magnus Group

4th Edition of International Conference on

Dermatology and Cosmetology

MAY 24-25 2023

Tokyo, Japan

HYBRID EVENT

Venue:

Ana Crowne Plaza Narita 68, Horinouchi, Narita-Shi, Chiba, 286-0107
Tokyo, Japan

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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24-25 MAY

BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

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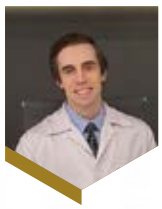

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Hospital IPO, Brazil

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The Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Russian Federation

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Shahed University of Medical Science, Dental Faculty, Iran

Thank You All...

Welcome Message

Dear Colleague,

On behalf of the organizing committee, it gives me great pleasure to extend a warm welcome to everyone attending the 4th International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology on May 24-25, 2023, in Tokyo, Japan. The scope and quality of the scientific program makes this an elite conference. The meeting features two fantastic days of science from around the world, covering many interdisciplinary aspects of dermatology and cosmetology. This conference provides great opportunity to exchange ideas and increase our understanding of the latest technical and beneficial research across the field. I would like to commend the organizers for providing a platform to showcase the knowledge and the latest advances in dermatology and cosmetology. I am certain that everyone in attendance will come away from this experience with a renewed vigour and fresh ideas. To those who will be making the journey to Tokyo, I hope you enjoy your stay and have a chance to take in some of the city's terrific attractions and cuisine. Please accept my best wishes for a productive and successful conference.

Nalini Kaul

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Nalini Kaul
Princeton Consumer Research, Canada

Welcome Message

Dear colleagues and friends

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is my great pleasure to welcome those joining us from abroad and those local here in Japan to the International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology 2023 (IDC 2023). Dermatology and Cosmetology involve challenges not only in science and education but in culture and our society, making them the unique subjects of diverse study programs. Throughout history, Dermatology and Cosmetology have co-evolved: while Dermatology has provided the scientific basis of skin biology, Cosmetology has driven fundamentals in translational medicine. As we have witnessed in the past few years, the IDC has hosted researchers and clinicians worldwide whose expertise spans from basic skin biology to skin disease treatment to modern technologies for cosmetic surgery, as well as to stem cell-mediated skin grafting for both wound treatment and cosmetic purposes. We are excited to continue our successful trend of having world-renowned scientists and clinicians share their knowledge this year. We hope that this conference will provide an excellent platform to exchange novel ideas and achievements beyond culture and society, as well as facilitate future collaborations across the Dermatology and Cosmetology fields. May in Tokyo offers one of the best climates of the year in the Japanese metropolitan area. The Japanese word “Satsuki-ba-re” represents a refreshing sunny day in May. I wish all of you fine weather and a pleasant stay during the IDC 2023.

Yours Sincerely

Makoto Senoo
Boston University School of Dental Medicine, United States

Welcome Message

Dear colleagues,

It is a great honor to introduce the 4th edition of the Congress of Dermatology and Cosmetology and to welcome all the participants from all over the world. This conference is placed under the sign of multiculturality and conviviality because the human size of this congress allows us to interact throughout the scientific presentations. At the opening of the conference, art and science will be combined to explain and illustrate the fundamentals of skin biology through the PEAUrigami® educational-artistic creations, analogies and metaphors in the form of drawings and words. And you will be invited to participate and share your artistic vision of the skin, which will be intimately linked to the culture of your country. In the meantime, may I suggest you consider your skin as a work of art. Best regards.

Yours Sincerely

Dechelette Corinne
PEAUrigami, France

Welcome Message

Dear colleagues,

It's great honor and pleasure for me to welcome you! Looking at a glance at the huge program of IDC conference 2023 that reflects all the modern aspects of our work I should underline that the future of the dermatology includes various interactions of many subspecialties to understand better integrality of medicine. New trends dictate personification in medicine, finding new goals for different approaches for biological treatment, using all the possibilities of genetics, modern diagnostics tools and implementation of the artificial intellect in addition to our great clinical experience. I wish you brilliant, interesting, successful, unforgettable meeting full of new knowledge and creative ideas for our future work!

Yours Sincerely

Nikolai Potekaev
Moscow Scientific and Practical Center of
Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology, Russian Federtion

Welcome Message

Hi colleagues of around the world. I am Jose Eduardo Lintz, plastic surgeon from Brazil and would like to welcome all of you to participate of our 4th Edition of International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology, slated on May 24-25, 2023 in Tokyo, Japan. This event will provide us a great opportunity to have different approach on face rejuvenation as well as the most advanced skin treatment methods. I have been Dr Pitanguy's resident in Rio de Janeiro and have worked at Pitanguy's Institute for 11 years. With this experience, I believe I will be able to discuss face rejuvenation aspects. The IDC is already one of the most important Dermatology and Plastic Surgery's events of the world. It's our pleasure to have you with us. Thank you so much and my sincere welcome!!

Yours Sincerely

Jose Eduardo Lintz
Clinica Eduardo Lintz, Brazil

Welcome Message

It is an honor and pleasure to write this welcome note. Dermatology and cosmetology have become close to each other for many years. The interdisciplinary nature of cosmetology allows us to cooperate with dermatologists. I am proud that every year at World Conferences we are all able to combine our strength and experience. Cosmetology is not only about painting nails or applying masks. Cosmetology is knowledge, creating new devices and treatments that allow to eliminate the most difficult skin problems. Let's grow in strength,let's look for a new solutions, let's cooperate. I hope these words will become Your everyday motto.

Yours Sincerely

Karolina Chilicka Hebel
University of Opole, Poland

Keynote Speakers

Nalini Kaul
Princeton Consumer Research, Canada

Makoto Senoo
Boston University School of Dental Medicine, United States

Philip A Friedlander
Valley Health System, United States

Dechelette Corinne
La Peau Autrement, France

Nikolai Potekaev
Moscow scientific and practical center of dermatovenereology and cosmetology, Russian Federation

Jose Eduardo Lintz
Clinica Eduardo Lintz, Brazil

Karolina Chilicka Hebel
University of Opole, Poland

Thank You All...

ABOUT
MAGNUS GROUP

Magnus Group (MG) is initiated to meet a need and to pursue collective goals of the scientific community specifically focusing in the field of Sciences, Engineering and technology to endorse exchanging of the ideas & knowledge which facilitate the collaboration between the scientists, academicians and researchers of same field or interdisciplinary research. Magnus Group is proficient in organizing conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops with the ingenious and peerless speakers throughout the world providing you and your organization with broad range of networking opportunities to globalize your research and create your own identity. Our conferences and workshops can be well titled as 'ocean of knowledge' where you can sail your boat and pick the pearls, leading the way for innovative research and strategies empowering the strength by overwhelming the complications associated with in the respective fields.

Participation from 120 different countries and 2000 different Universities have contributed to the success of our conferences. Our first International Conference was organized on Oncology and Radiology (ICOR) in Dubai, UAE. Our conferences usually run for 2-3 days completely covering Keynote & Oral sessions along with workshops and poster presentations. Our organization runs promptly with dedicated and proficient employees' managing different conferences throughout the world, without compromising service and quality.

ABOUT
IDC 2023

Magnus Group is thrilled to invite one and all to its highly established event solely dedicated to dermatology and cosmetology, "4th Edition of International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology" (IDC 2023) which is all set to take place in Tokyo, Japan and virtually during May 24-25, 2023. The congress will encompass the unique theme of "Revolutionizing Skin Care Through Advances in Dermatology & Cosmetology."

IDC conferences organized by Magnus Group is a one-of-a-kind scientific gathering that brings together world-class research and international camaraderie. The event intends to share and mix thoughts, views, and inquiry methods between diverse fields with the newest research work and discoveries on skin at its heart. The 2023 global summit of IDC will present a comprehensive review of the state of the art in the Dermatology and Cosmetology area, including the progress made in the last decade and future challenges.

This scientific gathering is a two-day event with Interactive Sessions & Sub-sessions focusing on innovation and new trends in surgery, trichology, skin care, and cosmetology, as well as keynote lectures from Senior Scientists and industry experts, panel discussions, poster competitions, and a Young Researcher Forum. The conference programme will include interactive discussion sessions with well-known and thought-provoking speakers.

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24-25 MAY

DAY 01

IN-PERSON KEYNOTE FORUM

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Under eye area dark circles, puffiness and wrinkles: Efficacy and safety testing of a cosmetic product in an eight-week clinical study

Under eye dark circles commonly seen in both sexes, makeone look older and thus are a significant cosmetic concern. Multiple factors including melanin deposition, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation secondary to atopic/allergic contact dermatitis, per orbital Edema, superficial vasculature, and shadowing due to skin laxity, stress, and sleep deprivation are responsible for under eye dark circles. Besides expensive HA fillers and lasers, current and new, comparatively cheaper, topical treatment options are available. Speeding healing of the under-eye area with products backed by clinical testingmakes the future of dark circle treatmentsunabatedly positive.

Our objective was to determine the efficacy and safety of a topical under-eye cosmetic product in subjects with periorbital hyperpigmentation, puffiness, crow's feet, lines/wrinkles, in an eight-week clinical design. 35 healthyF(35-65y) meeting study criteria,with no eye treatment in past 6M, who gave written informed consent, were enrolled.

Subjects applied the test article twice daily for eight weeks. No other treatment or excessive exposure to sunlight was allowed. Visual evaluations forunder eye dark circles, puffiness and crow's feet (lines/wrinkles) by an expert grader along with bioinstrumentation (Colorimeterfor color), (Corneometer for hydration) at baseline, Weeks 4 and 8. Self-perception assessments and digital images were obtained at baseline and various time points using the VISIA® CR Imaging System-Canfield. Adverse events, if any, were also collected.

Our results showed significant decrease under eye dark circles, in crow's feet(lines/wrinkles), under eye puffiness and increase in skin hydration with no related AE's. SPQ's analyses showed high level of satisfaction with the test article. Our study demonstrates the safety and effectiveness of the under-eye treatment with skin rejuvenation following decrease of periorbital hyperpigmentation puffiness, crow's feet (lines/ wrinkles) in skin hydration with no related AE's. SPQ's analyses showed high level of satisfaction with the test article.

Conclusion: Our study demonstrates the safety and effectiveness of the under-eye treatmentwith clinical scoring, bio-instrumentation and colour analyses with colorimeter and VISIA. The techniques used in assessing under eye dark circles were useful with good co-relation seen to exist between them. Therefore, addition of a topical under eye cream to existing skin care routine can protect and reduce under eye skin area damage. Our study provides valuable insight for under eye treatment, and can serve asa basis for developing future strategies for cosmetic treatment of this concern across different skin tones.

Nalini Kaul*, Barrie Drewitt, Elsie Kohoot

Princeton Consumer Research, Winnipeg Canada, Florida USA

Biography

Dr. Nalini Kaul completed her Master of Science in Biochemistry from Kashmir University in India and her PhD. from the reputed PGIME&R Chandigarh, India. She got her post-doctoral training at St Boniface General Hospital Winnipeg Canada and at the University of Southern California, USA. Thereafter she took a Senior Scientist position at the University of Dallas, Texas. Following her return to Canada in 2000 she worked as Technical Director on Clinical trials with Hill Top Research and then, moved on to hold a joint appointment as Sr. Director of Regulatory Affairs and Director of Clinical Trials with Source Nutraceutical Inc. At present she is Vice President of Technical services at Princeton Consumer Research, a CRO conducting clinical trials serving North American and the UK. She serves as technical expert, advising and consulting with clients. She has been an Investigator on many trials related to skin, antiaging, hair care, dandruff, photobiology, dietary supplements, probiotics, the microbiome and more. She has published 40 papers in national and international journals, has several book chapters, magazine articles,

and otherwriteups to her credit and has presented widely at conferences, both nationally and internationally. Research experience involves: Cosmetics, Natural Health Products/dietary supplements, Veterinary products, and OTC drugs. She regularly consults on efficacy and safety studies involving Antiaging; hydration, barrier disruption, antidandruff, patch testing, sunscreen use antiperspirants/deodorants, supplements, devices and use tests.

The transcription factor p63 in stem cell self-renewal and cancer development

The transcription factor p63 plays an essential role in maintaining homeostasis and regeneration of epithelia. Although p63 has high sequence and structural similaritiesto the tumour suppressor p53, it is rarely mutated in human cancers. However, p63 is frequently upregulated in various cancers of epithelia, leading to the hypothesis that p63 plays predominantly an oncogenic role. However, transgenic mice overexpressing p63 do not produce spontaneous tumours, raising the possibility that alterative mechanisms of p63 would existin cancer development. We will present two novel mechanisms of p63-mediated epithelial carcinogenesis that we found recently. First, we discovered that aberrant splicing of p63 sensitizes epithelial stem cells to tumorigenesis in the presence of carcinogen exposure or oncogene activation. Second, we discovered that co-expression of wild type p63 and mutant K-ras, but not either alone, inthe pancreas, one of the few epithelial organs lacking p63, leads to squamous cell carcinoma of the pancreas, the most dangerous cancer subtype in human with the least survival rates. Together, these results demonstrate that p63is an oncogene that supports the two-hit theories in epithelial cancers.

Expression of p63 can be used as a biomarker for the enrichment of epithelial stem cells. We have found recently that a small molecule compound RepSox, a potent inhibitor of the TGFβ signalling, stabilizes p63 proteins, allowing us to make the following two challenging tasks possible. First, autologous skin grafts in human have been prepared as epidermal sheets cultivated on top of the murine-derived 3T3-J2 feeder cells since 1970. 3T3-J2 cells possess indispensable properties to allow skin epidermal stem cells to grow while minimizing their spontaneous differentiation. However, the use of feeder cells of mouse origin has been the debate involving ethical concerns. We showed that the use of RepSox could replace 3T3-J2 cells with human feeder cells such as dermal fibroblasts and adipocyte-derived mesenchyme. Second, despite its importance in basic research of regenerative medicine, it has been challenging to grow epithelial stem cells of mouse origin, including the skin stem cells, as they rapidly senesce and terminal differentiate. However, we found that the use of RepSox enables long-term expansion of stem cells of mouse epithelial tissues such as the skin, cornea, bladder, trachea, oesophagus, oral mucosa, tongue, salivary glands and thymus, while avoiding their malignant transformation. The list of the successful expansion of epithelia is expanding and we recently confirmed that the same protocol could be applied to expand primary stem cells of mouse tympanic membranes and middle ear mucosa. Thus, the “Boston RepSox” protocol should have a wide range of applications in both basic and clinical studies.

Makoto Senoo[1,2,3]

[1]Boston university school of dental medicine, Boston, MA, USA

[2]Admission AG/the research institute, Irvine, CA, USA

[3]Cell exosome therapeutics, Inc, Tokyo, Japan

Biography

Dr. Makoto Senoo started his research career as a post-doctoral research fellow at Harvard Medical School in 2002. He then opened his own research laboratory at the University Of Pennsylvania School Of Veterinary Medicine. Subsequently, he moved to the Boston University School of Dental Medicine and continued working on the p63 biology since its discovery in 1998. After 20 years of stay in the US, Dr. Senoo returned to Japan in late 2022, where he focuses on the development and manufacturing of stem cell- and exosome-mediated therapeutic strategies.

Classification of dermatologic manifestations of COVID-19 infection

The variety of observed dermatomes and skin rashes can be divided into seven groups depending on their etiology and development mechanisms:

Group 1– Skin Angiitis: They are directly caused by a coronavirus infection, against the background of which the walls of the small vessels of the dermis are damaged by circulating immune complexes in the form of deposits with infectious (viral) antigens. Special forms associated with COVID-19 infection include acrovasculitis. The acral confinement of the rash is probably due to concomitant hypoxia against the background of extensive lung damage.

Group 2– Papulosquamous Rashes and pityriasis Rosea: They are infectious and allergic skin lesions associated with a COVID-19 infection. A clinical feature of pityriasis rosea in coronavirus infection is the absence of a “herald patch”.

Group3– Measles-like Rashes: In case of COVID-19 infection, these rashes resemble, in their clinical characteristics, the rashes that occur with measles, and, thus, indicate a pathogenetic proximity to other viral exanthema.

Group 4– Papulovesicular Rashes: (As military or ermine sweating fever). They occur against the background of sub febrile condition with multi-day increased sweating in patients. In contrast to the classical course of military, characterized by the vastness of lesions of the skin.

Group 5– Toxidermia: They are not directly associated with coronavirus infection and are the result of individual patients intolerance to certain drugs. Compared with antibacterial and combined antiviral drugs, hydroxychloroquine less often causes allergic skin reactions in the treatment of coronavirus infection.

Group 6– Urticaria: Depending on its origin, the disease can be twofold. On the one hand, urticarial rashes may be a first warning of the onset of COVID-19 infection or occur along with its first symptoms. On the other hand, urticarial often develops due to drug intolerance and, in this case, refers to one of the clinical manifestations of toxidermia. The acral arrangement of the blisters against the background of COVID-19 infection can also be attributed to the specific features of the urticarial skin lesion in this viral disease.

Group 7– Artificial lesions: (Trophic changes in facial tissues). They are the result of a forced long stay of patients in a pron-position in order to improve respiratory function.

The material will be useful for practicing internists and general practitioners.

Recognition of early dermatological symptoms of coronavirus infection will help its early diagnosis.

Nikolay N. Potekaev, Ph.D, MD

Moscow Scientific and Research Center of Dermatology and CosmetologyMoscow, Russia

Biography

Professor N. Potekaev is President of National Alliance of Russian Dermatologists and Cosmetologists (NADC), Director of Moscow Scientific and Research Center of Dermatology and Cosmetology, Chief of Department of Dermatology and Cosmetology Russian State Medical University. Prof. N. Potekaev is the author of more than 400 scientific papers and 12 monographs and handbooks. N. Potekaev described the world's second observation of the development of rhinophyma on the background of hemangioma. He was the first in Russia to describe a number of rare dermatoses: Morbigan's disease, gluteal granuloma ofinfants, a fulminant form of rosacea, Flegel's disease on the background of HIV infection, malakoplakia of the skin. Professor Potekaev is the author of the international Classification of skin lesions in infection caused by the COVID-19 virus (2020).

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24-25 MAY

DAY 01

IN-PERSON SPEAKERS

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Allison Kim[1,2]*, Makoto Senoo[2]

[1]Stanford Online High School, Cypress, California, United States of America
[2]Admission AG/the Research Institute, Irvine, California, United States of America

Novel culture of epithelial stem cells for tissue regeneration

The skin is maintained by self-renewal, proliferation, and differentiation of tissue-specific stem cells. We have shown previously that the transcription factor p63 plays an essential role in these processes. Expression of p63 serves as a biomarker for the enrichment of epithelial stem cells when it is appropriately monitired. We have found recently that a small molecule compound RepSox stabilizes P63 proteins, allowing us to make the following two challenging tasks possible. First, autologous skin grafts in human have been prepared as epidermal sheets cultivated on top of murine-derived 3T3-J2 feeder cells since 1970. 3T3-J2 cells are indispensable for skin epidermal stem cells to grow while minimizing their spontaneous differentiation in Green method. However, the use of mouse feeder cells has been the debate for decades. We found that the use of RepSox can replace 3T3-J2 cells with human feeder cells such as dermal fibroblasts and adipocyte-derived mesenchyme. Second, despite its importance in basic research of tissue regeneration, it is difficult to grow stem cells of mouse epithelia as they rapidly differentiate and senesce. However, we found that the use of RepSox enables expansion of a variety of primary stem cells of mouse epithelia longterm while avoiding tumor genesis. We will discuss our ongoing study of “RepSox protocol” at this Conference IDC 2023.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The transcription factor P63 plays an essential role in renewal and differentiation of epithelial
- RepSox protocol can replace mouse 3T3-J2 cells with human feeder cells
- RepSox protocol enables stem cells of mouse epithelial to expand long term

Biography

Allison Kim is a sophomore attending Stanford Online High School. As a high school student, she has strong interests in a broad variety of scientific subjects, in particular dermatological investigation. She has previously worked on a research project to find non-coding genetic variants associated with the development of ovarian cancer. She is also currently working on research projects in other fields, such as social science and law. She enjoys reading and playing the violin. She currently resides in southern California.

Rajkiran Takharya
Manipal Tata Medical College, India

A case report - ALHE presenting at an atypical site with lymphadenopathy

Background: Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia (ALHE), a uncommon benign vascular proliferation, was initially thought to be a late stage of Kimura's disease, but is now considered a separate entity. We report a case of ALHE with anemia (Haemoglobin = 10.6gm%) and diabetes mellitus (Blood Sugar = 178mg%). These associations have not been reported previously. Our patient also had lymphadenopathy, a feature of Kimura's disease.

Observation:- A 34-year-old male woodcutter by profession presented with itchy multiple skin colored to reddish raised lesions present over lower lip and chin area for 1.5 years. Examination revealed multiple soft to firm, smooth and shiny, erythematous papules and nodules, few are hemorrhagic bleed on touch, varying in size from 0.5cm to 1.5cm present on lower lip and chin with few excoriations. There was an associated regional lymphadenopathy. Known case of Diabetes Mellitus since 6 years. Laboratory reports: Hemoglobin=10.6gm%, Blood Sugar 178 mg%, HBA1c 6.2%, ESR 132 mm/Hr, HCV, HbsAg, VDRL all came Negative. Histopathology revealed increased thick-walled capillaries and venules in upper dermis surrounded by an infiltrate of lymphocytes and eosinophils with mild edema and proliferating fibroblasts. Patient got admitted under surgery for further management.

Key message:- Angiolymphoid Hyperplasia with Eosinophilia rare entity with uncontrolled sugar levels and anemia, along with features over lapping with Kimura's disease has not been reported previously.

Biography

Rajkiran Takharya is a senior resident, working in Manipal Tata Medical College, and situated in Jamshedpur State - Jharkhand India. Dedicated doctor who is committed to providing exceptional care to all patients. A young budding dermatologist with knowledge in variety of areas including clinical care, small/minor surgical and cosmetic procedures, and research. Interested in working with latest technology in respect with cosmetic dermatology and procedures.

Kelvin Chee Ling Tan
Elegant Clinic SDN BHD, Malaysia

Unique case reports of autologous micrografting of hair follicle stem cells in hair restoration

Hair follicle autologous micrografting for Androgenetic Alopecia in both men (male pattern hair loss) and women (female pattern hair loss) is the next great promise in the regenerative approach to this condition. Autologous Micrografting is a one-surgical-time procedure that stands out for being fast, easy to perform, safe and effective. It consists of the extraction of autologous hair follicle micrografts that will be injected as a solution into the scalp of the patient in the same surgical time, with no harvesting or cell manipulation involved.

To obtain viable tissue micrografts we used the innovative Rigenera® system, which allows the disaggregation of small biopsies into micrografts of 70-80 microns suspended in a solution. This technology has been used for regenerative treatments in different fields, such as skin rejuvenation, wound healing, cartilage degeneration, and androgenetic alopecia. In the latter, these micrografts come from skin biopsies with healthy hair follicles, and contain progenitor and stem cells (CD90+/CD105+/CD73+/Melanocyte progenitor cells, HFDMSC CD 44+, HFESC CD200+), extracellular matrix (ECM), and growth factors.

When transferring micrografts to the wounded tissues, they will communicate with cells affected by disease. Through this signalling in which growth factors (TGF-beta 1, PDGF-AA, IGF-1, IGFBP- 6/3/2, EGF and BFGF), ECM components, progenitor and stem cells are involved, the cells in the wounded areas start to activate the regeneration process. These growth factors are known to activate ERK pathways, MARK pathways, EGF-receptor signalling pathways and some other cascades in inflammatory regulatory response.

While PRP is a known method based on platelet-derived growth factors and is not a homologous tissue, in Autologous Micrografting, micrografts are viable clusters of cells that secrete trophic and immunomodulatory factors through an extended period. All these components come from a tissue that is homologous to the recipient, and the signalling can be more specific than in PRP. Thus, the effects of the Autologous Micrografting treatment encompass multiple targets of the hair follicle miniaturisation process. It helps increase ECM production, growth factors production, neo-angiogenesis, modulation of inflammation and tissue remodelling. This helps achieve a stop in hair loss, increase in hair thickness, and faster and better wound healing.

Audience Take Away Notes

- I will share my particular technique to perform autologous micrografting procedures for androgenetic alopecia patients
- I will share differential diagnosis advice on how to select optimal patients eligible for an autologous micrografting procedure, to improve the accuracy of the treatment's success
- Address best practices on Autologous Micrografting combination with other treatments, such as Hair Transplant, PRP, Minoxidil, Finasteride, Saw Palmetto, and how to perform it to achieve a synergetic effect

Biography

Dr. Kelvin Tan was raised in Auckland, New Zealand where he graduated from high school and college. He obtained his Medical Degree (MBBS) from Kasturba Medical College in 2007, where is specialized in Hair Restoration and Hair line reconstruction. Then he pursued further Fellowship and Board Certification in Anti-Aging & Regenerative Medicine in the USA and other Aesthetic Medicine Qualifications in USA & South Korea. Dr. Kelvin is currently the Founder and Medical Director of Elegant Clinic Malaysia and has been practising medicine since 2008. He has worked as an Independent Consultant and Aesthetic Physician at Dermatology Centre for 4 and a half years, at Mahkota Medical Centre, a Multidisciplinary Specialist Hospital in the southern city of Melaka, Malaysia. He is also the Future Leader for Juvederm, Allergan Medical Institute (AMI).

Dr. Moni Singh
Department of Dermatology, Manipal Tata Medical College, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India

A comparative study between efficacy of intralesional MMR vaccine injection and intralesional vitamin D3 injection in treatment of verruca vulgaris

Introduction: Verruca is a common viral infection of the skin that can occur on almost any site. Treatment of common verruca can be frustrating for both doctors and patients because the best treatment with the highest efficacy and lowest recurrence has yet to be discovered. Currently used destructive techniques can be unpleasant, unsuccessful, and expensive, as well as cause disfiguring scarring and high recurrence rates. Several immunotherapeutic drugs have been used to treat various forms of Verruca, including common Verruca, with varying degrees of success. Among these drugs is intralesional immunotherapy, which has proven to be a beneficial and safe treatment option. It has the potential for scar-free clearance of both treated and untreated distant Verruca, as well as a low recurrence rate and a high safety profile. As a result, this study was undertaken in order to gather more information about this promising therapy strategy involving MMR vaccine and vitamin D3 in the treatment of multiple recalcitrant Verruca.

Materials and methods: This study included 100 patients presenting with Verruca of different numbers, sizes, sites, and duration presenting in DVL OPD, Government general hospital, Vijayawada from Dec 2019 to June 2021 (18 months). Patients were randomly assigned into two groups of fifty patients each and treated with intra-lesional MMR vaccine and Vitamin D3. A total of 86 patients, 44 from The MMR Group and 42 from The Vitamin D3 Group completed the 8-week schedule of the study and were further followed up for 6 months for detection of any recurrence.

Results: The results revealed 37/44 (84.09%) complete responses in the MMR vaccine group and 32/42 (76.19%) in the Vitamin D3 group. The response in our trial was substantially higher than the placebo group's response in the Cochrane review (22%). Interestingly, there was also complete remission at distant non-injected Verruca 26/44(59.09%) in the MMR group and 26/42(61.90%) in the Vitamin D3 group. There was one recurrence in the Vitamin D3 group. Very minimal side effects like pain at the time of injection, flu-like illness, and pigmentation at the site of injection were observed in both groups.

Conclusion: Intralesional immunotherapy with MMR vaccine and Vitamin D3 is a viable treatment option for verruca, especially those that are numerous and stubborn. Both modalities outperformed the placebo in terms of response rates. It also has the benefit of being safe and inexpensive, especially in developing countries like India, Vitamin D3 and MMR vaccines are readily available, and majority of the individuals are vaccinated with these vaccines making them sensitive for the treatment.In conclusion, intralesional antigen immunotherapy is a promising therapeutic approach that requires more clinical trials to assess its efficacy and clarify its role in the treatment of Verruca.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The presentation aims to make practicing dermatologists around the globe aware about emerging intralesional immunotherapy in treatment of common but difficult to treat condition, Verruca Vulgaris (Warts)

- Intralesional immunotherapy has proven to be a simple, inexpensive, safe, and effective treatment option. It has the potential for scar-free clearance of both treated and untreated distant Verruca
- Intralesional immunotherapy plays important role in the reduction of recurrences which is one of the most challenging issues in the treatment of Verruca
- Therefore, this research can be used by other faculty to further expand their research or teaching along with their practice
- It provides a practical solution that could simplify dermatologist's role intreatment of warts and make their job more efficient

Biography

Dr. Moni Singh studied MBBS at the renowned Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and graduated in 2019. She then joined the post graduate training institute Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. She received her MD Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy degree in 2022 at the same institution. She is currently working in Manipal-Tata Medical College, Jamshedpur as senior resident. She has multiple added to her name and is working on futuristic projects. She is a young dermatologist keenly interested in research work and academics.

Vsevolod Akulinkin
The Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia

Optical methods in skin neoplasm diagnostics

Due to the increase in the incidence of malignant neoplasms of the skin, their early diagnosis by optical methods becomes more relevant. Therefore, for a good dermatologist it is necessary to be familiar to them. In addition to that, modern technology allows specialists to diagnose patients faster and more accurately. It makes it easier for doctors to diagnose more patients with high accuracy and saves lives of a lot of patients, as diagnostics become less expensive and much more affordable for people who are struggling with their finances. Some skin diseases, melanoma for example, are extremely dangerous, so it is very important to expose them as quickly as possible. There are multiple optical methods that are commonly used by dermatologists.

At the current moment dermatoscopy remains the key routine diagnostic method in the practice of a dermatologist. The most promising method is the combination of optical diagnostics and artificial intelligence. The method of digital photometry makes it possible to visualize the smallest pathological elements of human skin. Video Dermatoscopy in combination with artificial intelligence serves as a way to identify or exclude a diagnosis based on the input of received results and doctors predictions. Confocal laser optical scanning microscopy is a non-invasive method of observing the upper layers of the epidermis. All of these methods may be used depending on different occasions, making optical methods quite versatile. This presentation was made to describe the optical methods used in dermatology to everyone, who will be diagnosing any malignant neoplasms of the skin.

Biography

Mr. Akulinkin is presenting the Peoples Friendship University of Russia. In his field of interest there is dermatology and research of optical methods used for diagnostics of pathologic damages.

Iftikhar Sheikh
Alhamd Skin Clinics, Pakistan

A new combination treatment of scalp alopecia areata

Background: As no. of new patients of Alopecia Areata (AA) is on an increase during last few years. Different regimens in practice are: Local irritants like capsicum lotion & others, topical steroids, oral immuno suppressants, oral & injectable steroids. Hair regrowth results are variable, either uniform or like bushes. Recurrence is very common. My paper aims to present a study of a relatively new combination procedure to treat AA. In our study we combined Microdermabrasion (MD) with intra lesional steroids (ILST) and compared it with (ILST) alone. A side study of MD alone also done in young children and diabetics with good regrowth in AA.

Methods: This is a study of 50 patients (25 patients with combination of MD+ILST & 25 patients with alone ILST. The study period started 4 years before and continued to-date. Each patient had 6 sessions with an interval of 15 days. Pre and post treatment photos taken. 0.02cc ILST given to about 2 inch square area of AA on scalp. Double layer MD (horizontal + vertical) done with high negative pressure crystal abrasion. This removed sebum plugs from mouth of follicular openings, stimulated hair growth by strong irritation, pulling hair roots vertical, and helped for uniform distribution of ILST.

Criteria: Patients of 5-50 years of age, both sexes, with only non-scarring alopecia included. Patients with unhealthy skin of scalp due to Eczema, fungus or other infections and scarring alopecia excluded.

Results: With this combination treatment (MD+ILST), the regrowth of hair is fast, full and very uniform. With alone ILST, The growth is slower, less uniform and like bushes distributed with areas of no-grow. MD alone also effective but the hair growth are less uniform, slower than the combination treatment but can be useful for young children and diabetics. Hair growth usually obvious after third session. Usually enough growth in 4-5 sessions. Recurrence rate is approximately 30%. 40% of these patients had recurrence after 4-6 months of stopping treatment. Another 40% of these had recurrence after 6-12 months. About 10% of these had some recurrence every 1-2 years during last 4 years and another 10% of them recovered partially and did not recover on all patches.

Biography

Iftikhar Sheikh Mohammad Al-Hamd Skin Clinic, Lahore–Pakistan Iftikhar Sheikh Mohammad is currently working as consultant dermatologist at Alhamd skin clinic. He received his Doctoral degree from the University of Punjab, Lahore. He completed his Diploma from the University of Wales, Cardiff. He then worked at Alhamd skin clinic, Lahore, served as Consultant Dermatologist. He has authored several publications in various journals. His publications reflect his research interests in dermatology. He is also an Associate Editor of the Journal of Cosmetology, medwin Publishers. He is serving as a member of Pakistan Association of Dermatology (PAD). He is awarded many times in national and international conferences for presentation of his research papers, including Best Poster Bronze Award during world congress of dermatology, 2011- Seoul Korea. He is the winner of The Beauty trophy award 2018 in MCA Monaco. Some of his famous published research articles include:

1. A new combination treatment of scalp alopecia areata. JDC-02-00035-1.pdf
2. Needle Sheikhing treatment of vitiligo. JCOS16000101.pdf
3. Chemabrasion Sheikhing treatment of difficult acne and acne Scarring

Reiko Noborio
Department of general medicine, Kansai Medical University Kori Hospital, Neyagawa-city, Osaka, Japan

Combination therapy of JAK inhibitors and excimer lasers for alopecia areata

Case 1: A 45-year-old woman. She developed alopecia areata at the age of 4 and treated with DPCP therapy, excimer light and oral steroid. Excimer laser irradiation was started, and hair growth was observed. But her alopecia is incurable because it is an ophiasis type. In the second year starting excimer laser irradiation, baricitinib 4 mg/day oral use was started. After 3 months, hair growth was also observed in the temporal and occipital regions.

Case 2: A 12-year-old man. His has alopecia capitis totalis and treated by excimer light and SADBE therapy, but there was no improvement, and his eyebrows also fell out. Excimer laser irradiation started on the right half of the head, but hair growth was not observed. After 10 excimer laser irradiation, upadacitinib 15 mg/day oral use was started and significant hair growth was observed in the excimer laser irradiated area after 3 months. After that irradiation was also started on the left half of the head and eyebrows, and good hair growth was observed in all heads. Treatment of alopecia with JAK inhibitors has been reported, but alopecia requires longer administration than atopic dermatitis, and it should be considered that combination with excimer laser from the viewpoint of safety.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Even if it is a facility that can do ultraviolet treatment, the audience can do this combination treatment from tomorrow
- By proposing treatment to patients with intractable alopecia, it is possible to relieve the worries caused by alopecia for patients and their families
- Both excimer lasers and JAK inhibitors are effective for alopecia, but especially for intractable alopecia, the combination of excimer lasers and JAK inhibitors can be expected to improve treatment efficiency

Biography

Dr. Noborio Dr. studied medicine at Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University and received Doctor of Medicine degree in 2001. After that, she studied ultraviolet therapy under Professor Akimichi Morita at the Department of Dermatology, Nagoya City University, and conducted many clinical studies on laser and ultraviolet therapy and published them as papers. She then worked as a dermatologist at Kansai Medical University and obtained the position of an Associate Professor at the Kansai medical university Kori hospital.

Sungjoon Kang[1,2]*, Makoto Senoo[2]
[1]Korean International School, Seoul, South Korea
[2]Admission AG/the Research Institute, Irvine, CA, USA

Epithelial stem cells and cancer

The skin is maintained by self-renewal, proliferation, and differentiation of tissue-specific stem cells. We have shown previously that the transcription factor p63 plays an essential role in these processes. Although p63 has high sequence and structural similarities to the Tumor suppressor p53, it is rarely mutated in human cancers. Unlike p53, however, p63 is frequently upregulated in various epithelial cancers, leading to the current working hypothesis in the field that p63 plays predominantly an oncogenic role when it is overexpressed. However, transgenic mice overexpressing p63 do not produce spontaneous tumours, raising the possibility that an alternative mechanism of p63 exists in cancer development. By creating a novel mouse model of p63 mutant, we discovered that aberrant splicing of p63 sensitizes the epithelial stem cells to tumorigenesis. Notably, we found that the same splicing mutant of p63 collaborates with the oncogenic signalling, leading to the formation of squamous cell carcinoma of epithelia. Collectively, our data show that aberrant p63 splicing contributes to the development of squamous cell carcinoma. We will also discuss newly identified mechanisms of cancer in the other epithelial organs. In sum, our data establish p63 as the key molecule that drives epithelial tumorigenesis.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Audience will learn about the history of the p63-associated human cancers
- Audience will learn about the p63-asociated novel mechanism of squamous carcinoma
- Audience will learn about the other epithelial cancers that are induced by aberrant p63 expression

Biography

Sungjoon Kang is a junior attending Korea International High School. Sungjoon has a strong interest in a broad variety of scientific subjects. He has done many research projects on different topics including the genetic analysis of the development of bladder cancers and the current review of modern medical devices under supervision of the leading professors in each field. He also recently completed a thorough evaluation of the existing hematopoietic transplantation studies under the directorship of a Professor at Harvard University. He enjoys playing ice hockey and tennis and also playing the violin. He currently lives in Seoul, South Korea.

Dr. Attiya Tareen
Skin Matters Clinic, Pakistan

Efficacy of sylfirm X microneedling with radiofrequency alone versus combination treatment with a first session of chemical peel followed by sylfirm X in the treatment of resistant melasma: A pilot study

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of Sylfirm X (microneedling with radiofrequency) alone with Sylfirm X combined with first session of Chemical Peel in the treatment of resistant Melasma.

Study Design: This comparative prospective study was conducted at the Skin Matters Clinic, Rawalpindi, Pakistan from Sept 25, 2020 to March 25, 2022.

Methodology: A total of 110 patients with Melasma, 20 to 55 years of age, were included in this study. Patients with a history of discoid lupus erythematosus, pregnancy, lactation, anemia, and oral contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy were excluded from the study. Melasma Area severity index MASI tool was used to assess severity of Melasma at baseline and at end of 24 weeks in all patients completing study. Randomization was 1:1 for groups A and B, i.e. each upcoming patient was included in the next group. Sixty patients were placed in group A (Sylfirm X) and sixty patients were enrolled in group B (Sylfirm X + Chemical Peel). Follow-up was done at three weekly intervals for a total 24 weeks, when the final response was assessed.

Results: In group a, the average age was 34 years, while in group B it was 33 years. Among the entire patients ie total of 220 patients, 88 were from group A and 132 were from group B. Chemical Peel used was Azelaic acidPeel followed by Sylfirm X after two weeks and thenthree weekly sessions of Sylfirm X for a total of four to six sessions depending on response. Fifty seven patients completed study in group A while 55 patients completed study in group B. Group A 46/57 showed reduction in MASI score in 80.70% patients where as in group B, 46/55 (83.63%) patients showed marked reduction in MASI score.

Conclusion: This study concluded that the efficacy of Sylfirm X combined with first session of Chemical Peel is more effective than Sylfirm X (microneedling with radiofrequency) alonein the treatment of resistant Melasma.

Biography

Dr. Attiya Tareen, presently working as Assistant Professor at Fauji Foundation Hospital, an 850 bedded Teaching Hospital and tertiary care referral centre, affiliated with Foundation University Medical College FUMC. She is approved Supervisor and Invigilator for Fellow of College of Physicians & Surgeons FCPS, MCPS and MD exams conducted by College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan. She is Examiner for FCPS clinical exams conducted by College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan CPSP. Master Trainer and Member of Faculty for hands on training of Dermatologists/ Plastic Surgeons/Aestheticians on Botox, Fillers, Threads and Energy Based Devices nominated by Pakistan Academy of Aesthetic Dermatologists & Surgeons PAADS. Certified in Advanced Regenera Activa Stem Cell therapy with PRP for hair loss treatment and skin rejuvenation purposes and Latest top of the line Long Pulsed NDYAG, Diode, IPL, Pico, Q Switch, CO2 Fractional Lasers. She has the honor of being the first one in Pakistan to get Sylfirm X in clinic and have treated more than 200 patients with Melasma, Rosacea, and Saggy Skin with excellent results. Have the honor of getting 2nd ULTRACEL Q plus (HIFU) in Pakistan for Non-Surgical Face Lift. Trainer in Fat Melting Procedures ie Radiofrequency, Cryolipolysis and Lipolytic Kybella Treatment for Belly Fat, Saddle Bags, Love handles and Double Chin.

Musang Liu*, Weida Liu, Yuping Chen

Institute of Dermatology, Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Peking Union Medical College, Nanjing, China

Current status and trend of clinical azole resistance of aspergillus in China

The prevalence of invasive aspergillosis was increasing during past years. Aspergillus had become one of the most common causes of death in patients with severe immune deficiency. Meanwhile, the sensitivity of aspergillus to azoles decreased significantly worldwide recently. In 2015, we firstly investigated and reported the molecular epidemiology of azole resistance of Aspergillus fumigatus in China. Four azole resistant strains were isolated among 72 clinical strains of A. fumigatus, making the azole resistant rate to 5.56%. Furthermore, we collected 201 strains of A. fumigatus from hospitalized patients in Nanjing during March 2017 to February 2021. We found six strains among them (2.99%) were resistant to both itraconazole and posaconazole. We performed literature reviewing on more than ten relevant reports from China, and found that the azole resistance rate of clinical isolates of A. fumigatus in China was less than 10%. Azole resistance rate of A. fumigatus was higher in east and southeast China, and lower in west and north China. Most of the mutation sites related to azole-resistance are located on cyp51A gene, such as TR34/L98H and TR34/L98H/S297T/F495I. Clinical azole resistant strains of A. fumigatus are sensitive to amphotericin B and its liposomes, echinocandins, etc. In addition, non-cyp51A gene mutations related to azole-resistance of clinical strains of A. fumigatus in China was increasing. Meanwhile, the proportion of A. flavus, A. terreus and A. niger in clinical Aspergillus strains is gradually increasing. Their drug resistance needs to be paid more attention. Azole resistance of A. fumigatus in China is related to agricultural triazole induction.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The prevalence of azole-resistant A. fumigatus in China
- The mutation mechanism of azole-resistant A. fumigatus identified in China
- Current situation of the treatment of Aspergillosis in China

Biography

Dr. Musang Liu is a MD and PhD from Institute of Dermatology, Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Peking Union Medical College. Her major is Medical Mycology and published a series of original articles about azole resistance of Aspergillus fumigatus.

Lamees Mahmood Malik
Department of Dermatology Allama Iqbal Medical College/ Jinnah Hospital
Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

Acquisition of skills in dermatology ...The journey from novice to expert

Like any other field of medicine, the specialty of dermatology is defined by certain hard and soft skills which a dermatologist needs to acquire during his training. These include clinical skills, procedural skills, teaching skills, communication and writing skills and interpersonal skills to name a few. Learning any new skill is a staged process and needs guidance, time and practice. According to the Dreyfus model there are five stages of skill acquisition, namely Novice, Advanced Beginner, Competent, Proficient and Expert. Each of these five stages in the process of skill acquisition has its own traits and capabilities.

The journey from a novice to an expert begins with inexperience and a desire to learn and ends with capability and self-confidence. It is characterized by self-doubt, unexpectedness and fear of the unknown in the beginning. As the journey continues this gives way to growing precision, capability, and accomplishment. As with all other journeys, there are companions i.e., fellow learners and guides or educators, who form an important part of this journey.

This transition from one stage to another is a lengthy process. A novice cannot become an expert overnight. Declarative and procedural knowledge needed to master a domain is acquired tacitly over an extended period of time. It is stated that 10 years or 10,000 hours of deliberate practice are required to become an expert of a field. The word expert is related to 'experience', which you have gained through your life. It is a long process to get to the stage of expert.

There is another term 'Master' which is considered to be the highest level of skill acquisition a master, in fact, is a step above an expert. When you are a master of something, you hold expertise, knowledge and skill of a very high level. The word 'Master' refers to a person who commands or controls. It is usually a title conferred to someone who is eminently skilled in something, with great ability to teach and mentor others. It is said that when your students become experts in their fields you become a master.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Enumeratethe different stages of skill acquisition as described by the Dreyfus Model
- Identify the traits and capabilities of each stage
- Identify the level or stage of their own skill while performing which will help in self -improvement and prevention of errors
- Emphasize the importance of giving time and deliberate practice in reaching expertise in any skill

Biography

Prof. Lamees graduated from Fatima Jinnah Medical University Lahore in 1994. She did her fellowship in dermatology from the college of physicians and surgeons Pakistan. Currently she is heading the department of dermatology allama Iqbal medical college affiliated with jinnah hospital which is the second largest tertiary care hospital jinnah hospital in Lahore. Her areas of interest include clinical dermatology, paediatric dermatology, and dermato-oncology and health professionals' education. She has more than 20 years of teaching experience and more than 50 research publications to her credit.

Hamed Iftkhar
Alhamd skin clinic, Pakistan

Alhamd treatment of vitiligo, astudy of needling + excimer @ 308nm

Introduction: Vitiligo is an ever increasing problem in all age groups. Different regimens in practice are sun exposure, UVR and psoralens. My paper presents an original study where NEEDLING is combined with EXCIMER LASER @308nm. Our hypothesis is that epidermal cells in the skin around the vitiligo patch can be pushed from normal skin into the vitiligo patch and subsequent exposure to EXCIMER laser induced melaneogenesis treats vitiligo.

Methods: A 31 G needle is softly pushed through the normal skin in to the vitiligo patch at level of dermo-epidermal junction parallel to skin. "This needle push called NEEDLING" pushes epidermal cells including melanocytes into the vitiligo patch as micro inoculation to produce multiple small populations of melanocytes, which is then exposed to increasing doses of EXCIMER laser to cause melanogenesis and hence repigmentation of the area. Multiple needle pushes are made through the edge 2 centimeter apart. AII patients having needling once weekly and EXCIMER 2 times a week. This study was done over 40 patients in both sexes in different age groups from March 2020 to-date and follow up continue todate. A comparison was also done with EXCIMER alone. Photos of all patients taken at the start and then every 3 weeks. Biopsy of few patients performed to observe the effects of needling.

Results: This combination treatment has proved very safe and effective against vitiligo as compared to EXCIMER alone. AII patients had fast repigmentation. The best results are on face with more than 90% repigmentation. Repigmentation is good but slower towards peripheral parts. Repigmentation specially noted to start from edge of vitiligo patch (where needling is done) as tiny black dots and further needling through these dots gradually regimented the central areas. Repigmentation is also good over areas with grey hair with this technique as needling uses melanocytes of the surrounding skin rather then the follicular cells. This further strengthened the idea of needling.

Biography

Hamed Iftikhar Sheikh Al-Hamd Skin Clinic, Lahore – Pakistan Dr Hamed Iftikhar Sheikh is currently working as post graduate trainee at Alhamd skin clinic. He received his doctoral degree from the University of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan. He is completing his post-graduation in Dermatology. He is a member of Pakistan Academy of Aesthetic Dermatology and Surgery (PAADS). He has attended many national and international conferences. Currently his research is about a new combination treatment of vitiligo.

Shaolin Hong, MD
Beijing Zell Cosmetic Clinic, Beijing, China

Salicylic acid peel combining with non-ablative fractional laser: Case study for adult acne therapy

Purpose: Salicylic acid peel and non-ablative fractional laser have both shown beneficial results on adult acne vulgaris and breakout. The purpose of this clinical study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of combing 1540NM non-ablative fractional laser and delayed-release SA peel for the treatment of mild to moderate inflammatory acne lesions.

Design: Patients were assigned to receive 1540nm non-ablative fractional laser treatment. Each patient had three times laser treatment with 4 weeks interval. Immediately after laser therapy, they were applied with 30% delayed-release SA peel up to 5-10 minutes. The SA peel was applied every 2 weeks, totally 5 times. Laser fluence used was 38-50 MJ/MB and 320mb/cm2 fractional density at 2-4 passes, depending on the treatment mode. At each treatment point total acne counts were recorded for comparison. Treatment efficacy was assessed by the study investigator at the final clinic visit; using a 5-point Global Aesthetic Index (GAI) from '0-No improvement' to '4-Significantly marked improvement.

Summary: 5 Chinese subjects (1 male, 4 females; mean age 30±8 years) with Fitzpatrick Skin Types II-III were treated for various types of facial acne (5 subjects with inflammatory acne papule or pustule, 4 subjects with PIH, 1 subject with obvious acne scar). Two subjects had only three treatment visits. All patients had follow-up visits for efficacy assessments. The majority of subjects (4 patients) showed moderate to significantly improvement. All 5 subjects demonstrated some improvement. Total inflammatory acne lesion reduction was 80% at 8 weeks. There were no reports of post inflammatory pigmentation or adverse events. All patients had very short time post-procedure redness and edema as couple hours to one day.

Conclusion: By combing SA peel and 1540 nm non-ablative fractional laser, we were able to improve adult acne outcomes by optimal clinical safety and efficacy, minimize post procedure downtime, and enhance patient's compliance and satisfaction.

Audience Take Away Notes

- To combine SA peel with non-ablative fractional laser for adult acne treatment
- To reduce skin irritation and inflammation quickly
- A combo strategy to control pimple, comedo, PIH, and minimize post-procedure side events

Biography

Dr. Shaolin Hong practices in Beijing urban area. He graduated with master degree from Peking University Health Science Center and doctorate degree in 2002 from Peking Union Medical College Hospital. He joined Duke University Medical Center and University of Miami Cosmetic Center as research fellow during 2003 to 2008. He is now medical director of Beijing Zell Cosmetic Clinic.

Nadia Ali Azfar

Department of Dermatology, Gujranwala Medical College and Teaching Hospital, Punjab, Pakistan

Comparison between the efficacies of topical tranexamic acid versus intralesional tranexamic acid in treatment of melasma

Melasma is a common acquired disorder of hyperpigmentation and its treatment often necessitates a multifaceted approach especially in refractory cases. Topical tranexamic acid is commonly used but studies claimed that intralesional injection of tranexamic acid was more efficacious.

Objective: To compare the efficacy of tranexamic acid intralesional (localized microinjections) versus topical therapy in the treatment of melasma.

Methodology: This study involved 72 patients of melasma of both genders between 20-50 years, randomly allocated into two treatment groups. Group-A was given topical TXA while Group-B was treated with intradermal injection of TXA. Efficacy was labeled as ≥50% reduction in baseline MASI score after 12 weeks of treatment.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 30.53±8.68 years. There were 13 (18.1%) male and 59 (81.9%) female patients. Majority (n=49, 68.1%) of the patients had FitzPatrick Type-V skin phototype. Moderate melasma in 47 (65.3%) patients and severe in 25 (34.7%) patients. Melasma was epidermal in 43 (59.7%) patients while dermal and mixed type was noted in 18.1% and 22.2% patient's respectively. The frequency of efficacy was significantly higher in patients treated with intralesional TXA as compared to topical TXA (66.7% vs. 27.8%; p-value=0.001).

Conclusion: Intralesional injection of tranexamic acid was found superior to conventional practice of its topical application in the management of patients with melasma regardless of patient's age, gender, marital and educational status, skin type and type, pattern and severity of disease which along with its well established safety profile and convenience of once-weekly dosage advocate the preferred use of this novel approach in the management of such patients in future dermatologic practice.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The Audience will be able to use what they learn in patients of melasma. The risks of oral Tranexamic Acid can be avoided

Biography

Professor Nadia Ali Azfar is heading the Department of Dermatology, Gujranwala Medical College and Teaching Hospital. In addition to fellowship in Dermatology she has done certification in Medical Education. She has been actively involved in research and has given talks at various national and international forums. She has been a guest speaker at SARCD conferences at Sri Lanka, India, Nepal and European Academy of Dermatology. She is Joint Secretary of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists and has also served as International Secretary for the same Association. Prof. Nadia is currently Chairperson of Institutional Review Board and Member Medical Education Department – Gujranwala Medical College.

Ejigayehu Kassa
Laba media and Communications Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

'Self Portrait'

According to Doctors, this is a skin that has never been seen before at this stage

I am a journalist and filmmaker by profession. I had never had any health problems for many years. At one point I felt something unusual in my right side of my leg and arm. Itching and Marking. It was confined to one part of the right wing and spread rapidly. After a year, it started appearing on other parts of my body. On my back, under my feet and on my neck. But what happened after that was very difficult. What happened to my scalp in my hair was terrifying. The skin on my scalp started to get sore from the hair. The situation was very painful and difficult. In the same season, another amazing event was that a few dots on my forehead completely changed in two or three days. The skin on my face started to peel and fall off. It was an amazing scene. During that time it became impossible to sleep, stand or sit. During all this, I captured visual and audio evidence. I was recording the daily changes on my phone. The purpose of this study is to address this evidence-based approach to skin disease and recovery. I call the film you made a self Portrait because it is my self portrait. They explained to me that the skin disease that I have seen in my treatment both in the country and abroad is unusual and new. I believe that the proof will be helpful to the experts in the field

Audience Take Away Notes

- In particular, it helps medical professionals to find evidence of real pain supported by action beyond words
- It helps for research and study
- Since the level of the disease is unprecedented, the solution obtained through the efforts will be the starting point for the next similar case

Biography

Ejigayehu Kassa, a Journalist and have a special interest in film and Television programs, she has been serving for different electronics media enterprises as producer of TV programs and director of educational films. Most of her productions are focused on the issue of vulnerable children, women and disabilities.

She received Masters of Film production/MFA/from Addis Ababa University. One of her short films entitled 'Eremat' has been awarded by the Embassy of United states of America and she has also a short film entitled 'self-portrait' for presentation at European film festival. Despite her health problems due to a serious skin disease that she had contracted years ago, she made a film of her daily experiences as a lesson.

Dr. Richard KAO

Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, School of Clinical Medicine, LKS Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Curing and healing of staphylococcal skin infections the natural way – antivirulence therapy using naturally derived virulence-suppressing non-antibiotic compounds

The majority of microbes present on human skin are beneficial, but a few pathogens or opportunistic pathogens can cause chronic skin inflammation and undesirable skin conditions such as abscesses, cellulitis, and even cancer. To combat bacterial infections, antibiotics have traditionally been used to eliminate bacteria. However, this approach has resulted in the emergence and dissemination of multidrug-resistant bacteria, which has become a global healthcare issue. Our In vitro and in vivo studies using a community-acquired methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA) strain USA300 have shown that □-lactam antibiotics and tetracyclines induce the expression of multiple surface-associated virulence factors and the secretion of toxins, leading to enhanced bacterial pathogenicity. As a result, non-antibiotic antivirulence therapy has emerged as a viable alternative therapeutic option for suppressing the production of virulence factors of S. aureus. We have discovered a natural potent broad-spectrum antivirulence compound called Antenovus-J01, which was applied to a mice skin model for assessing its efficacy in treating CA-MRSA infected wounds. The results of the study indicate that Antenovus-J01 could effectively render USA300 unable to form abscesses in mice skin and helped promote wound healing. Our findings suggest that antibiotic-based therapy for staphylococcal infections may present risks for inducing pathogenicity, and antivirulence therapy is an effective alternative therapeutic option for staphylococcal skin infections.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Antibiotics kills both good and bad bacteria
- Overuse of antibiotics leads to emergence and dissemination of multidrug-resistant bacteria
- Some antibiotics may even induce bacteria virulence and enhance pathogenesis
- Non-antibiotic antivirulence compounds are attractive alternatives for antibiotics
- A newly discovered all natural non-antibiotic compound Antenovus-J01 could potently suppress MRSA virulence properties and helped wound healing in a mice skin infection model
- Addition of the Antenovus-J01 in personal care products may help reduce the chance of skin chronic inflammation duce to bacterial toxins and virulence factors

Biography

Dr. Kao received his Ph. D. in Microbiology in 1999 from UBC under the supervision of Professor Julian Davies and subsequent postdoctoral training at Harvard Medical School from 1999-2001. He joined the University of Hong Kong in 2001 and is now a tenured Associate Professor in the Department of Microbiology, School of Clinical Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, and a Member of the State Key Laboratory of Emerging Infectious Diseases at HKU. Dr. Kao's research focuses on the application of chemical genetics in infectious diseases, especially emerging and re-emerging viral and bacterial infections. Dr. Kao's employed chemical genetics to study virulence and antibiotics resistance in bacteria and has illustrated the potential use of anti-virulence compounds to treat MRSA infections. The research results have been published in top microbiology journals and Dr. Kao received the Innovation Academy Award from International Consortium of Prevention and Control of Infection (ICPIC) in Geneva, Switzerland in 2017 and most recently the 2019 State Scientific and Technological Progress Award.

Dr. Moni Singh
Department of Dermatology, Manipal Tata Medical College, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India

The menace of topical steroid abuse in dermatology Op

Context: Topical corticosteroids are one of the most widely prescribed classes of topical drugs. Since they provide rapid symptomatic relief in inflammatory dermatoses, their abuse is rampant. This is aided by lack of awareness about the adverse effects of the prescribed use of Topical steroids. In addition to this, further widening of the healthcare gap due to COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the scenario.

Aims: This study was done to find out the magnitude of topical corticosteroids abuse in dermatology OPD and its consequences thereof.

Settings and Design: An observational cross-sectional study was conducted in the dermatology OPD in a tertiary care centre in Andhra Pradesh from 11th July 2021 to 11th October 2021. All patients (excluding follow up cases) were enquired for topical steroid abuse in the last 3 months and were interviewed via structured proforma.

Methods and Material: All patients were enquired for topical steroid abuse in the last 3 months and were interviewed via structured proforma. Total 5373 patients were included in the study.

•Inclusion criteria: All consenting patients presenting to DVL OPD

•Exclusion criteria: Follow up cases, Usage of concomitant systemic steroids

Results: Of 5373 patients included in the study, 1352(25.16%) were found to have abused steroids in past 3-month duration. The most common abused steroid formulation was mixed combination consisting of steroids, anti-fungals and anti-bacterials (72.8%). Superficial fungal infection (87.68%), melasma (4.34%) and acne (2.76%) were the most common indications of steroid abuse. Pharmacists (43.2%) and quacks (23.2%) and were the most common prescribers of these topicals. Most common adverse effects of topical corticosteroid abuse were tinea incognito, steroid-induced acne/aggravation of acne vulgaris and TSDF-Topical steroid damaged/dependent face.

Conclusions: We found that approximately one-fourth of the patients presenting in DVL OPD are abusing topical steroids. The majority of which, are suffering from superficial fungal infection leading to further aggravation the condition and a protracted course. This study indicates towards the magnitude of the topical steroid abuse and requirement of urgent measures to control it.

Keywords: Topical Steroid, COVID-19.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Topical corticosteroids are one of the most widely prescribed classes of topical drugs. Since they provide rapid symptomatic relief in inflammatory dermatoses, their abuse is rampant
- This is aided by lack of awareness about the adverse effects of the prescribed use of Topical steroids. In addition to this, further widening of the healthcare gap due to COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the scenario

- The reasons for TCSs abuse vary from wrong prescription, dubious marketing by pharmaceutical companies, and free availability as OTC drugs and lack of regulations regarding the manufacturing of irrational combinations
- Proper education, sensitization, regularization of prescriptions and strict legal rules and actions would go a long way in curbing the TSs abuse menace
- The Indian Association of Dermatologists, Venereologists, and Leprologists (IADVL) has formed a task force against TCSs abuse, with main aims like raise public awareness, run media campaigns, form study groups for doctors, highlight the problem in journals, and meet with central and state authorities

Biography

Dr. Moni Singh studied MBBS at the renowned Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and graduated in 2019. She then joined the post graduate training institute Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. She received her MD-Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy degree in 2022 at the same institution. She is currently working in Manipal Tata Medical College, Jamshedpur as senior resident. She has multiple added to her name and is working on futuristic projects. She is a young dermatologist keenly interested in research work and academics.

Iftikhar Sheikh
Alhamd Skin Clinics, Pakistan

Chemabrasion: A new combination treatment of difficult acne and acne scarring

Background: This paper includes a new combination treatment of difficult acne and acne scarring. It's an original work with a new idea where microdermabrasion is combined with immediate chemical peeling (called CHEMABRASION). The microdermabrasion produces controlled removal of skin layers in successive sessions and the chemical peeler (Jessner's solution) absorbed selectively through abraded follicular openings causes partial destruction of sebaceous glands.

Objects: Our hypothesis is that the target organ (i.e. sebaceous gland) is attacked directly and selectively in this procedure to cause permanent partial destruction or shrinkage of sebaceous glands. As in acne the sebaceous glands are larger and sebum excretion rate (SER) is increased due to end organ hypersensitivity mostly at normal levels of circulating androgens, a decrease in no. And size of sebaceous glands due to chemabrasion may be a break through towards cure of acne.

Methods: A study of chemabrasion was done over 100 patients, 13 males and 87 females. Inclusion and exclusion criteria, a result criteria and a study Performa with follow-up details was decided. Photos of patients taken before and after the treatment. All patients had 3-4 Chemabrasion sessions for active acne and 6-7 sessions for acne scarring. The interval between the sessions was 10-14 days. Before each session the skin of face was intensely dried. During each session microdermabrasion was done with aluminium oxide crystals, immediately followed by Chemical Peeling. Burning was well controlled with ice cooling. Treated area covered with topical antibiotic dressing for 12-24 Hrs. Most PTS healed in 5-7 days.

Results: All Patients had remarkable improvement, number of new lesions decreased, Greasiness of skin (SER) decreased (measured by casual level method), and Open Pores and scars improved much. Our results were: Complete response in 77%, Partial response in 23% and No response in 0%. Chemabrasion has proved very safe and effective treatment for acne and acne scarring.

Biography

Iftikhar Sheikh Mohammad Al-Hamd Skin Clinic, Lahore – Pakistan Iftikhar Sheikh Mohammad is currently working as consultant dermatologist at Alhamd skin clinic. He received his Doctoral degree from the University of Punjab, Lahore. He completed his Diploma from the University of Wales, Cardiff. He then worked at Alhamd skin clinic, Lahore, served as Consultant Dermatologist. He has authored several publications in various journals. His publications reflect his research interests in dermatology. He is also an Associate Editor of the Journal of Cosmetology, medwin Publishers. He is serving as a member of Pakistan Association of Dermatology (PAD). He is awarded many times in national and international conferences for presentation of his research papers, including Best Poster Bronze Award during world congress of dermatology, 2011- Seoul Korea. He is the winner of The Beauty trophy award 2018 in MCA Monaco. Some of his famous published research articles include:

1. A new combination treatment of scalp alopecia areata. JDC-02-00035-1.pdf
2. Needle Sheikhing treatment of vitiligo. JCOS16000101.pdf
3. Chemabrasion Sheikhing treatment of difficult acne and acne Scarring

Dr. Bharti Magoo

Golden Touch Clinic, Member of World Society of Interdisciplinary Anti-aging Medicine (WOSAIM) and American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine (AAAM), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Visible results in aesthetic medicine with multidisciplinary methods: A journey through 43 years of experience

This presentation on cosmetology and aesthetic medicine focuses on specific case studies ranging from various aesthetic cases like acne, scars and pigmentation to hair falling and thinning to breast augmentation to PRP treatments and the effectiveness of treatment as a whole rather than a sum of its arts – internal medicines, diet, external clinic treatments, consultation and lab reports, to name a few – this presentation is a glimpse into how we can essentially treat a patient both inside and out to achieve permanent results and avoid recurrence – anachievement both for the doctor and the patient. By customizing treatments according to the individual's needs, and combining different therapies we have the powerof providing our patients with a beautiful, younger and healthier self with enhanced self-esteem as the end result. 43 years of experience in the field of aesthetic medicine has enabled us to design and create new treatment plans for ourpatients. Bearing changing needs in mind, we can thus work towards constantly updating our skills, machinery and treatment protocols with interdisciplinary methods. In this presentation, I will take you through some of the many successful cases I have worked on in these years-all ofwhich have been achieved by practising my teachings of interdisciplinary medicine and evolving a combination ofnew techniques to help each individual case. As is the nature of aesthetic medicine, these are presented with before and after pictures to further illustrate the benefits of a well-rounded treatment method.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Through this presentation, I hope to share with my audience my experience of developing personalized formulas – all of which can be replicated and used in their clinics, along with the hard hitting facts of what mistakes not to make and dealing with difficult patients
- I will also touch upon how while earning more money from this practice is definitely a highlight, satisfaction of each patient after delivering the results they were promised is incomparable. The sheer rush of patients referring you and increasing your clientele by word of mouth is one of the many benefits social recognition can bring. many benefits social recognition can bring
- This presentation will also outline how it can be used by other facilities across practices. One such-successful collaboration was in September 2019 when I had presented to doctors in Milan with Guna Pharmaceuticals,and how they took into consideration the suggestions and new learnings I offered to develop more beneficial products

Biography

Dr. Bharti Magoo studied Medicine at Mumbai University, India and graduated in 1977. She studied different aspects of Aesthetic Medicine all over the world. She has since continued her private practice at Golden Touch Clinic and started presenting her cases world over since 2013. Apart from being regularly published, she has gained global recognition for her consecutive 1st place win in 2013 and 2014, and place as finalist in 2015 for The anti-aging and beauty trophy in best clinical case at the Aesthetic & Anti-Aging Medicine World Congress (AMWC) organized by Euro MediComin Paris, France.

Rajkiran Takharya
Manipal Tata Medical College, India

Comparison of efficacy of 40% mandelic acid with 30% salicylic acid peels in mild to moderate acne vulgaris

Introduction: Chemical Peel is a cosmetic procedure that is becoming a popular modality in treating acne vulgaris (AV). Mandelic acid (MA) is an upcoming peeling agent for AV due to its anti-inflammatory and antibacterial traits. Hence, it is worth while to appraise this newer agent's effectiveness and safety profile and compare it with a more traditional and established peeling agent, salicylic acid (SA), in the treatment of AV.

Aims: Comparison of efficacy of 40% MA with 30% SA peels in south Indian patients suffering from mild-to-moderate facial AV.

Methods and Material: One hundred patients suffering from mild-to-moderate facial AV were distributed randomly into two groups of 50 each, with group A receiving 40% MA peel and group B receiving 30% SA peel at an interval of two weeks for six sessions. The duration of the study was twelve weeks. Clinical pictures and Michaelsson acne scores (MAS) were used to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment objectively. Adverse effects of both the peeling agents were also noted.

Results: Overall, there was no significant difference in the efficacy between the two peels. However, adverse effects were slightly higher with SA peel.

Conclusions: The 40% MA peel was equally effective as 30% SA peel in mild-to-moderate facial AV. However safety profile and tolerability were better in the MA peel group than the SA peel group.

Biography

Rajkiran Takharya is a Senior Resident, Working in MANIPAL TATA MEDICAL COLLEGE, and Situated in Jamshedpur State - Jharkhand INDIA. Dedicated doctor who is committed to providing exceptional care to all patients. A young budding dermatologist with knowledge in variety of areas including clinical care, small/minor surgical and cosmetic procedures, and research. Interested in working with latest technology in respect with cosmetic dermatology and procedures.

Dr. Jyoti Aneja
Medical Director and Chief Consultant, La Grace, Mumbai, India

Ear lobe repair, now a lunch-break affair

Introduction: The earlobe is an anatomical structure of small dimensions without specific function, but with a significant aesthetic role. It is the most defining part of the structure of an ear. Age however alters the shape, width and length of the lobe due to sagging, can lead to ear lobe ptosis, deflation, vertical rhytides and earlobe tears. And thus in comparison to other aesthetic elements of the ear, it demands correction. Piercing of the earlobes has been performed in both sexes for thousands of years for social, religious and cosmetic purposes, in the most primitive as well as the most affluent culture. Prolonged traction due to heavy earrings, traumatic clefts, age related sagging, and many more such reasons warrant ear lobe repair. With an abundant blood supply and without cartilaginous tissue, the challenge underlying its reconstruction is related to the difficulty in obtaining a longstanding and aesthetically acceptable outcome. Also, most patients expect a expedient repair so that they can soon enough wear earrings.

Procedure: Hyaluronic Acid dermal fillers can be used to inject into the ear lobe defects for a quick correction. With the help of a 27-30g needle, under the effect of a local anaesthesia, by linear threading and serial puncturing technique, around 0.2-0.4ml of filler would suffice to correct the defects in one lobule. The procedure, in skilled hands does not last for more than a few minutes with the benefit of immediate results. The results can be precisely titrated by varying the volume and site of injection. It also gives the advantage of preserving the primary perforation without the need to go through a re-puncture at a different site.

Results: Immediate post procedure pictures in comparison to pre procedure pictures show a drastic improvement with filling of the defect effectively.

Conclusion: Being minimally invasive with a zero downtime, and comparable results to an invasive corrective surgery, this surely is a worthy option for treatment.

Biography

Dr. Jyoti Aneja is a board certified dermatologist, Founder & Medical Director of La Grace Luxury Skin Clinic, off Bandstand, Mumbai, which has become a benchmark of professionalism meets tranquility, where the patients are made to believe that less is more. A favourite with Bollywood celebrities, sportspersons and the elite she is also a visiting consultant at the prestigious Nanavati Super Speciality Hospital, Mumbai and Zayn Skin Clinic Pune. An ace at multitasking, She is a dermatologist, motivational speaker, writer and a medical trainer for Allergan Medical Institute. Having trained one on one with the best in the field of aesthetic medicine viz. Dr. Mauricio de Maio, Dr. Arthur Swift, Dr. Raj Aquilla, Dr. Zein Obagi, Dr. Zack Ally, Dr Woffles Wu, Dr Steven Liew, Dr Welf Prager, Dr Greg Goodman to name a few. In addition to being a faculty and KOL at major conferences in India, she has lectured extensively in Europe, Middle East and South East Asia representing India at the most prestigious AMWC World congress, IMCAS World, 5 Continent congress Barcelona, IMCAS Bali, Dubai Derma, Emirates Derma, ICAD Asia, SOCHIMNE 2022 Chile, RECOGYN 2022, AestheticConf and the list goes on. She's scheduled to be speaking about the latest innovations in regenerative aesthetics at the esteemed AMWC Taiwan 2023 and FACE London. Having being featured in FORBES India, Femina, Cosmpolitan, Bombay times, Mid-Day you can also hear her regularly on Radiocity & Radiomirchi. Her constant tryst is to provide a more holistic approach to treating skin conditions and providing anti-ageing solutions and graceful transformations to men and women alike while sticking to her Less is more principle. In her free time she loves to spend time with her family & friends and create content for her social media personally in a bid to educate & empower the youth.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

magnus Group

24-25 MAY

DAY 01

IN-PERSON POSTERS

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Daelyong Ha

Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea, Republic of

Entering and challenging artificial intelligence (AI) in dermatology as a latecomer

The Artificial intelligence (AI) healthcare-related market is fast developing at an average annual rate of 45.8% (average of 5 years from 2019 to 23), as AI technology is introduced in the medical industry.

An AI study involving skin cancer and hair density measurement is being carried out at Kyungpook National University Hospital. Korea has already researched AI-related skin tumors. However, because it is of the utmost importance in the field of dermatological AI, we have begun research on the development of AI for skin cancer differential diagnosis, which can assist in the diagnosis and differentiation of skin cancer in primary medical institutions. The difference from the previous study is that this one focuses on skin cancer specifically, separating it into regions to account for the uniqueness of each location and enhance detection accuracy by collecting and analyzing images. Regarding hair, AI has been used to diagnose scalp symptoms, although the purpose was not to analyze the features of the hair on the scalp (thickness, hair density), but to identify the scalp disorders. AI-based research, such as dividing the hair on the scalp and measuring the number of hairs based on the scalp image, is insufficient. The purpose of our study is to improve the precision of hair density analysis and expand the automation area of the measurement process by using the scalp enlargement image and learning-based AI SW for hair density in the region of interest on the scalp, which was previously measured manually, and expand the automation area of the measurement process to use it for hair transplant area planning and follow-up.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Nowadays research on AI in dermatological different field
- New technology
- Can apply this research that other faculty could use to expand their research or teaching

Biography

Dr. Dae-Lyong Ha studied Kyungpook National University, School of Medicine (M.D) and Pusan National University, School of Medicine (Ph.D). He trained as resident of dermatology in Pusan National University for 4 years. After one year of fellowship at Pusan National University hospital, he obtained the position of an Assistant Professor at the Kyungpook National University. He published more than 40 research articles in SCI (E) and SCOPUS journals.

Mirsaidova Munisa Abdushukurovna*, Fayziyeva Khilola
Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent city

Efficiency of intimate laser procedure on violation of the vaginal microflora in vulvovaginal atrophy

Until recently, the problem of vulvovaginal atrophy was solved by the appointment of hormone replacement therapy, systemic and / or local. Topical application of estrogen in various forms has very low systemic absorption, but has been the only method of reducing the pain associated with vulvovaginal atrophy and, in fact, the only treatment for sexual dysfunction. The epithelial layer is formed from squamous stratified non-keratinized epithelium and more than others depends on the influence of estrogens.

In our center, studies were conducted on 120 women with various complaints. Of these, stress urinary incontinence was observed in 50% of our patients, and was characterized by involuntary excretion of urine during coughing, sneezing, and sports. They created a lot of inconvenience and embarrassment. On examination, there was hypermobility of the urethra, prolapse of the upper wall of the vagina. In 40% of the women who applied, the examination revealed stretching of the walls of the vagina, the disappearance of the former elasticity of the walls of the vagina, dissatisfaction with sexual life both in women and in the sexual partner. When examining these patients, ptosis of the upper and lower walls of the vagina, stretching, and expansion of the lumen of the vagina were noted. For the study of conditionally pathogenic microflora, PCR diagnostics was used, for a qualitative assessment of the microbiocenosis of the vaginal biotope.

Anaerobic imbalance was found in (76.4%) women Gardnerella vaginalis, Prevotella bivia and Porphyromonasspp were isolated in (55.6%), Eubacterium spp. y (55.6%), Mobiluncus spp. and Corynebacterium spp. y (22.2%), Atopobium vaginae y (33.3%), Megasphaera spp./Veilljnella spp./Dialister spp. y (11.1%). In addition, fungi of the genus Candida in (66.7%), Ureaplasma (urealiticum + parvum) in (77.8%).

Aerobic imbalance was determined in (14.5%). The following groups of microorganisms were distinguished: Streptococcus spp in (62.5%), Enterobacteriaceae in (50%). In three patients, along with enter bacteria; Ureaplasma (urealiticum + parvum) was isolated in the diagnostic titer. Aerobic-anaerobic (mixed) imbalance was found in (49.1%) patients. Caused by the following microorganisms: Streptococcus spp. found in (18.5%), Staphylococcus spp. also in (22.2%), Enterobacteriaceae in (11.1%), Gardnerella vaginalis/ Prevotella bivia Porphyromonas spp., and Eubacterium spp. stood out in the examined (44.4%); Atopobium vaginae in (7.4%), Megasphaera spp./Veilljnella spp./Dialister spp in (3.7%). Ureaplasma (urealiticum + parvum) was also detected in 5 women in the diagnostic titer, Candida in (25.9%). The laser device Candela CO 2 intima used by us allows you to carefully select the parameters of exposure, control the process of tissue remodeling, avoiding their excessive local damage, the principle of which is fractional photothermolysis. The positive results of the laser procedure for bacterial vaginosis are based on the fact that after the laser procedure the barrier function of the stratified squamous epithelium of the vagina improves, colonization by lactobacilli occurs and local immunity is activated, which stimulates antibodies and improves the phagocytic function of leukocytes. In addition, it is involved in the metabolic processes of connective tissue. In this regard, atrophy and dryness of the vagina decreased, the vagina became hydrated and was not bothered by constant discharge from the vagina.

Biography

Dr. Mirsaidova Munisa Abdushukurovna has been working at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 20 years. She has been treating urogenital and erosive- ulcer diseases of the genitals. She received her PhD degree in 2009, doctor of medical sciences degree in 2016 at the same institution. She has published more than 160 research articles in different scientific journals.

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24-25 MAY

DAY 02

VIRTUAL KEYNOTE FORUM

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Sharing knowledge of skin biology through art and literary analogies

The skin is a fascinating and complex organ. No other organ in the human body has as many functions as the skin: Biological, cultural, social and psychological. The skin is the first thing we notice and the basis on which we draw conclusions about a person. It provides information about our state of health, our moods, our age and sometimes our cultural background. However, few people except the specialists in the field, scientists and dermatologists, know about the structure of the skin, and even less the general public. Our experimental work was to give a course of cutaneous biology intended for all public by the means of an artistic (1) and literary new approach (2).

(1) As the skin is a multi-layered structure, a cutaneous paper which covers our body, a carnal envelope which maintains our physical and psychological integrity, the SKIN is "the paper of the self." ORIGAMI - from our, "to fold", and kami, "paper" - is the art of paper folding. This technique probably dates from the Edo period in Japan (1608–1868). SKIN and ORIGAMI, beyond the word play around paper, are similar in several respects: the polygonal network, the basic folds, pleat folding, the polygonal shapes and a common history around a symbol. Hence, the idea of producing artwork connecting the skin with the art of origami to explain artistically the physiology of skin. First, photographs of different skins, with different magnifications, were taken and developed on paper squares of different sizes in order to make folded structures according to a selection of origami patterns. With skin physiology being reinterpreted through origami in this way, we logically called this educational-artistic exhibition "PEAUrigami®" associating the French word "*peau*" (skin) and "*origami*" with its translation in Japanese 皮膚紙. PEAUrigami® exhibitions have been presented at the ESDR* 2019, 2022 and EADV** 2019 Congresses and this educational-artistic concept dedicated to skin has been published in international pear revues.

(2) The skin is a sensory organ, of touch and expression, just like the fabrics of the clothes we wear. The clothing sticks to the skin; the textile fabric is in direct contact with the cutaneous tissue: A skin to skin. The skin or the cutaneous tissue and the fabric represent a physical and metaphorical continuum: the fabric-skin to explain the skin by analogies. The literary collection "LA PEAU ANALOGIQUE®, literally "the analogical skin", was created to offer a scientific and educational course on the skin with an analogical approach. Analogical substitutions are a fertile ground for skin education; thanks to them, scientific information on the biology of the skin becomes accessible and understandable by all. Skin and tissue support the metaphor and share a common language. In duo with the dermatologist Patrick Moureaux, co-author, the notions of finishing (coated fabric/skin, dyed, etc.), photosensitivity (light and UV

Dechelette Corinne, Pharm, PhD

PEAUrigami Independent artist, La Peau autrement scientific consulting, Toulouse, France

Biography

Dr. Corinne Dechelette studied Pharmacy and Cutaneous Biology in Lyon University, France and is double graduated as Pharm.D in 1996 and as Ph.D in 1997. She joined the research group of Dr. Oldie Dam our, at the Skin Substitutes Laboratory of the French National Research Center (CNRS) and contributed to the development of artificial skin for major burn patients and cosmetic testing. Then, she worked during 25 years at Pierre FABRE Dermo-Cosmetic group as Scientific Advisor of the chairman, Platform Research & Development / Marketing Director, Dermatology Prospective Director and Medical value Director. She is the main inventor of 5 patents relative to cosmetic actives. In 2018, she created the PEAUrigami educational-artistic concept and became in spite of herself, a plastic artist. She is the author of 5 books dedicated to the skin, one of which won a literary prize, and she created a collection of books called "LA PEAU ANALOGIQUE". In 2020, she founded LA PEAU AUTREMENT, a scientific consulting company dedicated to skin and cosmetics.

rays are just as deleterious for the skin as for the textile), and clothing from every angle (draped, padded fabric/skin, etc.) are addressed. From the book "TISSU DE PEAU, le tissue come metaphor de la peau", an exhibition has been organized at SHFSP*** 2022.

Both of these creative approaches to teaching skin biology are interactive as the visitor or reader is invited to share their impressions and knowledge of the skin organ.

* ESDR: European Society of Dermatological Research **EADV: European Academy of Dermato-Venereology

*** SFSHP: French Society of human sciences on skin

Audience Take Away Notes

- Opening of the mind around the skin organ through an original artistic view and analogical process of writing
- Sharing knowledge on physiology of skin

Efficacy of hydrogen purification and cosmetic acids in the treatment of acne vulgaris; A preliminary report

Acne vulgaris and skin lesions that appear in its course deteriorate the quality of life of patients, cause depression, and the appearance of suicidal thoughts. Cosmetic treatments can have a positive effect on improving skin condition by cleaning up skin eruptions, thus improving the well-being of affected people. Hydrogen purification is a treatment that uses alkaline water generated by the device, which reduces sebum from the surface of the epidermis. This is a novel treatment that has recently been introduced to beauty salons. On the other hand, cosmetic acids have been used for many years for treating people with acne vulgaris and give spectacular results in terms of improving the skin condition. In this study, skin condition was evaluated with a Derma Unit SSC 3 device (Sebumeter SM 815, Corneometer CM 825). The Global Acne Grading System (GAGS) was used to assess acne vulgaris and skin properties. Twenty-four women aged 19-21 years (M = 20.13, SD = 0.80) diagnosed with mild acne vulgaris and a high sebum level (more than 100 µg/cm2) participated in the study. Group A underwent a hydrogen purification treatment using an H2jet manipulator, which ejected alkaline water from the manipulator under pressure. Group B underwent a hydrogen purification treatment with the use of a mixture of phytic, pyruvic, lactic and ferulic acids at 40% (PH 1.4). A series of 4 treatments was performed at 14-day intervals in group A and group B. Skin parameters were measured before and 30 days after the end of treatment. Very good results were obtained in both groups. There was a reduction in skin eruptions in patients, a reduction in the amount of sebum on the surface of the epidermis, and an improvement in skin hydration. However, in group B, the results were better than in group A. The study showed that the synergy of the treatments produced much better effects than those obtained by completing the hydrogen purification treatment alone.

Keywords: Acne vulgaris, Hydrogen purification, Chemical peels, Sebumeter, Corneometer, Cosmetology.

Karolina Chilicka Hebel

University of Opole, Poland

Biography

Karolina Chilicka Hebel research interests are focusing on acne vulgaris skin, oil skin, and cellulite. As a cosmetologist she is trying to use cosmetics and new cosmological devices to reduce skin problems. Also very important aspect in her research field is quality of life of her patients.

High smas face lifting

The author shows his experience on face treatment, enphasizing the SMAS treatment. The face lifting is one of the most common surgeries in the world and in Brazil. Following the Pitanguy approach, Dr. Lintz presents its variations on face treatment, specialy with Smas treatment. After more than 2000 patients submmitted to face lifting at his clinic, Dr. Lintz shows important details on SMAS dissection. The Dr. Lintz's preferred technique is the HIGH SMAS, that provides a total and natural face's treatment with long terms results.

Dr. Jose Eduardo Lintz

Clinica Eduardo lintz, Sao Paulo, Brazil

President of aexpi (Pitanguy Alumni Association)

Brazilian society of plastic surgery

American society of plastic surgeons

International society of aesthetic plastic surgery

American society of aesthetic plastic surgery (The Aesthetic Society)

Chief of plastic surgery service of the heart hospital (HCOR- SP)

Biography

Dr. Lintz has been graduated in Medicine in 1995, general surgery from 1996-1997 and Plastic Surgery from 1998-2001 at Pitanguy's Institute in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Assistent professor at Pitanguy's Institute from 2008-2019. President of aexpi (Pitanguy Alumni Association), Brazilian society of plastic surgery, American society of plastic surgeons, International society of aesthetic plastic surgery, American society of aesthetic plastic surgery (The Aesthetic Society), Chief of plastic surgery service of the heart hospital (HCOR- SP).

Advances in neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatment of stage II and II cutaneous melanoma: Selection of optimal approach and the experience at Mount Sinai hospital

Over the past decade there have been significant advances in the treatment of stage IV cutaneous melanoma through the use of immunotherapy regimens targeting the checkpoint molecule PD-1 and through oral targeted therapy that inhibits mutated BRAF protein. These approaches confer significant survival benefit but at the expense of immune mediated toxicity. Efficacy in the stage IV setting has led to investigation of potential benefit of these approaches in the adjuvant setting following resection of stage IIB, IIC, or III melanomas. Survival benefits have been demonstrated using immunotherapy inhibiting PD-1 and CTLA-4 checkpoint molecules and in the setting of V600 BRAF mutation through the adjuvant use of BRAF plus MEK inhibitors. Novel combinations are under active investigation. More recently neoadjuvant approaches are being evaluated showing promise but remain investigational. This approaches allows for earlier initiation of systemic therapy to allow for quicker treatment of micrometastases, allows assessment of responsiveness to treatment, and allows for more antigen to be present in the setting of checkpoint molecules potentially allowing for greater response. How best to select patients for neoadjuvant approaches and the best regimen to choose is poorly defined and undergoing active investigation for resected stage IIB, IIC and III melanomas. This includes selection of treatment in adjuvant versus neoadjuvant setting and selection of immunotherapy versus BRAF targeted therapy. This presentation will summarize the data and options for adjuvant and neoadjuvant compared to adjuvant treatment to help refine subpopulations of patients most suited for specific approaches and to provide real world experience with patients treated at Mount Sinai hospital in New York.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Treatment of stage II and III melanoma is rapidly evolving through the use of adjuvant and neoadjuvant approaches. This presentation will help compare different options and allow for informed patient adapted selection of treatment regimens
- Dermatologists, Surgical oncologists, and Medical oncologists who treat patients with cutaneous melanoma at high risk for recurrence need to determine how to best coordinate systemic and surgical management. This presentation will help audience members better select amongst evolving treatment options and allow for multidisciplinary decision making
- This research can be used by other faculty to expand their research or teaching. Investigational approaches will be discussed

Philip A Friedlander

Department of Medicine and Dermatology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, NY, USA

Biography

Dr. Friedlander graduated with B.Sci. in Biochemistry from Brown University, USA in 1990. He obtained his medical degree and biology PhD from Columbia University in 1999. He completed internal medicine residency at Columbia University and oncology fellowship at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Institute in 2005. He joined the faculty of Dana Farber Cancer Institute focused on management of melanoma. He joined Mount Sinai Hospital in 2011 as an Assistant Professor (Departments of Medicine and Dermatology) and as Director of the Melanoma Medical Oncology Program. He serves as Principal Investigator on many clinical trials and leads an active specialized clinical practice.

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24-25 MAY

DAY 02

VIRTUAL SPEAKERS

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Dr. Gilles Laur
Phlebologist, Laurel clinical, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

Dermatological ultrasound

Ultrasound was first introduced in clinical dermatology in 1979. Since that time, ultrasound technology has continued to develop along with its popularity and utility.

High-frequency ultrasound (HFUS) have allowed for high-resolution imaging of the skin from the stratum corneum to the deep fascia. This non-invasive tool allows physicians to assess the skin dynamically and in real-time, enabling enhanced diagnostic, management, and surgical capabilities. In this presentation, I will introduce how HFUS fits into the landscape of skin imaging. A brief history of its introduction to dermatology will be provided, explaining the key principles of ultrasonography. I will then review its use in characterizing normal skin, common neoplasms of the skin, dermatologic diseases and cosmetic dermatology.

Audience Take Away Notes

- HFUS is a fast, safe and readily available tool that can aid in diagnosing, monitoring and treating dermatologic conditions by providing more objective assessment measures.
- Appreciating the value of high frequency ultrasound in the treatment of moderate and severe acne vulgaris
- Appreciating the value of high frequency ultrasound in the treatment of moderate and severe skin cancers
- Appreciating the value of high frequency ultrasound in planning filler injections to prevent complications

Biography

Dr. Gilles Laur is known to lead a holistic approach to medicine, aiming to take into consideration clinical, biological, psychological and social factors relevant to the care of each patient's illness. He attended the University of Medicine in Montpellier, where he ran a medical documentary program on a local TV station educating the community about health issues and demystifying ophthalmologic surgeries. He also created a radio program to reinforce communication between medical students and teachers. He moved to Australia in 2011 where he underwent a thorough training in skin cancer medicine and surgical management as well as phlebology.

Dr. Olga Pawlik

Emergency Department, Nepean Hospital, Kingswood, New South Wales, Australia

Investigating childhood eczema treatments promoted on tiktok against clinical best practice guidelines

Complications of poorly controlled childhood eczema include sleep disturbance and behavioural issues, as well as scarring and severe infections such as eczema herpeticum. Social media is a modern source of health information for young adults and with over 755 million users1, Tik Tok is one of the most far-reaching social media platforms. This cross-sectional study examines the quality of health information surrounding paediatric eczema and how it compares with evidence-based treatments. 216 videos relating childhood eczema were identified using the prompts 'Child Eczema', 'Childhood Eczema' and 'Baby Eczema'. Videos which related to adults, did not mention eczema, or did not contain spoken or written English were excluded (n=83). Of the 114 videos eligible, only 19 were created by healthcare professionals. The quality of information was analysed using the DISCERN score by two healthcare professionals. There was a strong correlation between the DISCERN scores. (Spearman rank correlation coefficient (p) 0.999, ($p<0.001$). The average discern score was poor, scoring 1.16 out of 5 possible points (Standard Deviation = 0.31). Videos created by healthcare professionals scored better overall (Discern Coefficient= 1.84, Standard Deviation=0.23). The most recommended treatment was the use of ointments and creams (n=70), with various non-evidence-based treatments being the second most common (n=35). The most common of these were oat baths (n=17) as well as dietary changes (n=13). Other evidence-based treatments observed included the use of soap substitutes (n=16) and topical steroids (n=16), avoidance of allergens (n=10), wet wraps (n=5) and bleach baths (n=3). Most videos were personal anecdotes (n=90), followed by advertisements (n=23) and Advice & Guidance (n=20). This analysis demonstrates overall poor quality of information surrounding paediatric eczema management available to parents online as well as possible misconceptions. This analysis also suggests that patients are accessing information relating to ointments and creams, but other evidence-based treatments are underrepresented on social media. This represents an opportunity for targeted public health efforts to better educate parents of other evidence-based measures.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Exploring health advice currently available on non-traditional information sources
- Evaluating the evidence-basis for information online, created by healthcare professionals and parents
- Understanding the false information and low-quality advice available to parents of children with eczema allows practitioners to combat misinformation
- An awareness of the eczema advice that parents may be accessing online, enables practitioners to promote under-represented evidence-based treatments

Biography

Olga Pawlik studied Medicine at St. George's Medical School of London and graduated with an MBBS in 2020. She is currently completing a postgraduate diploma in Practical Dermatology from Cardiff University UK. Olga is currently working at Nepean Hospital, New South Wales, Australia and hoping to pursue a career in dermatology.

Bobko Svetlana Ivanovna*, Potekaev N.N, Gadzhigoroeva A.G

Moscow scientific and practical center of dermatovenereology and cosmetology, Moscow, Russia

Modern protocols for treatment of patients with itch

Together with pain itch is one of the most severe symptoms in humanity. It's common in dermatological practice and characterized with high burden of disease. At the introduction itch terminology, epidemiological data, diagnostic criteria (scales) and clinical features to distinguish the extent of severity will be presented. Different factors of pathogenesis can explane the complexity and difficulties of approaches of treatment and possible torpidity to it. The key role of modern cytokines will be discussed during the lecture. High prevalence of itch at different nosologies will be under review. Analysis of clinical protocols and recommendations that include topic of itch will be done in detail. Modern conceptions of itch, causes of itch and different approaches to classifications will help to find the adequate treatment of itch individually. Recent atopic dermatitis European guidelines (EuroGuiDerma 2022) and IFSI-guideline on chronic prurigo (2020), as well European Guideline on chronic pruritus (2012) and Japanese Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of cutaneous pruritus (2020) will be included in presentation. Own experience in Russian clinical recommendation and clinical cases will be provided. The great attention will be focused on traditional care of the skin using the emollients, to avoid xerosis that is often one of the most common predictors of itch. The approaches with external and systemic therapy will be discussed in detail to explain the right choice in each situation.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The audience can use the information to find the cause, to detect the category in itch classification, to find out the possible mechanisms, use the treatment, obtain the information about differential approaches and distinguish what kind of the treatment is better to use. Due to the knowledge about ethiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis of different forms of itch the audience will obtain the possibility correctly interpret the results of clinical and instrumental examinations, to use it for the choice of optimal pathogenic and symptomatic therapy in patients with different form of itch
- Clinical cases will help to develop clinical mind and be more confident in treatment of itch
- This is a research that other faculty could use to expand their research or teaching
- It will provide a practical solution to a problem that could simplify and make a designer's job more efficient
- It will improve the accuracy of a design, or provide new information to assist in a design problem
- The lecture is oriented for the wide audience (dermatovenereologists, cosmetologists, physicians, pediatrists, oncologists and so on

Biography

Bobko Svetlana Ivanovna MD, PhD leading researcher of Moscow scientific and practical center of dermatovenereology and cosmetology. Graduated with honors from I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy in 2008, dermatovenereology residency in the same academy in 2008-2010, post-graduate study at dermatology department of Sechenov Moscow State Medical University, due to Russian Federation President Scholarship for studying abroad worked in 2011-2012 in Dermatological Clinic of Muenster University Hospital. Defended thesis «Psychogenic itch: aspects of clinical systematics, complex therapy and prophylaxis» in 2013. Since 2014 is working in Moscow scientific and practical center of dermatovenereology and cosmetology. Author of more than 40 publications.

Hadeel Maaddawi[1, 2*] Abdulaziz Aljuaid[1, 2] Awadh Alamri[1, 2, 3]

[1]College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
[2]King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
[3]Departments of Dermatology, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

The efficacy and safety of micro-needling combined with tacrolimus versus tacrolimus monotherapy for vitiligo treatment: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Background: Vitiligo is a common disfiguring autoimmune disease that negatively impacts patients' quality of life. Tacrolimus is a topical immunomodulator medication that has been used successfully in treating vitiligo; however, based on recent studies, combination of topical tacrolimus with micro-needling suggests improved technique for drug delivery through stratum corneum.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to assess the efficacy and safety of micro-needling combined with Tacrolimus versus Tacrolimus monotherapy in treating vitiligo.

Materials & Methods: We searched Medline, Embase, and CENTRAL. We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared micro-needling combined with Tacrolimus versus Tacrolimus monotherapy for treating individuals diagnosed with vitiligo. We sought to evaluate the following outcomes: the 5-grade re-pigmentation scale or Physician's Global Assessment (PGA), histopathological assessment, and adverse events. The risk ratio (RR) was used to represent dichotomous outcomes whereas Odds ratio (OR) used for adverse events, and the data were pooled using the inverse variance weighting method.

Results: A total of 5 RCTs that enrolled 158 participants were deemed eligible. Administrations of micro-needling combined with tacrolimus were significantly more efficacious than tacrolimus monotherapy in achieving improved re-pigmentation on PGA with a rate 75-100% (RR= 1.97, 95% CI: 1.35 to 2.86). Similarly, micro-needling combined with Tacrolimus has significantly increased the positive melanoblasts in histopathological assessment (RR= 2.11, 95% CI: 1.31 to 3.39). Regarding adverse events, micro-needling combined with Tacrolimus did not exhibit any significant difference than tacrolimus monotherapy (OR= 1.72, 95% CI: 0.10 to 29.36).

Conclusions: This meta-analysis demonstrated that even though micro-needling combined with Tacrolimus is an innovative approach, it could be a promising modality as it showed a clinically and statistically substantial improvement in re-pigmentation of vitiligo sites with acceptable tolerability and safety profile.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Presenting a systematic review and meta-analysis to the audience will help to establish a clinical judgment about the assessed treatment (micro-needling combined with tacrolimus to treat vitiligo)
- Treating local and stable vitiligo can be difficult to achieve as the lesions characterize by its resistance to re-pigmentation. Presenting the efficacy of additional and novel modality could help the audience during their clinics
- Yes as a lot of new modalities too treat vitiligo are emerging, providing an evidence- -based medicine research will help the faculty to incorporate our results and compare them with other modalities to treat vitiligo in their future research

- Yes. The presented treatment is Tacrolimus which undergoes the calcineurin inhibitors category and they are available and affordable to the patients. Also, the micro needling can be adjusted according to the patient's convenience as it can be applied at clinics or home-based derma rollers
- Yes. Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials are considered level 1A of evidence according to Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine. Also, our results have high level of evidence according to GRADE criteria (Grading of Recommendation, Assessment, Development, and Evaluations) which is the most adopted tool for grading the quality of evidence over 100 organizations
- List of all other benefits
- Specify the most beneficial dosage for the treatment
- Clarify the possible adverse events
- Compare our results with previous conducted research
- Proposed recommendation for future research

Biography

Ms. Hadeel a sixth year of the MBBS program with an excellent academic GPA (+4.95/5.00). She was honored to be ranked the 1st in the batch in 2019. Hadeel is interested in dermatology, research, and leadership. She has published several papers and working on others to be accepted in a high standard journal. Hadeel participated in national and international conferences and won 1st place in health professional's conference in 2022. She is the leader of Mishkat Club at KSAU-HS, a club focuses on research and technology, and as well she created a research community with more than 200 participants.

Dr. Sheilly Kapoor
Senior Consultant Dermatologist, Medanta- the Medicity Hospital, Gurugram, Haryana, India

Radiofrequency ablation in dermatosurgery

Radiofrequency ablation is a popular and versatile dermato-surgical procedure used for surgical management of skin lesions by using various forms of alternating current at an ultra high frequency.

This presentation will discuss various aspects of radiofrequency surgery like –

- The reasons for its popularity
- Its differentiation from Electrocautry
- Principle of RFA
- Factors affecting the efficacy of RFA
- Specifications and details of ESU (Electrosurgical Unit)
- Monopolar versus bipolar Radiofrequency
- Major treatment modalities in Radiofrequency
- Common indications for Radiofrequency surgery
- Pre- operative evaluation of patients
- Precautions while using ESU

Note about surgical smoke

This short theoretical presentation will be followed by pre and post operative pictures of my patients who underwent radiofrequency surgery for various indications. These include mole removal, removal of seborrheic keratosis, ear lobe repair using RF, repair of nose piercing, debulking of ear lobe keloid using RF followed by intralesional steroid injection, giant skin tag removal, cyst excision, removal of colloid milium, scar revision surgery on forehead, removal of basal cell carcinoma and removal of extensive verruca plana on face.

This would be followed by four video demonstrations of procedures done using radiofrequency machine. The video demonstrations include –

- Removal of verruca vulgaris over scalp
- Removal of mole over face
- Skin biopsy using RF
- Excision of a lump from arm which turned out to be Granular Cell Tumour on histopathology examination

Audience Take Away Notes

- This presentation can provide useful information especially for young dermatologists who are still in the early stage of their career
- This can be the most effective tool for beginners being very cost effective and versatile
- RFA scores much higher than conventional cold steel surgery in dermatosurgical procedures due to its ease of operation, bloodless field and minimal scarring

Biography

Dr. Sheilly Kapoor has 23 years of experience in the field of Dermatology. Presently, she is working at Medanta- the Medicity as a Senior Consultant Dermatologist and also heading Rejuva Skin Clinic. She has done extensive work in the field of Dermatosurgery, Cosmetic Dermatology & Geriatric Dermatology which are her special areas of interest. She has been an invited faculty at many National & International Conferences and Workshops. She has been actively involved in organising various CMEs and Symposia for last 10 years. She has a passion to adopt new techniques and procedures in her day to day practice.

Karolina Chilicka Hebel
University of Opole, Poland

Methods for the improvement of acne scars used in dermatology and cosmetology

Acne vulgaris is a chronic skin disease that, depending on its course, is characterized by the occurrence of various skin eruptions such as open and closed comedones, pustules, papules, and cysts. Incorrectly selected treatment or the presence of severe acne vulgaris can lead to the formation of atrophic scars. In this review, we summarize current knowledge on acne scars and methods for their improvement. There are three types of atrophic scars: icepick, rolling, and boxcar. They are of different depths and widths and have different cross-sections. Scars can combine to form clusters. If acne scars are located on the face, they can reduce the patient's quality of life, leading to isolation and depression. There are multiple effective modalities to treat acne scars. Ablative lasers, radiofrequency, micro-needling, and pilings with trichloroacetic acid have very good treatment results. Contemporary dermatology and cosmetology use treatments that cause minimal side effects, so the patient can return to daily functioning shortly after treatment. Proper dermatological treatment and skincare, as well as the rapid implementation of cosmetological treatments, will certainly achieve satisfactory results in reducing atrophic scars.

Biography

Her research interests are focusing on acne vulgaris skin, oil skin, cellulite. As a cosmetologist she is trying to use cosmetics and new cosmetological devices to reduce skin problems. Also very important aspect in her research field is quality of life of her patients.

Federico. E. Svarc
Department of Inorganic, Analytical and Physical Chemistry Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences, Buenos Aires University, Argentina

Sun protection, progress, myths, and inconsistencies

Contemporary culture takes for granted the fact that it is mandatory to protect human skin from the deleterious influence of the Sun's electromagnetic spectra. This notion is quite new. The total history of Sun protection is less than 100 years, and the notion of the need for broad-spectrum products, including an adequate balance of UVA and UVB filters has not been for more than 30 years.

The number of UV filters available, notably in the UVA range, because of security concerns of the regulatory authorities in different regions of the world and lack of enough data, has not increased with the necessary speed to compensate for other molecules not being used anymore, on grounds of their scarce photostability and/or sensitizing properties and/or sea contamination potential. Especially in the USA because of FDA requisites.

The issue has become more and more serious as the manufacturer´s marketing demands have pushed the protection level to SPFs as high as 70, or even more. When science, and common sense, indicate it is nonsense to push forward. To test the ability of the different formulations and filters used in each product to protect, the gold standard today is the SPF "in vivo", as obtained from ISO 24444:2020, and de SPF-UVA "in vitro" as obtained from the ISO 24443:2021. Even if in practice, with the former, severe discrepancies are found when inter-lab comparisons are made. The ISO committee has made efforts to standardize the irradiation source, skin types, application technics, etc. But, from the origin, the irradiation source standard corresponds to Northern Europe's latitude at a certain time of the year and the day. The same type of concerns can be mentioned by the choice of Fitzpatrick's skin type choice, when generalized to every other geographical and ethnic site.

When UVA radiation "in vitro" testing is considered, an extension of the sources used for "in vivo" tests has been done in the standard (filtered Xenon-arc lamps) to test photostability, that need cooling of test substrates (PMMA roughened plates) to avoid incorrect results. This fact needs to use expensive equipment, limiting the number of laboratories able to perform the tests. We have demonstrated (in a limited number of cases) that a simple LED source, emitting in the correct UVA range can substitute much more expensive equipment, obtaining results within the required 95% confidence level established in ISO 24443.

These results hint that other technical details (for example, the skills of the operators, ease of spreading of the formula to achieve a uniform film, the temperature on the surface while testing, etc.) are more decisive in the results obtained. None of the results presented intends in any manner to replace the recommendation to protect the skin with good sunscreens. Just to understand the limits of both the formulas and the test methods available.

Audience Take Away Notes

- I expect that the audience will gain some insights into the limitations of our knowledge and the correct interpretation of the information presented on the labels and advertising by marketers
- Our experimental results should induce other scientists to further check our conclusions, and make them possible in lower-income countries, to test sunscreen samples following ISO 24443
- Last, but not least, stimulate a critical view on established concepts in this domain

Biography

Dr. Federico Svarc studied Chemistry at Buenos Aires University, Argentina, completing his Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry in 1992. He did research on raw materials at Compania Quimica S.A. Then he joined L'Oreal Argentina, where he worked for 15 years occupying different positions in Production, QA, Product Development, and Management. Afterward, he held Management positions at Beiersdorf and fabriQUIMICA, till his retirement. Presently he received a contract from the Department of Inorganic, Analytical and Physical Chemistry (DQIAQF-Buenos Aires University) as a Scientific and Technical adviser. He has published several research articles, and a book chapter, and participated as a speaker at many conferences. He served as President of the Argentine Association of Cosmetic Chemists, an affiliate to the IFSCC.

J. Sage[1], J. Renault[2, 3], R. Domain[2, 3], K.K. Bojarski[4], T. Chazeirat[2, 3], A. Saidi[2, 3], E. Leblanc[1], C. Nizard[1], S.A. Samsonov[4], R. Kurfurst[1], G. Lalmanach[2, 3], F. Lecaille[2, 3*]

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Modulation of the expression and activity of cathepsin S in reconstructed human skin by neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

Dysregulation of cathepsin S (Cat S), a cysteine protease involved in extracellular-matrix and basement membrane (BM) degradation, is a concomitant feature of several inflammatory skin diseases. Therefore, Cat S has been suggested as a potential therapeutic target. Flavonoids, which were identified as regulatory molecules of various proteolytic enzymes, exert beneficial effects on skin epidermis. Herein, thirteen flavonoid compounds were screened in vitro and in silico and neohesperidin dihydrochalcone (NHDC) was identified as a potent, competitive, and selective inhibitor (Ki=8±1 μM) of Cat S. Furthermore, Cat S-dependent hydrolysis of nidogen-1, a keystone protein of BM architecture, as well elastin, collagens I and IV was impaired by NHDC, while both expression and activity of Cat S were significantly reduced in NHDC-treated human keratinocytes. Moreover, a reconstructed human skin model showed a significant decrease of both mRNA and protein levels of Cat S after NHDC treatment. Conversely, the expression of nidogen-1 was significantly increased. NHDC raised IL-10 expression, an anti-inflammatory cytokine, and mediated STAT3 signaling pathway, which in turn dampened Cat S expression. Our findings support that NHDC may represent a valuable scaffold for structural improvement and development of Cat S inhibitors to preserve the matrix integrity and favor skin homeostasis during inflammatory events.

Audience Take Away Notes

- This research could be used by other institutions to expand their research or teaching
- These results could provide practical solution to reduce cathepsin S overexpression and/or activity during skin disorders
- This research provides informations to assist in the design of new cathepsin S inhibitors

Biography

Fabien Lecaille is a Professor of Biochemistry at Tours University, France. He obtained his Ph.D. in 2000 at the Francois Rabelais University in Tours (France) under the guidance of Dr. Gilles Lalmanach. In 2001, he joined as a postdoctoral fellow the laboratory of Pr. Dieter Brömme at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City (USA). In 2002, he returned to academia at Tours University as a Lecturer, Associate Professor, and full Professor in 2022. His main interests are human papain-like cysteine proteases and their roles in health and disease. He is the author of 68 publications.

Zeynab Azizi
Shahed University of Medical Science, Dental Faculty, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Prevalence of osteoma cutis in the maxillofacial region and classification of its radiographic pattern in cone beam CT

Background: Osteoma cutis is a rare soft tissue ossification of cutaneous tissue and may be primary or secondary. In the majority of cases it is clinically asymptomatic and may detect incidentally on radiographic examination. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) has can be of great assistance in the detection of this asymptomatic lesion. Objectives: In this retrospective study, the prevalence and different radiographic appearance of osteoma cutis was evaluated.

Materials and Methods: A total of 6,500 CBCT images were evaluated for the presence of osteoma cutis. Ectopic existence of calcified tissue within the soft tissue of the dermis or epidermis that was incompatible with the calcification of other anatomic structures or soft tissue calcifications was considered to be osteoma cutis. Accordingly, the detected patterns were divided into four distinct groups: (1) a single nodule, (2) plate-like lesion, (3) single or multiple depth lesion(s), trans-epidermal, and (4) multiple, disseminated lesions of various sizes known as multiple miliary. The data were evaluated in terms of prevalence and variations. The frequency, total prevalence, percentage and the prevalence of different radiographic forms of this lesion were calculated.

Results: One hundred and forty eight (2.27%) cases of 6,500 evaluated tomograms had osteoma cutis. Of these, 5 (0.07%) were in the form of a single nodule, 4 (0.06%) were single, plate-like lesions, 7 (0.1%) were multiple plate-like lesions, 2 (0.03%) were in the form of a deep thread-like lesion, and 130 (2%) presented as multiple disseminated lesions.

Conclusion: According to the radiographic views, osteoma cutis may be categorized into single nodular, single or multiple plates like, deep, and multiple disseminated forms. Of the mentioned radiogarphic patterns, the multiple disseminated forms (miliary) had a higher prevalence in our study. CBCT images enable accurate evaluation of the nature and frequency of osteoma cutis.

Keywords: Cone beam computed tomography, Osteoma cutis, Prevalence.

Biography

Zeynab Azizi is from Shahed University of Medical Science, Iran.

Arvind Poswal
Dr A S Clinic Pvt Ltd, India

Epigenetic theory of hairloss

Epigenome is affected by our lifestyle & diet. An unhealthy epigenome will hasten onset & progression of baldness (AGA) conversely; epigenome optimization helps delay hairfall & helps to recover from premature AGA and Telogen effluvium. - If we understand the way nature distributes stem cells, we can understand the occasional miniaturization of hair follicles in the scalp donor areas. - Instead of looking for stem cell transplants or similar heroic measures, we should improve the epigenome and gene expression in the existing stem cells to delay their senescence (and thus, baldness). Correcting the Epigenome may help donor area hair follicle miniaturization. The Epigenome is as important as the Genome in hairloss. Knowing the correct reasons for hairloss, at a cellular level, will help us in devising the correct treatment.

Biography

Dr. Arvind Poswal, an inventor, an artist, a perfectionist, a compassionate dermatologist and a teacher, is popular among his patients and peers alike. He completed his medical studies from the prestigious Armed Forces Medical College, Pune (India). He did Professional Diploma in Dermatology from Australia. His areas of special interest include Body hair to scalp transplant, dermatologic-aesthetic surgeries and anti-ageing/longevity medicine and Peptide-Gene therapies. For this, he also completed the Post Graduate program in Diabetology from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore and Masters in Business Administration. He has been felicitated by heads of states and celebrities alike. Dr. Capt Arvind Poswal widely acclaimed for his contributions to the field of hair transplant. He is the inventor of the stitchless FUSE/fue technique and Beard hair to scalp transplant. Dr. Arvind Poswal: MBBS (AFMC), Prof. Diploma Dermatology, MHA, PGPD (Johns Hopkins), Dip.Pys, PCTD, PCP, Founder Member, FUE Europe, President, SHTS. He is also a member of the American Hair Loss Association, IAHRS, IPHA, SHTS, ESHRS, ISHRS, AHRS, FUE Europe, and IFSCC.

Reema Alessa*, Mohammed. I. Aljasser

College of Medicine and Division of Dermatology, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Methotrexate associated reduced libido: A case report and review of the literature

Methotrexate (MTX) is an antimetabolite of folate that was originally developed as an antimalignancy drug. It was first introduced in the dermatology field by Gubner in 1951 after his incidental finding that psoriatic lesions improved after MTX treatment in a patient with cancer.1 Currently, MTX is used in a vast array of dermatological conditions. It has antiproliferative properties at a high dose and anti-inflammatory properties at a low dose through the inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase enzyme (DHFR). Reduced libido/ impotence is considered a rare adverse effect (AE) of MTX. We report a case of a man with lymphomatoid papulosis (LP) who developed reduced libido after treatment with MTX. To our knowledge, only a few cases with loss of libido/impotence after MTX have been reported in the literatures. Dermatologists should be aware of this AE and discuss it with any patient for whom MTX is planned.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Dermatologists should be aware of such rare side effects and discuss them with any patient for whom Methotrexate is planned
- The prevalence of loss of libido or the presence of impotence with MTX is unknown. Also, the occurrence is very rare according to the US Food and Drug Administration. Nine cases have been reported in the literature, and I would like to discuss them during the presentation

Biography

Dr. Reema Khalid AlEssa, a Doctor who graduated from College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, National Guard Health Affairs, MBBS degree with an excellent GPA and an Honour degree. She also has a second bachelor's degree in pharmacy from the College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. She is one of the best Medical students with outstanding academic achievements. She won many awards at several national and international conferences, with nine research publications in Dermatology.

Krishna Pandey*, Biplab Pal, NiyamatAli Siddiqui, ChandraShekhar Lal, Vahab Ali, Sanjiva Bimal, Ashish Kumar, Neena Verma, Vidya Nand Rabi Das, Shubhankar Kumar Singh, Roshan Kamal Topno, Pradeep Das

ICMR-Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Agamkuan, Patna, Bihar, India

A randomized, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of liposomal amphotericin b (Ambisome) versus miltefosine in patients with post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis

Background: Treatment of post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis cases is of paramount importance for kala-azar elimination; however, limited treatment regimens are available as of now.

Aim: To compare the effectiveness of liposomal amphotericin B vs miltefosine in post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis patients.

Methodology: This was a randomized, open-label, parallel-group study. A total of 100 patients of post kala azar dermal leishmaniasis, aged between 5 and 65 years were recruited, 50 patients in each group A (liposomal amphotericin B) and B (miltefosine). Patients were randomized to receive either liposomal amphotericin B (30 mg/kg), six doses each 5 mg/kg, biweekly for 3 weeks or miltefosine 2.5 mg/kg or 100 mg/day for 12 weeks. All the patients were followed at 3rd, 6th and 12th months after the end of the treatment.

Results: In the liposomal amphotericin B group, two patients were lost to follow-up, whereas four patients were lost to follow-up in the miltefosine group. The initial cure rate by "intention to treat analysis" was 98% and 100% in liposomal amphotericin B and miltefosine group, respectively. The final cure rate by "per protocol analysis" was 74.5% and 86.9% in liposomal amphotericin B and miltefosine, respectively. Twelve patients (25.5%) in the liposomal amphotericin B group and six patients (13%) in the miltefosine group relapsed. None of the patients in either group developed any serious adverse events.

Limitations: Quantitative polymerase chain reaction was not performed at all the follow-up visits and sample sizes.

Conclusion: Efficacy of miltefosine was found to be better than liposomal amphotericin B; hence, the use of miltefosine as first-line therapy for post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis needs to be continued. However, liposomal amphotericin B could be considered as one of the treatment options for the elimination of kala-azar from the Indian subcontinent.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Comparative assessment of the two treatment regimens for post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis
- Clinical management of PKDL patients of Indian sub-continent
- Researchers from other endemic regions may ratify the findings of this study

Biography

Dr. Krishna Pandey obtained MBBS and MD-General Medicine degrees from Patna Medical College Hospital in 1988 and 1995, respectively. He did his Senior Residency in Neurology at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna. He joined ICMR-Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna in 2000 and continued working and subsequently promoted to his current designation of Scientist-G & Director. He has published more than 170 research articles in SCI (E) journals.

Monica Trifitriana[1]*, Yuli Kurniawati[2], Ravika Khaila Arrum[3], Levina Ameline[4], Ratrisha Anadya[3], Fatimah Aulia Khairani[5]

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[4]Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia
[5]Department of Dermatovenerology, Prabumulih General Hospital, Prabumulih, Indonesia

Global trends and publication on secretome in dermatology practice: A bibliometrics analysis from 2003 to 2023

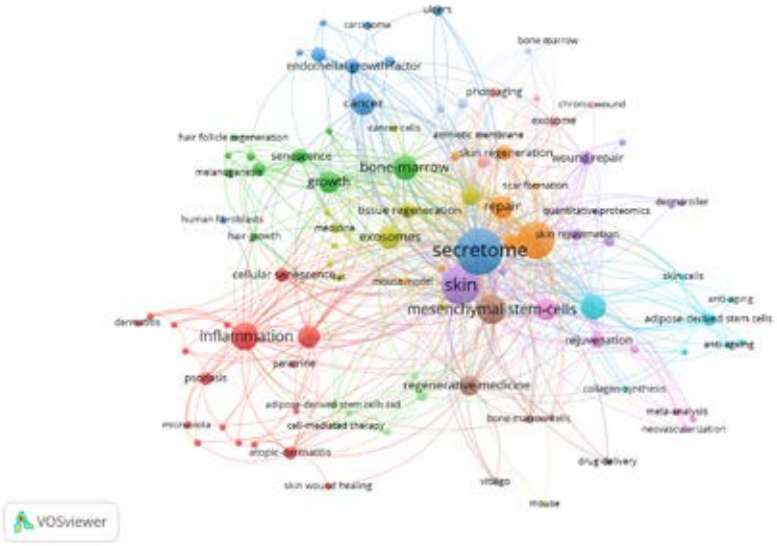
Introduction: The secretome, also known as conditioned medium, is a collection of proteins and other molecules secreted by Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), has been increasingly studied for its potential applications in dermatology practice. However, there has been limited bibliometric analysis to understand the global trends in this field.

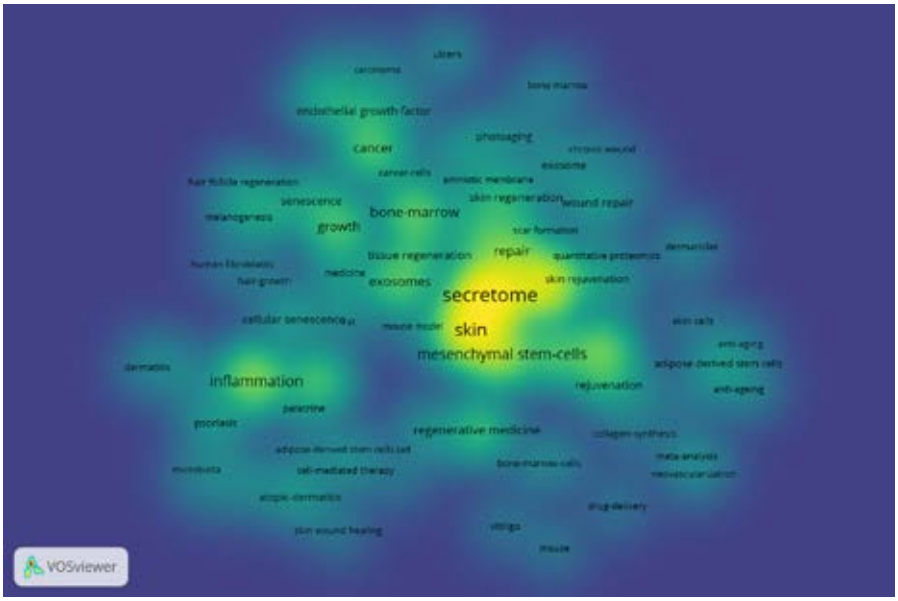
Objective: To analyze the global trends and publication activity related to secretome in dermatology practice through bibliometrics analysis.

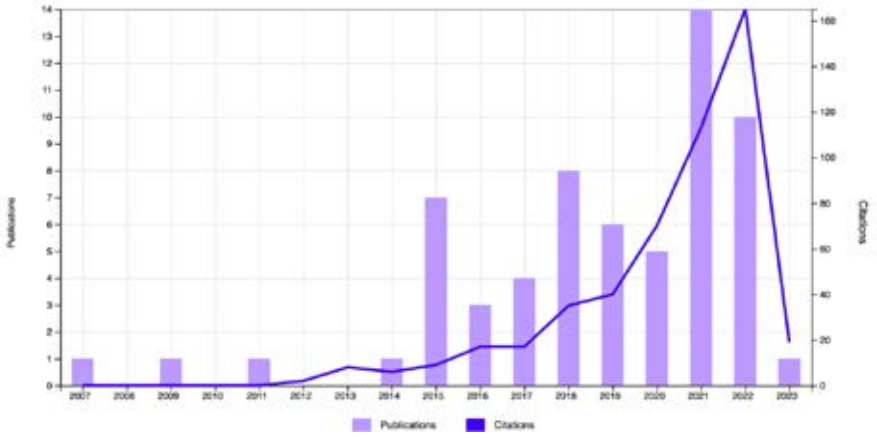
Method: A systematic search was performed using the Web of Science Core Collection database to identify relevant publications on secretome in dermatology practice from 2003 to 2023. Statistical analyses were performed using Excel and VOSviewer software. Various bibliometric indicators were analyzed to evaluate the publication trends, research topics, and collaboration networks.

Result: A total of 301 articles with H-index 45 and 20, 74 citations per paper related to secretome in dermatology practice were identified. The annual publication output showed an upward trend, with a peak in 2022. The United States (57) had the highest number of publications, followed by China (37) and Germany (37). The most common research topics were wound healing, skin regenerative & rejuvenation, inflammatory skin diseases, skin cancer and hair growth. For promising hotspots, “exosomes and regenerative medicine” showed the highest, followed by “senescence”, “photoaging”, and “wound repair”

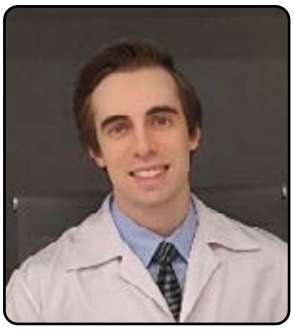
Conclusion: Our bibliometric analysis demonstrates that secretome research in dermatology practice has been an increasingly studied field with potential applications in the development of novel therapeutics for skin disorders. Collaboration among researchers and countries is crucial for advancing secretome research in dermatology practice.







Keywords: Secretome, Dermatology, Bibliometrics, Publication trends, Research topics.



Thiago Sasso Carmona de Souza*, Mariana Sasso Carmona de Souza, Victor Bregola

Hospital IPO, Brazil

Body dysmorphic disorder: An unwanted but frequent companion of the rhinoplasty surgeon

Body dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is a condition that represents a point of intersection between the surgical area and psychiatry. It is characterized by an excessive concern with body self-image, due to a defect in physical appearance that can be imagined or even existing, but which is interpreted disproportionately. Its pathogenesis stills a subject of study, with biological, social and psychological factors being considered. Diagnosing BDD remains challenging and its treatment involves a conjunction of drugs and adequate varieties of cognitive behavioral therapy. Due to the characteristics of the disorder, these patients usually seek plastic surgeons and aesthetic interventions much more often than psychiatric care. Among all the aesthetic defects reported by patients with BDD, nose related complaints seem to be the most frequent. Complementary to the aesthetic complaints, the subjective nasal function was also worse in them. Thus, rhinoplasty has become an often-desired surgery. The satisfaction of these patients with nasal cosmetic surgery, however, is often not achieved and the symptoms of the disorder may even worsen after the procedure. The facial plastic surgeon must, therefore, remain alert to these patients.

Audience Take Away Notes

- A better understanding of body dysmorphic disorder and its correlations with cosmetic procedures may help in the management of these patients in the offices of physicians who perform cosmetic procedures
- Will help to understand how body dysmorphic disorder can be present in the daily practice of the doctor who performs aesthetic procedures
- Body dysmorphic disorder is a pathology that is still little studied and that needs more research to be better understood and managed by doctors

Biography

Dr. Thiago studied medicine at the Federal University of Parana, which has the oldest medical school in Brazil. He attended residency in otorhinolaryngology and head and neck surgery at Hospital de Clinicas do Paraná. He specialized in facial plastic surgery, performing his fellowship at the IPO Hospital, an international reference center in facial plastic surgery. During his academic life, Dr. Thiago studied body dysmorphic disorder and how it could affect patients who are candidates for aesthetic procedures on the face, especially rhinoplasty. With that, Dr. Thiago has published several works in relevant international journals on the subject, in addition to participating as a speaker in several national and international congresses with a focus on facial aesthetic procedures. Dr. Thiago is currently dedicated mainly to rhinoplasty, also acting as head of the facial plastic surgery service at the Hospital Universitario Cajuru, in addition to being a reviewer for 3 international journals.

Amir Mohammad Beyzaee
Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Evaluating the combined efficacy of oral isotretinoin and topical tacrolimus versus oral finasteride and topical tacrolimus in frontal fibrosing alopecia — A randomized controlled trial

Objective: Treatment of Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia (FFA) is complicated and challenging. In this study, we evaluated the efficacy of combining topical tacrolimus with isotretinoin versus finasteride in patients with FFA.

Methodology: Thirty- one patients with FFA were divided randomly into two groups. Therapeutic regimen of the first group (group A, n = 16) was isotretinoin and tacrolimus (Capsule isotretinoin 20 mg daily and topical tacrolimus 0.1% BD). The second group (group B, n = 15) was given finasteride and tacrolimus (Tablet finasteride 2.5 mg daily and topical tacrolimus 0.1% BD). Patients were treated and followed up periodically for 12 weeks. Evaluation of the treatment efficacy was based on Patient Global Assessment and Physician Global Assessment scales. Objective evaluation was based on improving the severity of skin lesions by viewing serial images taken from the affected areas.

Results: Physician Global Assessment (PGA) was significantly better in the group A as compared with the group B at 4 weeks ($P = 0.038$). Physician satisfaction in the group A was better than the group B at 12 weeks, but this was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). Patient Global Assessment and patient satisfaction in the group A was better than the group B at 8 and 12 weeks, but it was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Although both therapeutic regimens were effective in the treatment of FFA, treatment with tacrolimus and isotretinoin is significantly more effective than tacrolimus and finasteride.

Keywords: Cicatricial alopecia, Finasteride, Frontal fibrosing alopecia, Isotretinoin, Tacrolimus.

Biography

Dr. Amir Mohammad Beyzaee is a GP, graduated from Mazandaran University of medical sciences. He has been working in dermatology field for the last 3 years. Also, he has made efforts in researching, writing review articles, clinical trials, and peer-reviewing the articles.

Rebecca Lapides[1*], Anjali Rajagopal[2] MD, Soumya Paria[3], Elisabeth Roider[4] MD, PhD

[1]Robert Larner, M.D, College of Medicine at the University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, USA
[2]Research Fellow, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA
[3]Faculty of Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics, The Open University, United Kingdom
[4]Department of Dermatology, University Hospital of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

ACSL4: A potential prognostic biomarker for patients with melanoma

Ferroptosis is characterized by the accumulation of lipid reactive oxygen species that have been oxidized by iron. There are many regulators of ferroptosis. One of these regulators is acyl-CoA synthetase long chain family member 4 (ACSL4). ACSL4 is a family of five enzymes that are expressed on the endoplasmic reticulum and the outer membranes of mitochondria and they function to catalyze the conversion of fatty acids into acyl-CoAs. ACSL4 was determined to increase cell sensitivity to ferroptosis, making this form of cell death more likely. Given this information, ACSL4 has now been identified as a target for therapeutic treatment approaches for diseases related to ferroptosis. Acyl-CoAs play a role in fatty acid metabolism, including fatty acid metabolic processes that result in cellular membrane modifications. Based on current available data, it seems that high levels of ACSL4 in cancers that typically highly express ACSL4 predicts a poorer prognosis. Similarly, low levels of ACSL4 in cancers that typically lowly express ACSL4 predicts a poorer prognosis. Thus, it is possible that reversing the level of ACSL4 expression to oppose the usual pattern of expression in a particular type of cancer may be an option for a therapeutic approach. Elucidating the role of ACSL4 expression in melanoma is important not only to improve the understanding of the role of ACSL4 in melanoma cells, but also to potentially guide future therapeutic options and prognostic counseling for patients. We investigated ACSL4 expression level (high or low) and the survival fraction and immune cell tumor infiltration in in patients with melanoma. The results collectively suggest that ACSL4 expression is positively correlated with the responses of patients to immune checkpoint inhibitors. ACSL4 expression is also positively correlated with tumor-infiltrating immune cells. The results of this study suggest that ACSL4 expression in melanoma cells improves survival likely through ferroptotic-mediated cell death, and is also more highly expressed in metastatic disease. Future research efforts should be directed toward elucidating the effect of ACSL4 expression on survival in melanoma patients with metastatic disease, differentiated by the type of metastasis occurring (lymphatic or hematogenous). Also, future studies may further investigate the role of ACSL4 expression in mediating immune cell infiltration into tumor cells, and the mechanisms by which this process facilitates tumor cell death. Once the role of ACSL4 in melanoma is more thoroughly understood and fully elucidated, its expression may be used as a prognostic indicator that can guide patient counseling and also may be used as a target for future therapies that aim to alter its expression.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Appreciate ACSL4 as a possible future marker for melanoma prognosis in patients
- Expand on this research by investigating the effect of ACSL4 expression based on type of metastatic spread
- Expand on this research by investigating possible roles for ACSL4 in promoting immune cell invasion
- Increase awareness of the body of literature regarding ACSL4 expression in cancers and how conflicting results exist about the effect of ACSL4 expression on prognosis in different types of cancer

Biography

Rebecca Lapides is a medical student who recently finished her third year at the Robert Larner, M.D., College of Medicine at the University of Vermont. She graduated from Purdue University in 2019 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nutrition Science. She has been conducting research with Dr. Elisabeth Roider and her team for about two years. She is currently a research assistant at the Massachusetts General Hospital in the Department of Dermatology and is investigating various delivery techniques for mRNA delivery to the skin. She will be applying to dermatology residency programs in 2024.

Kaspar Itin[1], Rebecca Lapides[2*], Soumya Paria[3], Elisabeth Roider[1]

[1]Departement of Dermatology, University Hospital of Basel, Switzerland
[2]Robert Larner, M.D., College of Medicine at the University of Vermont, United States
[3]Research Students, Faculty of Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics, The Open University, United Kingdom

Search for risk factors on late recurrence in melanoma patients and their survival

Background: Patients that are treated for cutaneous melanoma are often considered cured after 10 years. However, there are patients that experience late recurrence of melanoma after this 10-year time period. The aim of the present study is to elucidate factors that influence late recurrence of melanoma so that better guidelines can be established in the future with regard to adequate follow-up for patients with melanoma.

Methods: A cohort of 30 patients retrieved from the Segez database were examined. Pearson and Spearman correlation analyses between the variables were generated. Univariate and multivariate cox proportional hazards models were used for the data set to identify significant independent prognostic factors for overall survival, progression-free survival, and post-recurrence survival.

Results: Female sex was identified as a characteristic that was associated with a more favorable overall survival and progression-free survival. Age was another characteristic that was a significant influence on progression-free survival, suggesting that patients younger than 50 years old have a significantly later recurrence than patients older than 50 years old.

Conclusion: This study shows that there are better survival outcomes in patients treated for melanoma for females and younger patients. However, late recurrences are undoubtedly seen in patients, regardless of potential risk factors, which highlights the importance of following patients even beyond 10 years after the initial treatment. Future efforts should be directed at elucidating risk factors with larger sample sizes, determining how long clinicians should follow melanoma patients beyond 10 years or indefinitely, and investigating the modalities used for effective treatment of late recurrences.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The audience will be able to learn who is at high risk for skin cancer recurrence
- The audience will learn that they may consider doing full body skin examinations annually for skin cancer patients indefinitely
- This will help the audience keep patients from developing advanced skin cancer if it is caught early
- Future research should investigate recurrence factors in a larger sample size

Biography

Rebecca Lapides is a medical student who recently finished her third year at the Robert Larner, M.D., College of Medicine at the University of Vermont. She graduated from Purdue University in 2019 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nutrition Science. She has been conducting research with Dr. Elisabeth Roider and her team for about two years. She is currently a research assistant at the Massachusetts General Hospital in the Department of Dermatology and is investigating various delivery techniques for mRNA delivery to the skin. She will be applying to dermatology residency programs in 2024.

Syeda Tayyiba Rahat[1], Mira Makela[1], Maryam Nasserinejad[2,3], Tiina M. Ikaheimo[4,5], Henna Hyrkas-Palmu[5], Rasmus I. P. Valtonen[6], Juha Roning[3,7], Sylvain Sebert[2,3], Anni I. Nieminen[8], Nsrein Ali[1,3,10,*], Seppo Vainio[1,3,9,10]

[1]Faculty of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, Laboratory of Developmental Biology
[2]Research Unit of Population Health Research, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oulu
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Clinical-grade patches as a medium for enrichment of sweat-extracellular vesicles and facilitating their metabolic analysis

Cell-secreted extracellular vesicles (EVs), carrying components such as RNA, DNA, proteins, and metabolites, serve as candidates for developing non-invasive solutions for monitoring health and disease, owing to their capacity to cross various biological barriers and to become integrated into human sweat. However, the evidence for sweat-associated EVs providing clinically relevant information to use in disease diagnostics has not been reported. Developing cost-effective, easy, and reliable methodologies to investigate EVs' molecular load and composition in the sweat may help to validate their relevance in clinical diagnosis. We used clinical-grade dressing patches, with the aim being to accumulate, purify and characterize sweat EVs from healthy participants exposed to transient heat. The skin patch-based protocol described in this paper enables the enrichment of sweat EVs that express EV markers, such as CD63. A targeted metabolomics study of the sweat EVs identified 24 components. These are associated with amino acids, glutamate, glutathione, fatty acids, TCA, and glycolysis pathways. Furthermore, as a proof-of-concept, when comparing the metabolites' levels in sweat EVs isolated from healthy individuals with those of participants with Type 2 diabetes following heat exposure, our findings revealed that the metabolic patterns of sweat EVs may be linked with metabolic changes. Moreover, the concentration of these metabolites may reflect correlations with blood glucose and BMI. Together our data revealed that sweat EVs can be purified using routinely used clinical patches, setting the foundations for larger-scale clinical cohort work. Furthermore, the metabolites identified in sweat EVs also offer a realistic means to identify relevant disease biomarkers. This study thus provides a proof-of-concept towards a novel methodology that will focus on the use of the sweat EVs and their metabolites as a non-invasive approach, in order to monitor wellbeing and changes in diseases.

Audience Take Away Notes

- Secreted extracellular vesicles, Heatwaves
- Association
- Metabolites and Health parameters

Biography

Following a scholarship awarded by the Syrian Research Ministry of High Education, Nsrein received her PhD “Role of the transcription factor HIF-1α in the skin physiology and its response towards UV exposure” in Biotechnology from INPL at Lorrain University in 2011. Dr. Ali moved back to Syria with an assistance research position at Aleppo city-Syria, and worked as lecturer at two Universities, Aleppo and Dier ez-Zour (2011-2012). Dr. Ali moved to Oulu-Finland in 2013, where she started her post-doc. Dr. Ali is now the responsible researcher for the Tandem Industry Academia project (2021- 2023) “Clinical Validation of Novel Sport and Diabetes Related Analytes Offer New Wearable Diagnostics Solution” in partnership with Polar Electro to develop a smart watch for non-invasive blood glucose monitoring. Nsrein leads the skin team in Pr. Vainio’s lab and is currently supervising one PhD student, five master students and one research assistant. The main research focus of Dr. Ali’s is investigating a new strategy for developing non-invasive blood glucose monitoring in the skin based on the identification of novel biomarkers. Dr. Ali has twelve peer reviewed publications in international journals and five under revision.

Dr. Gustavo H Leibaschoff *, Dr. Marco Gaxiola, Dra Carmen Navarro

President of the World Society of Cosmetic Gynecology, United States

Bio regeneration and bio reparation in the treatment of the genital syndrome of menopause

Objectives: Aesthetic and functional gynecology is a philosophy of work that must be carried out by gynecologist and whose focuses of attention are on the anatomical, functional, aesthetic and sexual recovery of the woman

Introduction: Disorders of the external genitalia (vulva) and internal genitalia (Vagina) are becoming increasingly important in the lives of the women and that seriously affects the quality of life. The symptoms and signs of the GSM have acquired great importance in the daily life of women and increase day by day without treatment. They don't allow the women an active life and decrease the quality of life

Materials / Methods: I have compiled scientific works and we have evaluated (together with members of the WSCG) more than 300 patients (341) with symptoms of SGM of various causes, both physiological, such as that produced by breast cancer treatments, use of aromatase inhibitors, pelvic radiotherapy, gynecological radical surgery, and where a protocol was used for the treatment where bio regeneration treatments were combined (adult stem cells of adipose tissue, PRP, Carboxytherapy, Lipograft) as bio reparation treatments (EBD, Endopeel, sutures)

Results: The results were highly satisfactory, with the improvement of the symptoms (dyspareunia, dryness, orgasmic alterations) and signs (dryness of the vaginal epithelium, improvement of the pH, improvement of the quality of the skin of the vulva, and decrease in the size of the labia minora among others). All this generated a better quality of life of the patients and the anatomical recovery, functional, aesthetic, and sexual genitalia of your genitalia vulva vaginal.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that we can help women who suffer from symptoms and signs of SGM for various reasons, recover, without the use of hormones, and we have even observed significant anatomical changes at the level of the labia minora that make us rethink some treatments.

Biography

Gustavo H Leibaschoff is president of the International Union of Lipoplasty IUL, President of ICAM International Consultants in Aesthetic Medicine, Director of the International School of Carboxytherapy, Director of the ICAM USA Academy Dallas Texas USA, CV Abstract of Gustavo Hector Leibaschoff, President and Founder of the World Society of Cosmetic Gynecology WSCG, Co-Director of the University Course of Specialist in Aesthetic and Functional Gynecology and Aesthetic Genital Surgery of Women University of Barcelona Spain 2017-2020, Member of the American Academy of Cosmetic Surgery, Honorary Member of the Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery, Honor Member of the French Society of Aesthetic Surgery, Honor Member of the Italian Society of Liposuction, Director of the Postgraduate Course of Cosmetic Surgery and Cosmetic Medicine in the Faculty of Sciences of the Health, University of Mendoza, Argentina, Honor President of the Argentina Association of Aesthetic Medicine, Scientific Coordinator of the Anti-Aging Medicine World Congress 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
Member of the ISPRES International Society of Plastic Regenerative Surgeons.

Sitaula Seema[1*], Bhurtyal Rajesh[2]

[1]Department of Dermatology, IOM, TUTH, Kathmandu, Nepal
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Ocular changes in patients with atopic dermatitis and long-term steroid usage

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory skin condition that can present with ocular comorbidities. Ocular complications are more prevalent in individuals with AD compared to the general population and can cause notable ocular morbidity. A general understanding of the diagnosis and treatment of atopic eye disease may assist dermatologists to proactively inquire about the symptoms and timely referral to ophthalmologists thereby preventing irreversible vision loss.

[1]Also, AD itself and long term steroids (>1month)

[2]Use has many side effects from blepharitis to ocular hypertension.

The objective of the study was to correlate the common ocular complications associated with AD and long term steroid use. This was a prospective, randomized, open label study of 64 subjects. Also, the ocular findings were compared with 120 control of the same age group. After taking written informed consent from the parents, all children of AD>5years of age, control subjects and those with long term steroid usage were examined for ocular changes. Out of them, we found the highest association with keratoconjunctivitis (OR, 7; 95% CI, 3.19-15.31), blepharitis (OR 4.21; 95% CI, 3.21-12.02) and dry eye (OR, 6.24; 95% CI, 2.62-11.10 ;). Also, there was association seen with severe oculardisorders like glaucomatous optic neuropathy (OR, 0.16; 95% CI, 0.07-0.34;) and cataracts (OR, 0.21; 95% CI, 0.10-0.42). Amongst children with long term steroid usage, strong association was seen with ocular hypertension (OR 5.02, 95% CI, 2.14-11.32) and cataracts (OR 6.2, 95%CI, 3.24-10.02). P value <0.001 in all cases was significant.

Our findings concluded that the risk of ocular complications is higher amongst AD subjects and more in the group who have been using long term steroid for AD management. Timely intervention can be done if the findings are diagnosed early in the disease process to prevent vision loss and associated comorbidities.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The study will assist dermatologists in early prevention of ocular comorbidities in AD subjects
- As practicing dermatologists, all of us are aware about the recurring nature of AD and the need of long term steroid usage in the management. The disease itself and the use of steroid are associated with many ocular complications which are not diagnosed on time. The study will aid in the timely recognition of these disorders
- The study will also help ophthalmologists to intervene the ocular disease process as soon as the diagnosis is made
- The study will help prevent disease burden of AD and the related ocular complications in the society
- The economic burden to the patients will be less if the diagnosis is made earlier in the disease course
- The diagnostic and management approach can also be taught to the medical residents in dermatology and the training ophthalmologists

Biography

Dr. Seema completed MD Dermatology from Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Institute of Medicine, and Kathmandu in 2017. She is currently an Assistant Professor in Department of Dermatology, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Institute of Medicine, Nepal. She then joined Fellowship in Antiaging, Metabolic and Regenerative Medicine from Metabolic Medicine Institute, A4M, USA. She is currently a fellow. She has done her aesthetic fellowship from Aakar Medical Institute, Mumbai, India. She is founder of Face Forward Anti-Aging Clinic, Kathmandu, Nepal. She has published research articles in PubMed indexed journals.

Amir Mohammad Beyzaee
Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Comparative efficacy of fractional CO2 laser and Q- Switched Nd: YAG laser in combination therapy with tranexamic acid in refractory melasma: Results of a prospective clinical trial

Melasma manifests as hyperpigmented macules and patches, usually affecting the face, neck, and rarely upper limbs. This study evaluated comparative efficacy of a fractional CO_2 laser with a Q-Switched Nd: YAG laser in combination therapy with tranexamic acid in refractory melasma. A total of 30 patients with refractory melasma were included in this study. The fractional CO_2 laser (power: 30 w, pulse energy: 30 mJ, tip type: 300, pulse rate: 100/cm2) was used on one side of the patient's face and three passes of the Q-Switched Nd:YAG (QSNY) laser (Wavelength: 1064 nm, pulse energy: 750 mJ, fluence: 1.50 J/cm2, spot size: 4 mm _ 4 mm, hand piece: fractional) were used on the opposite side of the same patient's face for six sessions. During the course of laser therapy, all patients received oral tranexamic acid 250 mg twice daily. Melasma area and severity index (MASI) score and physician's satisfaction and patient's satisfaction were analyzed. Thirty patients (mean age 39.97) were included. Patient global assessment (PtGA) in the fractional CO_2 laser group was significantly better than the QSwitched Nd: YAG laser group at 4th, 8th and 12th weeks (p-value < 0.001). According to PtGA, the improvement was significant in both groups over time. Physician global assessment (PGA) at the 8th and 12th weeks, and physician satisfaction (PS) at the 8th week, in the fractional CO_2 laser group was significantly better than the Q-Switched Nd: YAG laser group (p-value < 0.05). The PGA in both groups significantly reduced over time. The MASI score significantly decreased in both groups over time. The MASI score in the fractional CO_2 laser group decreased more than the Q-Switched Nd: YAG laser group over time (p < 0.001). The most common side effects reported were erythema and discomfort, which subsided in less than 24 h. A fractional CO_2 laser with oral tranexamic acid is an effective and well tolerated therapeutic method for the treatment of patients with refractory melasma. Keywords: comparative efficacy; melasma; fractional CO_2 laser; tranexamic acid

Biography

Dr. Amir Mohammad Beyzaee is a GP, graduated from Mazandaran University of medical sciences. He has been working in dermatology field for the last 3 years. Also, he has made efforts in researching, writing review articles, clinical trials, and peer-reviewing the articles.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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24-25 MAY

DAY 02

VIRTUAL POSTERS

4TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

Minja Coelho[1*], Jean-Marie Tan[2], Natalie Ling[2]

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Practical treatment for Jacquet erosive diaper dermatitis

Jacquet erosive diaper dermatitis (JEDD) is a rare severe form of diaper dermatitis, associated with friction and irritant exposure in the diaper area. It typically causes erosive erythematous punched out ulcerations. Clinical and histopathological overlap of JEDD, granuloma gluteale infantum and perianal pesudeverrucous papules and nodules has been noted, suggesting that all three area a subtype of *severe diaper dermatitis*. We present two cases of JEDD following use of common commercially available diaper barrier cream that was subsequently recalled due to risk of irritation. Topical sucralfate in various strengths has been reported to have a clinical benefit in numerous mucocutaneous conditions yet only a few cases report the use of topical sucralfate 4% for management of JEDD, given its propensity to reduce healing time and alleviate discomfort. Both patients had received various other treatments without having significant clinical improvement. However, in both instances a clinical improvement was noted with regular and continuous use of 4% topical sucralfate at recommended intervals, further supporting its use as a first line treatment. The practical use of topical sucralfate may be useful in all three manifestations of severe diaper dermatitis.

Audience Take Away Notes

- The clinical benefit reported in our cases further supports the use of 4% sucralfate. JEDD is both painful and distressing and at present doesn't not have a recommended first line treatment. This will provide a first line safe option for the treating clinicians that are simple to apply, safe, non-invasive, and has the potential to decrease the initiation and use of multiple other treatment
- It provides a practical approach for treating JEDD as well as other forms of severe diaper dermatitis in clinical setting. In turn, it may provide an incentive for further research in management of severe diaper dermatitis
- Clinical cases of rarer conditions offer a first encounter to clinical presentation features as well as trials in management. Thus, increasing the pool of data and providing valuable clinical information that may benefit other faculty

Biography

Dr. Minja Coelho completed her MBBS at University of Wollongong, Australia, having previously completed BMedSci/BCommerce at the same institution. She has worked as a general practitioner for several years and in 2019 she obtained her FRACGP. Dr. Coelho has a special interest in Dermatology and is currently undertaking MMed (Skin Cancer) while maintaining her role as a General Practitioner.

Kimihiko Okazaki
Okazaki Medical Clinic, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

A handy and extremely reliable method for improvement of allergic physical constitutions

It is well established that the cause of allergic physical constitution is allergen-specific antibodies that are combined to the mast cells. According to the traditional concept, replacements of allergen-specific antibodies with non-specific antibodies are impossible. On the other hand, it is also well established that an equilibrium state exists among antibody molecules in the vicinity of mast cell surfaces. Obviously, these two concepts are mutually contradictory. In my opinion, the traditional concept is incorrect. Evidence therefor is the success in improvement of physical allergic constitution by a number of intra-dermal injections with non-specific antigen preparations, for example, Tuberculin, Influenza vaccine, Measles vaccine, etc. Practically, these non-specific antigen preparations are diluted 1000-fold with 100 ml of saline solutions. Practically, again, each 0.1ml of them is mixed with 100ml of saline. One-tenth ml of the diluted non-specific antigen solution was injected intra-dermally at upper arm. Success rate has been virtually 100%.

Biography

Born in Osaka in March, 1933. Graduated from Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine in March, 1959. Engaged in Biochemical Research at Department of Hygiene, Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine, Depatment of Medical Chemistry, Kyoto University Faculty of Medicin, Departments of Physiology, Microbiology, Anatomy and Cell Biology, and Pathology, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, and Department of Biochemistry, University of Ottawa during April, 1960~July, 1981. Worked as an internist at several hospitals as follows: Kansai Medical College Hospita at Kohri, Otowa Hospital, Takeda Hospital, and Shirakawa Central Hospital at Saitama Prefecture, Kisen Hospital at Katsusika, Tokyo, Ichijokai Hospital at Ichikawa, Chiba, Itabashi Hospital at Itabashi, Tokyo. Opened my own clinic at Ukyoku, Kyoto on September 15, 1989.

Dyll Turner
American Nurses Association, United States

Low glycemic index and glycemic load diet in reducing acne vulgaris

Acne Vulgaris (AV) leads to a massive negative impact on the developmental, emotional, psychological and psychosocial aspects of the person who suffers from the physical sequelae of scarring and hyperpigmentation (Oge, et al., 2019). Research articles that have studied the impact and relationship of diet in reducing the severity of acne vulgaris amongst adolescents and young adults are reviewed and analyzed with glycemic index (GI) and glycemic load (GL) diet as the main focus. The present review does not directly show low GI and GL diet in reducing AV; however, it greatly suggests a strong association of high carbohydrate diet in causing the incidence and severity of AV.

Biography

Dyll Turner completed her Bachelors of Science in nursing degree at the University of San Carlos, Cebu City Philippines in 2009. She pursued and finished Master of Arts in Nursing at the same university in 2012. She has been a nurse for over 13 years with focus on oncology. She recently completed her Postmaster in Texas Woman's University in 2022 with focus on Family Nursing. She is a certified Family Nurse Practitioner in Kadlec Clinic.

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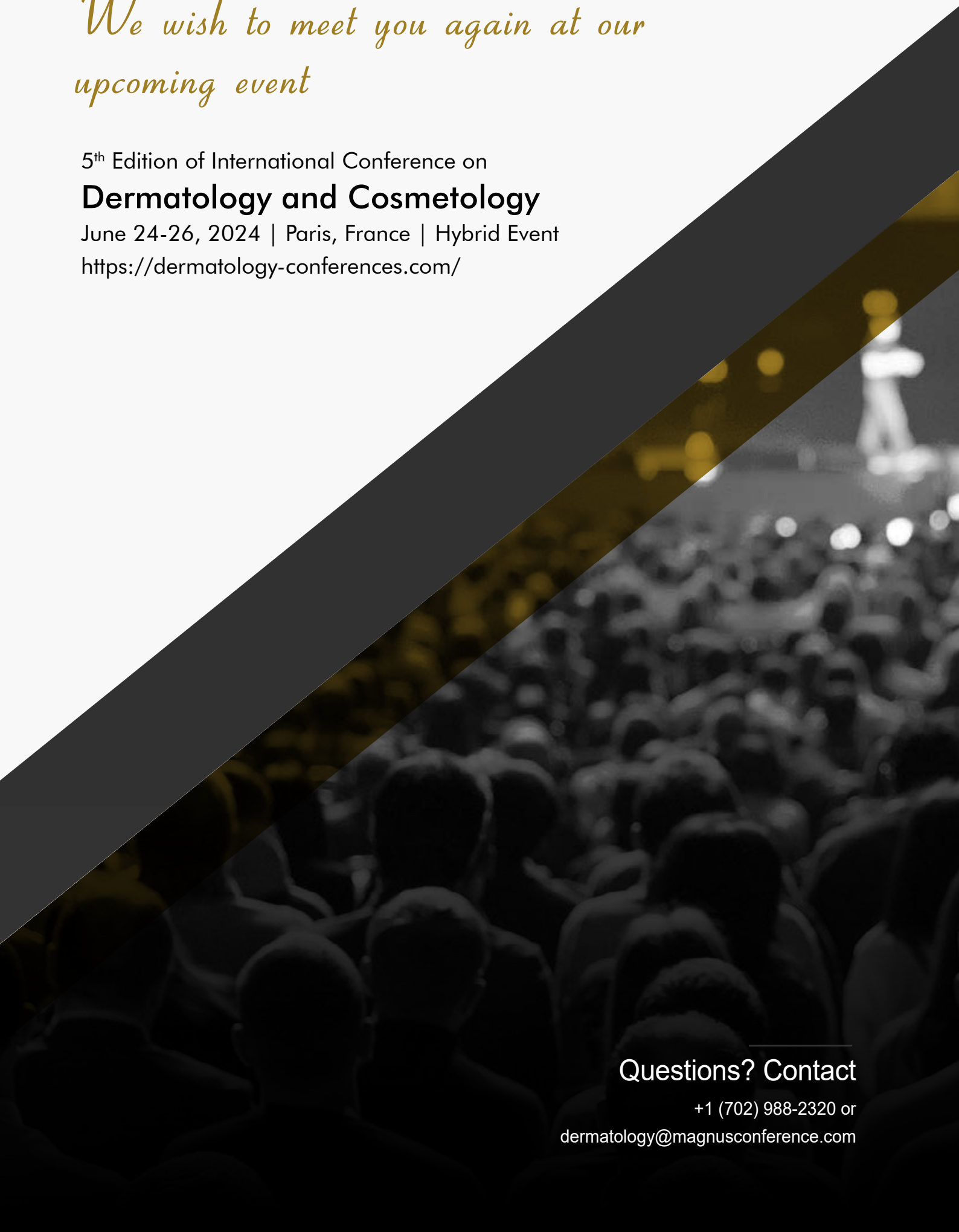

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