scores: cutoffs for mild, moderate and severe impairment of health-related quality of life. *J Invest Dermatol* 2011;131(9):1945-7
- Prinsen CA, Lindeboom R, Sprangers MA, Legierse CM, de Korte J. Health related quality of life assessment in dermatology: interpretation of Skindex-29 scores using patient-based anchors. *J Invest Dermatol* 2010;130(5):1318-22
- Ruiz MA, Pardo A, Rejas J et al. Development and Validation of the "Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire (SATMED-Q)". *Value Health* 2008;11(5):913-26
- Salazar-Sánchez N, López-Jornet P, Camacho-Alonso F, M. Sánchez-Siles. Efficacy of topical Aloe vera in patients with oral lichen planus: a randomized double-blind study. *J Oral Pathol Med* 2010;39:735-740
- Yoke PC, Tin GB, Kim MJ, Rajaseharan A, Ahmed S, Thongprasom K, Chaimusik M, Suresh S, Machin D, Bee WH, Seldrup J; Asion Lichen Planus Study Group. A randomized controlled trial to compare steroid with cyclosporine for the topical treatment of oral lichen planus. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 2006;102(1):47-55.

Bijlage 11: Patiëntenperspectief; lijst met aandachtspunten voor de zorgverlener (2012)

De LPVN acht het van groot belang dat patiënten een bijdrage hebben kunnen leveren aan de totstandkoming van de richtlijn lichen planus. De LPVN waardeert het zeer dat ze bij alle werkgroepvergaderingen aanwezig konden zijn en de discussies op nauwe voet konden volgen.

De richtlijn is een belangrijke stap om voor lichen planus meer bekendheid te genereren bij de medische en paramedische beroepsgroepen. Veel van de aandachtspunten van de LPVN hebben in de richtlijn een plek gekregen. Toch is een aantal aandachtspunten in de richtlijn nog enigszins onderbelicht gebleven. Hopelijk draagt onderstaande lijst ertoe bij dat de volgende punten bij een volgende herziening (over enkele jaren) nog meer aandacht krijgen.

Epidemiologie

De LPVN adviseert registratie van LP-diagnoses en co-morbiditeit.

Prognose

De zorgverlener wijst de patiënt op de realiteit ten aanzien van het beloop van de aandoening. Patiënten hebben in het begin veel vragen. Meestal gaat de aandoening binnen twee jaar over, maar soms is lichen planus chronisch. De zorgverlener wijst op de (licht) verhoogde kans op maligne ontarding van lichen planus en geeft instructie aan de patiënt waar op te letten.

Klinisch beeld

Het onderscheid tussen lichen planus en lichen sclerosus is niet altijd even gemakkelijk te maken. De LPVN benadrukt dat ook als een van de twee diagnoses al is gesteld, het goed is om in het achterhoofd te houden dat het ook om de andere vorm van lichen zou kunnen gaan.

Diagnose

Bij de anamnese is het van belang ook te vragen naar overige klachten, bijvoorbeeld van de nagels en hoofdhuid (kale plekken, jeuk e.d.). De zorgverlener stuurt bij twijfel over de diagnose en/of bij onvoldoende effect van de behandeling de patiënt door naar een zorgverlener met meer kennis van lichen planus. De zorgverlener verwijst bij genitale lichen planus zo nodig door naar een vulvapati.

Behandeling – Algemeen

Na het stellen van de diagnose bespreekt de zorgverlener het behandelplan met de patiënt, en benoemt daarbij de voor- en nadelen. Hieraan kunnen de LP-folder van NVDV en patiëntenvereniging een bijdrage leveren. Daarbij kan ook worden gewezen op het bestaan van de patiëntenvereniging (LPVN).

De patiënt heeft tijd nodig om informatie te verwerken. Geef de patiënt voldoende tijd om besluiten te nemen over het voorgestelde behandelplan en het vervolgtraject.

Bij het stellen van de diagnose wordt duidelijk gemaakt dat de klachten met goede behandeling zeker sterk kunnen verminderen. De patiënt is niet gebaat bij langdurig experimenteren met verschillende zalven bij niet duidelijk gestelde diagnose.

Patiënten vinden het belangrijk om meer inzage te hebben in hun eigen dossier, en met zorgverleners te kunnen communiceren (via email/website). Als er sprake is van co-morbiditeit is een aangepast zorgplan nodig en moet duidelijk zijn bij welke zorgverlener de regie ligt.

De zorgverlener evalueert regelmatig het effect van de behandeling.

Behandeling - Niet-medicamenteus

De zorgverlener heeft aandacht voor niet-medicamenteuze adviezen die zinvol kunnen zijn. Het is van belang uitlokkende factoren te onderkennen en te vermijden, zoals voeding, cosmetica en contact met chemische stoffen. Ook voorlichting over toepassing van zalven en zeepvervangers en hygiëne is

van belang.

Behandeling – Medicamenteus

De zorgverlener begint met de standaardbehandeling volgens de richtlijn, met aandacht voor de haalbaarheid hiervan voor patiënt, bijv. ivm werk, activiteiten en psychische belasting. Als therapie niet aanslaat, kan worden afgeweken van standaardbehandeling. De zorgverlener ziet toe op de gevolgen van co-morbiditeit: invloed van medicijnen voor andere aandoeningen, gevolgen van LP voor andere aandoeningen en vice versa.

Therapietrouw is belangrijk, en zelfmanagement kan bij deze aandoening een belangrijke rol spelen. De patiënt constateert zelf of de aandoening vermindert of verergert. Bij een exacerbatie van LP moet patiënt op korte termijn door specialist gezien kunnen worden. De zorgverlener besteedt voldoende aandacht aan belasting van bijwerkingen van behandelingen, zoals osteoporose, misselijkheid, vlekken op kleding.

Kwaliteit van leven

De zorgverlener heeft aandacht voor symptomen die voor de meeste ziektelast zorgen. Hoewel uitzonderlijk, zijn er toch jonge mensen met een chronische vorm van LP. Voor hen is specifieke - vooral ook psychische - aandacht nodig: acceptatie en hinder van aandoening, sociaal functioneren, toekomstperspectief. De zorgverlener heeft aandacht voor de gevolgen van de aandoening voor het dagelijks functioneren: voeding, werk, sociale contacten, seksueel functioneren, sportbeoefening, privacy, aangepaste kleding.

Follow-up

De zorgverlener ziet er op toe dat patiënten met OLP zich jaarlijks laten controleren door de tandarts. Bij controles moet er voldoende tijd en aandacht zijn, zeker waar het intieme lichaamsdelen en bijbehorende problemen betreft.

Consultatie en verwijzing

De zorgverlener bespreekt/overweegt een multidisciplinaire aanpak en consulteert waar nodig deskundigen met andere disciplines (o.a. dermatoloog, gynaecoloog, MDL-arts, kaakchirurg, mondhygiënist). De zorgverlener verwijst zo nodig voor aanvullende begeleiding/behandeling bij een huidtherapeut, psycholoog, seksuoloog NVVS of bekkenfysiotherapeut.

Voorlichting

De zorgverlener zorgt voor duidelijke informatieverstrekking naar de patiënt. De LPVN pleit voor het organiseren van groepsvoorlichting.

Bejegening /communicatie

De zorgverlener luistert naar de ervaringen van de patiënt. LP kan zich in zeer veel verschillende vormen en gradaties manifesteren, elk individu kan een andere uiting hebben. Begrip voor onzekerheden en de klachten van de patiënt is bij LP van groot belang, zeker bij chronische LP.

Er bestaat bij genitale aandoeningen grote gêne bij patiënten, zowel in de spreekkamer als in de slaapkamer. Het succes van de behandeling hangt mede af van de interactie tussen arts en patiënt. Genitale LP heeft grote invloed op het functioneren en kan verstreckende gevolgen hebben voor intimiteit, seksbeleving, zelfvertrouwen en het sociale leven. Ook andere vormen van LP geven sociale beperkingen, zoals de orale LP, waarmee bijvoorbeeld niet meer buiten de deur gegeten kan worden.

De patiënt moet soms behoorlijk inleveren aan kwaliteit van leven, kan onbegrip voor deze vrij onbekende aandoening ondervinden en kan vereenzamen.

Voortgang richtlijn

De LPVN adviseert gedocumenteerde patiëntenervaringen te onderzoeken. De resultaten kunnen door de zorgverleners in samenwerking met LPVN worden verspreid. De LPVN adviseert om ook in Nederland meer onderzoek te doen naar LP en meer te publiceren over onderzoek en ervaringen. Bij herziening van de richtlijn is meer nadruk op het patiëntenperspectief gewenst.

Bijlage 12: Monitoringschema's systemische therapie

Acitretine

| Parameter | Bij intake | Periode in weken* | | | |
|--|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 4 | 8 | 12 | 24 |
| Bloedonderzoek | | | | | |
| Hb, leukocyten, leukocyten differentiatie, trombocyten | x | x | Op indicatie | x | x |
| ALAT, γ -GT | x | x | x | x | x |
| Cholesterol, triglyceriden, HDL | x | x | x | x | Op indicatie |
| Glucose | x | Op indicatie | Op indicatie | Op indicatie | Op indicatie |
| Serum creatinine | x | Op indicatie | Op indicatie | Op indicatie | Op indicatie |
| Zwangerschapstest (urine)* | x | x | x | x | x |

Afhankelijk van patiënt en eventuele co-medicatie kunnen de controles frequenter plaatsvinden.

* Bij vrouwen in de vruchtbare leeftijd dient tevens controle 5 weken na staken behandeling plaats te vinden.

NB. Bovenstaand schema is opgesteld op initiatief van de NVDV voor de richtlijn Handeczeem

Ciclosporine

| Parameter | Bij intake | Periode in weken | | | Tijdens onderhoudsdosering (elke 3-6 mnd) | 1x per jaar |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|----|---|-------------|
| | | afh. van start dosering | 8 | 12 | | |
| Bloeddruk | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Bloedonderzoek | | | | | | |
| Hb, leukocyten, trombocyten | x | | | x | x | |
| Leukocyten differentiatie | x | | | x | x | |
| ALAT, γ -GT, bilirubine | x | | | | | |
| Serum creatinine | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Cholesterol en triglyceriden | x | x | | | | x |
| Kalium, urinezuur** | x | | | | | |
| Urinesediment** | x | | | | | |
| HIV § | x | | | | | |
| HBV/HCV § | x | | | | | |
| Zwangerschap § | x | | | | | |

Grenswaarden: Leukocyten $<3,0 \times 10^9/L$; Trombocyten $<100 \times 10^{12}/L$; ALAT $>2x$ de bovengrens van normaalwaarde \rightarrow overleg/verwijzen MDL arts; Bij stijging van serum creatinine $> 130\%$ boven de uitgangswaarde van de patiënt, dient de frequentie van controles geïntensiveerd te worden en evt. de dosering aangepast te worden.

**Standaard bij intake. Verdere monitoring op indicatie.

§ Uitsluiten (anamnestisch of testen).

Op indicatie: Magnesium (bij spierkrampen).

Ciclosporine kan zo nodig veilig gegeven worden in de zwangerschap, i.o.m./onder begeleiding gynaecoloog/kinderarts.

NB. Bovenstaand monitoringsschema is overgenomen uit de richtlijn Handeczeem en werd opgesteld op initiatief van de NVDV om de monitoring van MTX en CsA in de verschillende richtlijnen te uniformeren. Het schema is opgesteld in samenwerking met de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Reumatologie (NVR).

Methotrexaat

| Parameter | Bij intake | Periode in weken | | | Tijdens onderhoudsdosering (elke 3 mnd) |
|---|------------|------------------|---|----|---|
| | | < 4 | 8 | 12 | |
| Bloedonderzoek | | | | | |
| Hb, leukocyten, trombocyten | x | x | x | x | x |
| Leukocyten differentiatie | x | x | x | x | x |
| ALAT, γ -GT | x | x | x | x | x |
| Serum creatinine | x | x | x | x | x |
| Urinesediment** | x | | | | |
| HIV[§] | x | | | | |
| HBV/HCV[§] | x | | | | |
| Zwangerschap[§] | x | | | | |
| X-Thorax*** | x | | | | |
| <i>Grenswaarden: Leukocyten <3,0 x 10⁹/L; Trombocyten <100 x 10¹²/L; ALAT en/of γ-GT >2x de bovengrens van normaalwaarde → overleg/verwijzen MDL arts; Bij stijging van serum creatinine > 130% boven de uitgangswaarde van de patiënt, dient de frequentie van controles geïntensiveerd te worden en evt. de dosering aangepast te worden.</i> | | | | | |

** Standaard bij intake. Verdere monitoring op indicatie.

*** De werkgroep adviseert na overleg met de NVALT dat er een baseline X-thorax van maximaal 6 maanden oud beschikbaar moet zijn ter vergelijking bij verdenking op MTX-pneumonitis.

§ Uitsluiten (anamnestisch of testen).

Op indicatie: serum albumine (bijv. bij verdenking op hypoalbuminemie of bij patiënten die andere medicatie gebruiken met sterke binding aan serumalbumine), urinezuur.

NB. Bovenstaand monitoringsschema is overgenomen uit de richtlijn Handeczeem en werd opgesteld op initiatief van de NVDV om de monitoring van MTX en CsA in de verschillende richtlijnen te uniformeren. Het schema is opgesteld in samenwerking met de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Reumatologie (NVR).

Mycofenolaatmefetil

| Parameter | Bij intake | Periode in weken | | | Tijdens onderhoudsdosering (elke 3 mnd) |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|---|----|---|
| | | 4 | 8 | 12 | |
| IGA en NRS jeuk* | x | x | x | x | x |
| Bloedonderzoek | | | | | |
| Hb, leukocyten, trombocyten | x | x | x | x | x |
| Leukocyten differentiatie | x | x | x | x | x |
| ALAT, γ -GT | x | x | x | x | x |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serum creatinine | x | x | x | x | x |
| HIV [§] | x | | | | |
| HBV/HCV [§] | x | | | | |
| Zwangerschap [§] | x | | | | |

* Aanvullend kunnen de EASI, POEM of DLQI gebruikt worden.

[§] Uitsluiten (anamnestisch of testen)

Op indicatie: urinezuur

NB. Bovenstaand schema is overgenomen uit de NVDV richtlijn Constitutioneel eczeem.