

Behcet's Disease a Review and Meta Analysis

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Abstract: Background: Behçet's disease (BD) defined as a systemic complex disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of acute inflammation. This systematic review and Meta-analysis was performed to determine the prevalence (by overall relative frequency) and clinical information of Behçet's disease in Middle East and north of Africa (MENA).

Methodology: We performed a systematic literature review from several databases including PubMed, Scopus and ISI web of science according to search strategy. Then critical appraisal was done by strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROB) form. We searched the following keywords: "Behçet's syndrome", "triple symptom complex", "Middle East". The purpose of this study was to report the prevalence and clinical manifestations of Behçet's disease with the application of Meta-Analysis.

Results: According to follow search strategy, The 4013 articles were selected. Finally, according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, 28 papers remained to study. Turkey is the highest prevalence 420×10^{-5} and the lowest prevalence 2.1×10^{-5} related to Kuwait in MENA countries. The prevalence in Iran is 68×10^{-5} - it is after Turkey among MENA. Pooled prevalence of BD in MENA was 120×10^{-5} (CI: $86. \times 10^{-5}$, 166.8×10^{-5} according to random effect model. The Oral aphthous is the most frequency among other symptoms and HLA-B*51 association make it poor prognosis.

Conclusion: There are different statistics about prevalence that has been published, these difference prevalence statistics explained by racial, geographical divergence, patient selection and BD diagnosis criteria. It is useful for health policy and needed other study about the reasons of these prevalence founding.

Key words: Behçet's syndrome, Behçet's Disease, triple symptom complex, Middle East