



16th European Dermatology Congress

June 07-08, 2017 Milan, Italy

Workshop

Day 1

Euro Dermatology 2017

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Thomas Haffner

Vascular and cosmetic surgeon, Germany

Blepharoplasty with orbicularis augmentation and orbicularis lifting

Statement of the Problem: Blepharoplasty is thought to be the simplest procedure of the upper eyelid. The resection of orbicularis muscle to a lesser or greater extent performed usually, without any goal and without consultation with the patient. By this way, the orbita will be seen much more opened, but also much more empty and hollow. All this cannot promote a youthful look, than youthful means also "full" that means filled and not hollow. The second great problem in every blepharoplasty is that the brows are pulled always downward after removing of a large amount of upper eyelid skin.

Method: The standard blepharoplasty is performed by saving and imbricating of the orbicular muscle with which an augmentation of the hollowed orbita is done. More than 200 cases were operated with this method. In further, five cases an additional orbicularis lifting blepharoplasty was made, by which the periorbicular, orbicular muscle dissected, elevated and anchored in a higher position.

Findings: The augmentation blepharoplasty rejuvenates the periorbita region bringing a youthful look in every case and no cases arise with skeletonized or older look. The scar quality was very good in 96% of the cases. Applying additional periorbicular myotomy, shifting and re-anchorage of the orbicularis muscle, a further improving of the brow-position and SOOF is achieved. The upper eyelid and brow region are "opened" with natural and discreet elevation of the brows and with restoration of the natural and youthful brow-tarsus distance.

Conclusions: The usual practice of simple blepharoplasty, which includes removing of the upper eyelid muscles without reason, should be reconsidered. Promoting of a skeletonized orbita by a young lady should be avoided and the orbicularis augmentation should be considered especially by older patients with thin skin envelope, before a blepharoplasty.

Biography

Thomas Haffner is a Board Certified Reconstructive, Vascular and Cosmetic Surgeon in Germany. He was trained in the Reconstructive-Plastic Surgery and Senology Section at the Semmelweis University, Budapest. He is specialized in Vascular Surgery and has worked as Department Leader in German clinics. He was a Resident Assistant under Professor Rettinger in Ulm. In 2000, he established his private clinic for vascular-reconstructive and aesthetic surgery in Cologne, Germany. His primary focus is the breast and facial surgery using minimal invasive and endoscopic methods. He invented the innovative vertical scar free reconstructive 3D mastopexy.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

Euro Dermatology 2017

Melanoma | Acute Dermatological Diseases | Cosmetic and Aesthetic Dermatology | Clinical Immunology | Traditional Chinese Dermatology | Anti aging effect | Cosmetic Industry | Fungal Skin Infections | Psoriasis | Nutrition and Skin | Bacterial Skin Infections | Clinical Immunology | Viral Skin Infestions | Fungal Skin Infections

Session Chair

Mel Ziman

Edith Cowan, University Australia

Session Co-chair

Abnoeal Bakus

Laser and Dermatology Institute, USA

Session Introduction

Title: Facial Cosmetic Acupuncture: New interpretation of ancient secrets and effective protocols in different cases/ review

Evlan Sarac, Florida College of Integrative Medicine, USA

Title: Non-invasive body shaping treatments

Jeanie Leddon, University of Colorado Medical School, USA

Title: New technique for the treatment of active acne after failure of Accutane, antibiotics and topical Rx's, also a non-prescription approach to treatment

Abnoeal Bakus, Laser and Dermatology Institute, USA

Title: Epidemiologic characteristics and risk factor identification in patients with suspected onychomycosis

Eleonora Dubljanin, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Title: Evidenced based materials from Brazilian Biodiversity used in Cosmetics

Fábio Perazzo, The Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

Title: IL-10+ Breg cells are inversely correlated with IFN- γ + NK cells and IL-17+ NK Cells in Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis

Lazaros I Sakkas, University of Thessaly, Greece

Title: Multidisciplinary approach to the treatment of aesthetic defects caused by scars

Kateryna Grebchenko, Bogomolets National Medical University, Ukraine

Title: News in Periorbital Hyperpigmentation Treatment

Amani Saad, University of London, UK

Title: Preventive effect of Cacao extract on UVB-induced skin wrinkle formation via inhibition of DNA methylation

Tae-Aug Kim, CHA University, South Korea

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Facial cosmetic acupuncture: New interpretation of ancient secrets and effective protocols in different cases/review

Elvan Sarac

Florida College of Integrative Medicine, USA

Facial cosmetic acupuncture (FCA) is the use of acupuncture on the face, head, and neck for cosmetic purposes. It can be traced back as far as 2000 years ago, as documented in the Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic. Several different types of FCA are practiced. Each one is based on a channel system specifically to promote the free flow of qi and blood. It is used to regulate Yin and Yang, and to regulate excess and deficiency. These unbalanced conditions can cause facial aging, bags under the eyes, wrinkles and dark circles around the eyes, and can be improved with the correct application of acupuncture techniques. The treatments can be adjusted depending on the type of needle techniques used and point prescription chosen. Besides needling, cupping, auricular points, moxa and herbal prescriptions can also enhance the results. Utilizing the correct special channels and points for each different indication is the key of facial enhancement. For example; specific points of Ren, bladder and/or kidney channels could be the best option for facial swelling and puffiness. Gallbladder channels and points are best for wrinkles around eyes and Crow's feet. Recent studies showed promising results as a therapy for improving facial elasticity, aging of the neck. FCA can also be helpful adjunct; to go along with more conventional forms of facial cosmetic procedures like plastic surgery, fillings and mesotherapy injections. Protocols vary according to patient conditions. However 10 combined treatments are typically adapted. FCA, as a part of Integrative Medicine, focuses on the integration of traditional methods with conventional. It encompasses a broader understanding of nature of facial aging, and addresses the physical as well as emotional and spiritual needs. In spite of widespread use of FCA, scientific evidence of its effectiveness is still limited hence, better designed research is needed.

Biography

Elvan Sarac is working as Assistant Profesor of Family Medicine at Yeditepe University Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul. She has a Master Degree on Traditional Chinese Medicine from Florida College of Integrative Medicine

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Non-invasive body shaping treatments

Jeanie Leddon

University of Colorado, USA

Excess deposit of local fat can be stubborn and difficult to eliminate with diet and exercise alone. Liposuction had been the mainstay for removal of localized excess adipose tissue. Non-invasive methods to permanently reduce excess localized body fat can offer safer, less painful, reduced healing time and cost in body shaping. Cryolipolysis selectively freezes fat cells and allows the body's natural mechanism to permanently remove the frozen fat cells without damage to the overlying skin. Deoxycholic acid in the body aids in breaking down and absorbing dietary fat. This chemical can be synthetically manufactured and injected into submental fat to permanently destroy localized fat. Other devices utilize ultrasound, radiofrequency or laser energy to destroy fat cells. Given the myriad of growing number of treatment options for non-invasive body shaping, learning about the pros and cons of some of these treatments is important to provide the best care for the growing number of people seeking aesthetic body contouring.

Biography

Jeanie Leddon obtained her PhD in Chemistry from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and MD from Cornell Weill Medical College in New York. She has done her internship from Yale-New Haven and Dermatology Residency from the New York University. She co-founded Boulder Valley Center for Dermatology in Colorado and serves as a Clinical Associate Professor at the Cosmetic Dermatology Clinic of Colorado University Medical School, USA.

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New technique for the treatment of active acne after failure of Accutane, antibiotics and topical Rx's, also a non-prescription approach to treatment

Abnoeal Bakus, Dina Yaghmai, Mary Massa, Jeehan Qadir, Burcu Hurbas and Jerome Garden

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Background: Adult acne can be challenging to treat. Laser therapy has made advances in treating inflammatory acne. Some of the successful laser devices used may also reduce hair growth which would be undesirable in the beard region of male patients.

Aim: To evaluate a device based, non-topical acne medication or oral antibiotic treatment of active acne over the beard area.

Study: A total of 10 male patients with moderate to severe acne over the beard region were treated. Patients stopped using all the topical and oral anti-acne medications. Skin types included I-IV. A QSYAG laser at 1064 nm, 6 mm and 0.9-1.3 j/cm² was used for therapy. Patients were treated every 2 to 4 weeks depending on their level of acne severity.

Results: Patients responded with a significant reduction in acne lesions. At least 6 sessions were administered. There were no adverse effects except for immediate transient erythema and edema. Long term results were maintained after therapy. Beard hair growth remained at pre-laser therapy levels.

Conclusion: Laser therapy is an effective and safe method for treating the male beard area in patients with inflammatory acne. Appropriate laser selection and parameters are necessary to achieve.

Biography

Abnoeal D Bakus received his Ph.D. in Bio-Laser Research through the Department of Physics at the Illinois Institute of Technology, after receiving a Masters in Radiobiology at DePaul University. He did post-graduate work in laser-tissue interaction at Northwestern University Department of Dermatology and then a researcher in the Department of Biomedical Engineering. For more than 20 years, has been involved in laser skin studies.

Bakus has been Co-Director of Clinical Research at Physicians Laser and Dermatology Institute, participating in and overseeing all ongoing projects. He is an author of multiple medical articles and chapters, and has been involved in developing patents and teaching laser therapy at various medical seminars around the world.

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Epidemiologic characteristics and risk factor identification in patients with suspected onychomycosis

Eleonora Dubljanin¹, Aleksandar Džamić¹, Isidora Vujčić², Sandra Šipetić Grujičić², Valentina Arsić Arsenijević¹, Sanja Mitrović¹ and Ivana Čolović Čalovski¹

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²Institute of Epidemiology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Background: Onychomycosis is a fungal infection of the fingernails and/or toenails, caused by dermatophytes, yeast and non-dermatophyte moulds. The epidemiology of onychomycosis in Serbia is yet to be fully established.

Objectives: This epidemiological study was aimed at evaluating the epidemiology of onychomycosis in a sample of the Serbian patients at risk of onychomycosis, to determine the fungal aetiological agents and to identify the possible risk factors.

Patients & Methods: The study population included 374 patients from six centers in Serbia with suspected onychomycosis. Demographic data, data about comorbidities, lifestyle, clinical aspects of onychomycosis, trauma, excessive perspiration, and personal and family history of previous onychomycosis were studied. Laboratory confirmation of diagnosis was done by direct microscopy, fungal culture and PCR.

Results: Diagnosis of onychomycosis was confirmed in 50.8% of patients, who tested positive to at least one laboratory test (direct microscopy, fungal culture or PCR). *T. rubrum* was predominant both on toenails (85.98%) and on fingernails (38.46%). Independent risk factors for onychomycosis were: old age (OR=2.285; p<0.001), family history of previous onychomycosis and/or tinea pedis (OR=2.452; p=0.005), excessive perspiration (OR=2.165; p=0.002), and higher degree of hyperkeratosis (OR=1.755; p=0.020).

Conclusions: Identification of the most common causative agents of onychomycosis revealed the predominance of dermatophytes and may be useful in discerning the epidemiological situation and planning preventive strategies. A significant contribution is insight in the importance of certain conventional and methods of molecular biology in the diagnosis of onychomycosis since that for the first time in Serbia molecular diagnosis was used in laboratory confirmation. These results could help in defining the optimal laboratory protocols for reliably identification of onychomycosis suitable to our local epidemiology and the economic situation.

Biography

Eleonora Dubljanin is working as an Teaching Assistant at the Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine at the University of Belgrade, Serbia. She completed her Magister degree in the field of Clinical and Experimental Bacteriology and got her Doctoral degree in Epidemiology from the Faculty of Medicine University of Belgrade, Serbia. She is mainly involved in research and teaching in medical microbiology, particularly in the field of fungal and parasitic human infections. She has published more than 10 papers in international scientific journals. Her research interests are medical microbiology, dermatology, laboratory diagnosis and onychomycosis.

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Evidenced based materials from Brazilian biodiversity used in cosmetics

Fabio Ferreira Perazzo

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The Brazilian biodiversity has been widely study in search of new compounds, extracts, oils, fruits with high antioxidant capacity, tissue regeneration, personal care and well-being, and most of all, to improve quality of life based on natural aspects. Brazilian population is becoming aware of the value of the biodiversity. Brazilians are patriotic about resources and how to take care of the Amazon forest, sustainable and productive. Natural ingredients grown abundantly in the region, with beneficial qualities, proved to be excellent bases for cosmetics such as avocado, cocoa, coconut, babassu, mango and Brazil nut oils. The communities from the rainforest search ingredients including açai, andiroba, murumuru, Brazilian nut, buriti, copaíba, passion fruit, cupuaçu, pracaxi and pataua oil and Amazonian white clay. Açai is known for its antioxidant and anti-aging properties and is a source of phytosterols, vitamin C, polyphenols and essential fatty acids. The andiroba tree is used as an odourless insect repellent and anti-inflammatory, while annato oil has a soothing topical effect, making it useful in after-sun products. It is also rich in carotenoids, and can be used as a natural coloring agent in creams and sun tanning products. The Brazil nut is rich in selenium, vitamins and oleic acid. Buriti fruits are rich in fatty acids, carotenoids and vitamin A, increasing the skin elasticity. Copaíba is an oil tree resin that can be used for acne treatments, dandruff control, and anti-inflammatory creams, or as a woody fragrance. Cupuaçu butter is an emollient that contains phytosterols and has an unusually high level of water absorption providing a prolonged moisturizing effect. Murumuru butter is rich in oleic acid and acts as a nutritive emollient and increases the creaminess of a product. The results may contribute to the manufacture of products such as soaps, repellents, shampoos, creams and lotions.

Biography

Fabio Ferreira Perazzo has his expertise in the development of new products and raw materials, improving the health and wellbeing of people. He has studied with the Wajapi indigenous tribe and has lived several years in the Rainforest. His research on development of natural products has produced standardized extracts and oils for use in cosmetics and foods. Currently, he is a Professor at the Federal University of São Paulo, Faculty of Pharmacy, with over than 60 scientific publications and book chapters, supervising graduate students and working with products from Brazilian biodiversity to improve quality of life using natural products on dermatology, cancer and general inflammation problems.

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IL-10+ Breg cells are inversely correlated with IFN- γ + NK cells and IL-17+ NK cells in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis

Lazaros I Sakkas, Areti Varna, Christos Liaskos, Eferpi Zafiriou, Marianna Vlychou, Christina Katsiari, Dimitrios P Bogdanos and Athanasios Mavropoulos
University of Thessaly, Greece

Background & Purpose: Recently we reported functional impairment and numerical decrease of transitional and memory IL-10-producing regulatory B cells (Bregs) in patients with psoriasis (Ps) and psoriatic arthritis (PsA). In this study we explore the relationship of IL-10+Breg cells with NK subsets expressing the IFN- γ and IL-17 pro-inflammatory cytokines.

Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells from 40 PsA, 40 Ps patients and 20 healthy controls (HCs) were studied. Flow cytometric analysis was carried out with MoAbs against cell surface markers CD56, CD16, CD3, CD7, CD19, CD24, CD27 and CD38. Intracellular expression of cytoplasmic IFN- γ , IL-17 and IL-10 following bacterial CpG (ODN2006) and PMA/ionomycin stimulation was also examined by flow cytometry.

Results: The percentages of CD3-CD56+ (NK) inversely correlated with CD19+CD24hiCD38hi (transitional) Bregs and CD19+CD24hiCD27+ (memory Bregs) ($p < 0.05$, for both). IFN- γ + NK cells negatively associated with IL-10+Bregs. Also, IL-17+ NK cells inversely correlated with IL-10+Bregs ($p < 0.05$). IFN- γ or IL-17 production from NK cells was significantly higher in PsA and Ps compared to HCs ($p < 0.05$ for both).

Conclusion: Deficient IL-10-producing Breg cells are associated with an increase of IFN- γ - and IL-17-producing NK cells in Ps and PsA suggesting an important pathogenetic role of pro-inflammatory innate immune cells in these diseases.

Biography

Lazaros I Sakkas is working as a Professor of Medicine and Rheumatology, Chairman, Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences, University of Thessaly. He is also an Adjunct Assistant Professor, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA (Jun 2003-present) and an Adjunct Professor, Center for Molecular Medicine, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, USA (March-2010-March 2017). He is the President at the Institute for Rheumatic Diseases (2011-present).

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Multidisciplinary approach to the treatment of aesthetic defects caused by scars

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Introduction: Causing pronounced cosmetic defect scars often result in psycho-emotional discomfort and affect psycho-social adaptation. Involvement of spread areas may lead to serious functional problems. Result-disfigurement affects quality of life which, in turn, can lead to lowered self-esteem, social isolation. Thus, improvement of quality of life of patients with cicatricial origin cosmetic defects remains actual problem.

Objective: To optimize the multidisciplinary approach to the correction of the cosmetic defects caused by scars.

Materials & Methods: On the results of 228 patients' investigation classification of cosmetic defects caused by scars was proposed. Multidisciplinary approach to their correction based on this classification was checked in 128 patients.

Results: Eight types of cosmetic defects of cicatricial origin were recognized. Selection of the treatment method depended on the pathological manifestations that have caused the greatest dissatisfaction with the patient.

Conclusion: Proposed approach to multidisciplinary correction of scars permitted to improve quality of life in all group.

Learning Objective: The learning objectives are: to evaluate what cosmetic problems produced by process of scaring cause body dissatisfaction and low patients' self-esteem and classify them; to work up an algorithm of approach to scar correction considering the various types of cosmetic defects they cause; to optimize the multidisciplinary approach to the correction of the cosmetic defects caused by scars; and to evaluate the influence of scars treatment on the patients' quality of life.

Biography

Kateryna Grebchenko did her education at Ukrainian National Medical University(2003) and then she did her internship in General surgery, dermatology. She is a M.D with speciality in Aesthetic dermatology.

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News in periorbital hyperpigmentation treatment

Amani Saad

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Periorbital hyperpigmentation (POH), also known as dark circles, is a common complaint amongst men and women, young and elderly worldwide. However, only a few reports refer to this condition in a comprehensive and sufficient way. It is quite devastating to know that only 65 cited articles to date are indexed on PubMed journals compared to 150,000,000 results on Google search engine. POH is caused by various endogenous and exogenous factors. The etiology of POH is multifactorial with genetic or hereditary factors, post-inflammatory pigmentation secondary to atopic or contact dermatitis, excessive pigmentation, excessive periorbital vascularity and edema being common causative factors. Classification is very important in order to treat POH. It is important to make good diagnosis and to classify the nature of POH because different types of POH respond to different types of treatment modalities. Though, a combination of approaches is still the best to do in some complicated cases. Although more scientific research is needed, many treatment options are available and are considered to be relatively efficacious. Local de-pigmenting agents like Kojic acid, azeliac acid hydroquinone, non HQ bleaching agents and retinoic acid preparations are used with minimal effects. Periorbital skin resurfacing techniques are used successfully to rejuvenate the extremely delicate skin in this area. Chemical peelings, lasers, radiofrequency, hyaluronic acid filler injections, autologous fat transplantation and surgery are other treatment options used in the treatment of POH. In this research, we'll focus on the causes of periocular hyperpigmentation and the newest and most effective treatment methods available according to recent studies.

Biography

Amani Saad is an MSc student in Aesthetic Medicine at Qween Mary University of London. She is also member of American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine.

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Preventive effect of cacao extract on UVB-induced skin wrinkle formation via inhibition of DNA methylation

Tae-Aug Kim, Aram Kim, Jina Choi, Jihwan Lee, Seung Hwa Baek and Donghyun Kim
CHA University, South Korea

Cacao beans contain various bioactive phytochemicals that can attenuate or delay the onset of disease condition. However, the effect of cacao powder (CP) on UVB-induced wrinkle formation and the molecular mechanisms responsible has not previously been explored. Here, we report that oral administration of CP attenuates UVB-induced skin wrinkling by regulating genes involved in dermal matrix production and maintenance. Transcriptome analysis revealed that 853 genes are down- or up-regulated with CP supplementation, compared with UVB-irradiated mouse skin controls. CP elicited anti-wrinkle effects via inhibition of UVB-induced MMP-1 expression in a human skin equivalent model and human dermal fibroblasts (HDFs). Inhibition of UVB-induced AP-1 via CP supplementation is likely to affect the expression of MMP-1. In addition pattern-matched analysis of transcriptome and DNA methylome provide many new signature molecules regulated by CP and UVB. CP specifically modulated the expression of profilin-1 and involucrin by suppression of their DNA methylation. These results suggest that cacao extract may offer a protective effect against the photoaging process by epigenetic regulation of signature molecules, leading to an overall reduction in wrinkle formation

Biography

Tae-Aug Kim has completed his PhD at State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, USA, (1993). He moved to Cutaneous Biological Research Center at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH)/ Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC)/Harvard Medical School (HMS), Boston, MA, USA, focusing on the molecular mechanism of TGF signalling on skin development for his postdoctoral training (1993-1999). Then, he was appointed as Instructor at HMS/BIDMC, continuing his research on neuronal degeneration (1999-2002). After he relocated to National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA as a senior research fellow (2002-2011), he has working on the role of epigenetic modification and heterochromatin structure on human cancer and DNA repair. He is currently Director of Skin Biology Research Center, School of Medicine, CHA University, South Korea and is working on epigenetic regulation of skin aging and cancer using 3D skin equivalent model.

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Workshop

Day 2

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Fabio Ferreira Perazzo

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Evidenced based materials from Brazilian biodiversity used in cosmetics

The Brazilian biodiversity has been widely study in search of new compounds, extracts, oils, fruits with high antioxidant capacity, tissue regeneration, personal care and well-being, and most of all, to improve quality of life based on natural aspects. Brazilian population is becoming aware of the value of the biodiversity. Brazilians are patriotic about resources and how to take care of the Amazon forest, sustainable and productive. Natural ingredients grown abundantly in the region, with beneficial qualities, proved to be excellent bases for cosmetics such as avocado, cocoa, coconut, babassu, mango and Brazil nut oils. The communities from the rainforest search ingredients including açai, andiroba, murumuru, Brazilian nut, buriti, copaíba, passion fruit, cupuaçu, pracaxi and pataúá oil and Amazonian white clay. Açai is known for its antioxidant and anti-aging properties and is a source of phytosterols, vitamin C, polyphenols and essential fatty acids. The andiroba tree is used as an odourless insect repellent and anti-inflammatory, while annato oil has a soothing topical effect, making it useful in after-sun products. It is also rich in carotenoids, and can be used as a natural coloring agent in creams and sun tanning products. The Brazil nut is rich in selenium, vitamins and oleic acid. Buriti fruits are rich in fatty acids, carotenoids and vitamin A, increasing the skin elasticity. Copaíba is an oil tree resin that can be used for acne treatments, dandruff control, and anti-inflammatory creams, or as a woody fragrance. Cupuaçu butter is an emollient that contains phytosterols and has an unusually high level of water absorption providing a prolonged moisturizing effect. Murumuru butter is rich in oleic acid and acts as a nutritive emollient and increases the creaminess of a product. The results may contribute to the manufacture of products such as soaps, repellents, shampoos, creams and lotions.

Biography

Fabio Ferreira Perazzo has his expertise in the development of new products and raw materials, improving the health and wellbeing of people. He has studied with the Wajapi indigenous tribe and has lived several years in the Rainforest. His research on development of natural products has produced standardized extracts and oils for use in cosmetics and foods. Currently, he is a Professor at the Federal University of São Paulo, Faculty of Pharmacy, with over than 60 scientific publications and book chapters, supervising graduate students and working with products from Brazilian biodiversity to improve quality of life using natural products on dermatology, cancer and general inflammation problems.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

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Cosmetic Dermatology | Skin Cancer | Bacterial Skin Diseases | Research in Dermatology

Session Chair
Thomas Haffner
Semmelweis University, Germany

Session Co-chair
Michael R Migden
University of Texas, USA

Session Introduction

- Title: Evaluation of the Cutaneous Leishmaniasis treatment in AL- MER GHEB, LIBYA**
Giuma El haddar, Al-Khoms Teaching Hospital, Libya
- Title: Knowledge, attitude and practice study on acne in a Tertiary care hospital in South India**
Shruti Kakar, SS Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, India
- Title: Pattern and clinical Characteristics of nail changes in Geriatric population**
Gitika Sanodia, SS Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, India
- Title: A case of Lipidized Dermatofibroma**
Jae Yun Lim, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Korea
- Title: Comparison study between the efficacy of oral Azithromycin pulse therapy with daily Unicycline in the treatment of Acne Vulgaris**
Rahaf Homsieh, Safe Beauty Clinic, Syria
- Title: Losartan ointment relieves hypertrophic scars and keloid: A pilot study**
Keshvad Hedayatianfard, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran
- Title: Establishment of diagnose follicular occlusion tetrad**
Aulia Rahman, Dr Moewardi General Hospital - Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

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Evaluating the efficacy of the cutaneous leishmaniasis treatment in Al-Mergheb, Libya

Giuma Mohamed Saleh Elhadar², Nouara Elazirg Elammari¹, Nairuz Aboubaker Elsherif¹ and Salem Ramadan Sariti³

¹Benghazi University, Libya

²Al-Khums Teaching Hospital, Libya

³Libyan Academy, Libya

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is a parasitic disease which is endemic in the Mediterranean region, including Libya and it is considered as main public health problem. Treatment of CL now a day's become a challenge to the scientists over the world. Pentostam has clinical efficacy against CL. Because of the limited data on the treatments used for CL in addition to undesirable side effects, there has been a demand for alternative therapies for CL. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the used remedy regime to treat the CL patients in Libya. We found that local and systemic Pentostam for CL are useful and well tolerated. Combination of local Pentostam and cryotherapy improved the chances of rapid healing of lesions. Because some of the CL lesions heal spontaneously without treatment, decisions regarding additional therapy that heal lesions faster and prevent relapse must be taken into consideration. Therefore, we believe that further clinical studies needs to be conducted with cryotherapy in combination with other local medication.

Biography

Giuma Mohamed Saleh Elhadar is one of the leading Dermatologists in Al-khoms Teaching hospital, Al-khoms, Libya. Dr. Giuma Mohamed Saleh Elhadar was born in Al-khoms, Libya on 1st January 1967. He has graduated his Medicine in Al-Arab Medical University, Benghazi, Libya in the year 2000. After his study, he had undergone his internship in the Jamahiriya Hospital, Benghazi. He later started his work career in Jamahiriya Hospital, Benghazi from 2001 to 2003. Since end of 2003, he continues his job as Dermatologist in Al-khoms teaching hospital, Al-khoms, Libya. Dr. Giuma is now working as a Chief Dermatologist in Al-khoms Teaching Hospital, Al-khoms, Libya. He also works as a Director of Leishmaniasis in Al-margib Province, Libya since 2004. During this period, he is managing well to control the Leishmaniasis with his excellent knowledge. He has participated in many Seminars and conferences related to Parasitology and Dermatology. His research papers are published in National and International Journals and Proceedings.

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Knowledge, attitude and practice study on acne in a tertiary care hospital in south india

Shruti Kakar and Manjunath Hulmani

SS Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, India

Statement of the Problem: Acne is a chronic inflammatory disease of pilosebaceous glands. It is known to occur in adolescent age group suggesting a hormonal influence¹. Recent studies have also implicated the role of diet in the pathogenesis of acne². Although a common disease, it is a known cause of distress and depression if left untreated. Since it has a multifactorial causation, the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding acne hold a major significance in the etiopathogenesis and outcomes of acne patients. Our study was conducted to peek into the psyche of indian patients regarding acne and thus trying to improve the compliance and practices regarding acne.

Methodology & theoretical orientation: The study was conducted between January 2016 to April 2016 in Skin OPD of SS Institute of Medical Sciences And Research Centre, Davanagere, Karnataka. 50 patients having acne lesions with 50 age and sex matched controls were taken for the study.

Findings: Most of the cases were between 15-24 years of age(73.33%). Majority were females(53.33%). The study showed that 60% of cases and 26.66% controls had good knowledge about acne. 65.21% questions were answered correctly by cases and 47.92% questions were answered correctly by controls. 60% cases and 56.66% controls had favourable attitude towards acne. The correlation between knowledge and attitude was highly significant among cases(p value 0.001) whereas, it was significant in controls(p value 0.018).

Conclusion & Significance: Acne is one of the most common disorder not just among adolescents but is increasingly seen in older age group also. Despite being so common and very well responsive to treatment, it is a major cause of depression among patients. Many myths exist among patients. People believe in taking traditional medication and wait for spontaneous resolution leading to permanent scarring, when it could have been managed so well. As we observe in the study that knowledge, practice and attitude go hand in hand, thus improving the knowledge of public would improve the management and outcome of acne.

Biography

Shruti Kakar is working as a post graduate in the department of dermatology . Her compassion and ability to take care of the patients make her stand out from her peers. She can put into practice all her theoretical knowledge and correlate the basic sciences with complex procedures. Her strong foundation at Lady Hardinge Medical College , New Delhi has paved the way for a great clinician.

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Pattern and clinical characteristics of nail changes in geriatric population

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Background: With increasing life expectancy, the proportion of geriatric population is on the rise. Although nail diseases do not usually affect life expectancy, they are important in terms of quality of life and the morbidity that they may cause.

Aim: The aim is to study the pattern and clinical characteristics of nail changes in geriatric population.

Materials & Methods: A total of 300 patients aged 60 years and above were studied for nail changes associated with ageing. A detailed history of each elderly patient was taken along with general physical, nail and hair examination. Relevant investigations were carried out.

Results: Out of 300 patients the majority of patients 204 (68%) were found to be in the age group of 65 to 75 years, of these 59% were males and 41% females. Yellow to grey discoloration (73%) and lunula loss (42%) were the commonest changes. A variety of nail plate changes were observed out of which brittle nails were seen in 46% followed by onychauxis seen in 33% and onychocryptosis, in 23%. The most common contour change was platonychia in 32%, followed by pincer nails seen in 5%. Only 23% of the total nail changes were found to be of infective etiology.

Conclusion: Geriatric population is not just different in terms of age but also in the way they manifest the common diseases and the treatment options. In this study, we found the prevalence of nail changes and disorders has increased among elderly patients. It is thus, important to know the common nail diseases in order to be able to detect age specific nail changes and it is one of the important cutaneous markers for internal diseases.

Biography

Gitika Sanodia is currently doing her Residency in Dermatology from S S Institute of Medical Sciences in Karnataka, India. She completed her MBBS from Nkp Salve Institute of Medical Science and Center, Nagpur, India. Her passion for Dermatology has driven her to present various papers and posters in national and international conferences. Her areas of interest are dermatosurgery, keloid, neonatal dermatology, infective dermatology and laser.

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A case of lipidized dermatofibroma

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Lipidized dermatofibroma is a very rare variant of dermatofibroma (DF). Lipidized DF occupies 2.1% among the variants of DF. It preferentially affects the lower limb, so it has been called “ankle-type” fibrous histiocytoma. Clinically, it presents as a solitary large exophytic yellowish to brownish nodule. Histologically, it shows acanthosis, irregular elongation of the rete ridge and fibroblast-like spindle cells in storiform pattern which are characteristics of the DF. Moreover, it also contains abundant sclerotic collagen bundles surrounding foamy macrophages. Also, there is a hypothesis of relationship between serum lipid profile abnormality and lipidized DF. A 59-year-old female presented with asymptomatic solitary red to brownish 1.5 cm sized nodule on the left shin and solitary erythematous 1 cm sized nodule on the right calf, which were detected a year ago. Histological findings of the lesion revealed foamy macrophages surrounded by abundant sclerotic collagen bundles, distinctive stromal hyalinization, and spindle cells arranged in a storiform pattern. No cytologic atypia was observed. Abnormality of serum lipid profile was accompanied. Consequently, this case was diagnosed with lipidized DF.

Biography

Jae Yun Lim is a Resident of Dermatologic department of Kangbuk Samsung Hospital of Seoul, Korea. He is interested in Dermatopathology and Atopic dermatitis.

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Comparison study between the efficacy of oral Azithromycin pulse therapy with daily Unicycline in the treatment of Acne Vulgaris

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Acne vulgaris is very common, acne lesions include comedones, inflamed papules, pustules, and nodules. Acne typically involves areas with the largest number of pilosebaceous glands, the face, chest, and back. There are many suggested therapies include Tretinoin, antibiotics, oral contraceptives, spironolactone, etc.

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of oral Azithromycin pulsed therapy with daily Unicyclin in the treatment of acne vulgaris.

Patients and methods: A total of 15 patients of age group (before and after puberty) were selected for the study. The cases were diagnosed clinically. The patients were divided into two groups (A=8 patients, B=7 patients). Group A was treated with Unicyclin and group B was treated with azithromycin for a period of 3 months.

Results: In group A clinical response after 3 months was 81%, whereas in group B clinical response was 77%.

Conclusion: The present study showed that Azithromycin pulsed therapy almost equally effective with Unicyclin daily recognition.

Biography

Rahaf Homsieh, M.D. is a specialised physician in General Dermatology. She graduated from Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine. She works in both public and private clinics includes research. She has skills and training in case reports, histopathology, cauterization, cryosurgery, phototherapy, minor surgery, botox, fillers, mesotherapy, PRP injection, alexandrite-yag laser, Q-switch laser, fractional laser, crystal and diamond peeling. She took successful clinical training courses at the American University of Beirut Medical Center. She participated in several conferences and events. She gives TV interviews about dermatology and beauty.

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Losartan ointment relieves hypertrophic scars and keloid: A pilot study

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Background: Keloid and hypertrophic scar are two types of fibrosis caused by extracellular matrix overexpression. Angiotensin II via AT1 receptor plays a key role in stimulation and development of collagen production and fibrosis. Less is known about the effects of angiotensin receptor blockers on reducing hypertrophic scar and keloid. It has been reported that expression of angiotensin II receptors is increased during wound healing. Several studies have shown that collagen content expression was inhibited by AT1 antagonists such as losartan.

Objective: The purpose of this research was to treat keloid and hypertrophic scar in patients by topical application of losartan potassium ointment.

Methods: A pilot single blind placebo-controlled clinical trial was designed and 33 healthy adult volunteers (Keloid=14 and hypertrophic scar=19) were randomly allocated between losartan potassium ointment and placebo groups. The patients used the ointments twice a day for 3 months and were evaluated each month for efficacy and adverse effects. Treatment was evaluated by Vancouver scar scale method before and 3 months after drug application.

Results: Out of the 33 patients included, 26 patients completed the treatment course. 7 patients of placebo group left the trial. Nobody left the study because of adverse effects. In losartan group, VSS scores decreased in comparison with placebo group, especially pliability score ($p < 0.001$). No scar return was observed in losartan group 6 months after treatment final time.

Biography

Keshvad Hedayatianfard is a PhD student of Pharmacology in Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. His field of interest is fabricating ointment, cream, nano-fiber, hydrogel and wound dressing for wound healing. He has three patents (Iranian patent).

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Establishment of diagnose follicular occlusion tetrad

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Background: The follicular occlusion tetrad (FOT) is a clinical syndrome consisting of hidradenitis suppurativa, acne conglobata and dissecting cellulitis on the scalp, and pilonidal sinus. The syndrome is often severe disabling and resistant to therapy. The enforcement of diagnosis and appropriate treatment for all components of FOT is extremely important.

Case: A 43 years old male came with complaints of small, painful blisters and bumps filled with pus and smelling since 5 years ago. The scalp, anterior and posterior trunk, abdomen, groin and gluteal regions there were pustules and erythematous nodules and abscess multiple with atrophic scars. At facialis regio there were multiple atrophic scars. The culture of pus showed the presence of *Escherichia coli* and fistulography examination gave the result of multiple cutaneous fistules and enterocutaneous sinus. The histopathological examination indicates rupture of hair follicles, follicular plugs and infiltration of heavy-mixed infiltrate cells.

Discussion: Diagnosis of FOT is made through anamnesis, physical examination, fistulography and histopathological examinations. On anamnesis and physical examination, we found pustules and nodules in several hairy areas. Fistulography found some fistules and sinus tracts, and by histopathological examination it was found that there was adnexal tissue damage caused by occlusion of hair follicles and inflammations due to accumulation of keratin and debris. All these findings then led to the diagnosis of FOT.

Biography

Aulia Rahman is Dermatovenereology Resident from Medical Faculty, Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS), Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia and Medical Doctor (MD) from Medical Faculty, Yarsi University, Jakarta, Indonesia. He is Member of Indonesia Medical Association (IDI) member of Indonesia Dermatovenerologist Association (PERDOSKI)

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