

World Congress on Dermatology Research

April 22, 2022 | Webinar

Keynote Forum



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Howard Murad

Murad Skincare Company, USA

Aging as a disease of hypohydration

Statement of the problem: There are some 300 theories of aging, none conclusively demonstrated. Although the free radical theory of aging is the most prominent and well-studied, in 1978, Hungarian researcher Zs-Nagy proposed the Membrane Hypothesis of Aging (MHA)² and in 2002 explained how it improves upon the free-radical and other theories.³ MHA holds that changes to the integrity and function of the cell membranes over time result in a critical loss of intracellular water (ICW) content and an increase in intracellular dry mass content, with corresponding loss of functionality in the cell. Eventually, the accumulation of intracellular dry mass has degenerative consequences, increasing the damaging efficiency of free radicals, slowing the rates of RNA and protein synthesis and total protein turnover, and inducing waste product accumulation. In my clinical dermatology practice of 50 years, I have confirmed Zs-Nagy's hypothesis, finding hypohydration to be the common unifying factor in my patients' health and functional age (as opposed to chronological age). Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Data on ICW, ECW, cell membrane capacitance, fat free mass, age, gender, and more were collected from nearly 1,000 patients. These measurements were then compared against a general population data set of some 8,000 patients. Interventions in a self-selected group of patients included a comprehensive nutrition, exercise, stress management, and skincare program intended to strengthen cell membranes and increase cell hydration. Findings: The population data confirmed the general loss in cell membrane capacitance and ICW in males under-30 vs males over-65. The patient data showed a significant increase in ICW and cell membrane capacitance, and a decrease in ECW following the 10-week intervention. Significance: Hypohydration is a common and readily addressed phenomenon of aging that needs to be better understood by dermatologists to help our patients prolong health and well-being as they age.

Recent Publications

1. Murad, Howard. Cultural Stress: The Ubiquitous Stressor Hiding in Plain Sight. 2021 *Advances in Mind Body Med*, 2021, 35(2):14-16.
2. Murad, Howard. Jankicevic J, Garabedian-Ruffalo SM, The Cultural Stress Theory of Obesity. *Int J Psychiatr Res*, 2021; 4(1):1-12
3. Murad, Howard. Connective Tissue Breakdown: Remodeling, Repair, and Prevention Using an Inclusive Method of Treatment. *Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine*, 2019, 5. 1-8.

Biography

Howard Murad is internationally recognized for his innovations in the science of skincare. A board-certified dermatologist and trained pharmacist, Dr. Murad has personally treated over 50,000 patients. In 1989, he founded his eponymous skincare company, Murad, to share his ground breaking skincare formulas, which were among the first to achieve significant, measurable results without surgery. In 2003, Dr. Murad refocused his energies to champion Modern Wellness, connecting the dots linking cellular hydration, mental health, joyful exercise, creative expression, Cultural Stress management, and efficacious skincare. In addition to peer-reviewed articles, he is the author of many books, including *The Water Secret*, *The Cellulite Solution*, *The Murad Method*, and *Conquering Cultural Stress*.

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Sergey V. Suchkov

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Personalized and precision medicine as a unique avenue to have the healthcare model renewed to secure the national biosafety: To get cancer treated or cured?

A new systems approach to diseased states and wellness result in a new branch in the healthcare services, namely, personalized and precision medicine (PPM). To achieve the implementation of PPM concept, it is necessary to create a fundamentally new strategy based upon the subclinical recognition of biomarkers of hidden abnormalities long before the disease clinically manifests itself. Each decision-maker values the impact of their decision to use PPM on their own budget and well-being, which may not necessarily be optimal for society as a whole. It would be extremely useful to integrate data harvesting from different databanks for applications such as prediction and personalization of further treatment to thus provide more tailored measures for the patients resulting in improved patient outcomes, reduced adverse events, and more cost effective use of the latest health care resources including diagnostic (companion ones), preventive and therapeutic (targeted molecular and cellular) etc. A lack of medical guidelines has been identified by the majority of responders as the predominant barrier for adoption, indicating a need for the development of best practices and guidelines to support the implementation of PPM! Implementation of PPM requires a lot before the current model “physician-patient” could be gradually displaced by a new model “medical advisor-healthy person-at-risk”. This is the reason for developing global scientific, clinical, social, and educational projects in the area of PPM to elicit the content of the new branch.

Recent Publications

1. Suchkov, Sergey & Harry, Schroeder & Gabibov, Aleks & Rose, Noel. Antibodies with Functionality as a New Generation of Translational Tools designed to be programmed to secure Bio design and Bioengineering of the Future to come. J of Comp. Methods in Mol. Design, 2020, 10(3).
2. Suchkov, Sergey & Notkins, Abner & Marshall, Trevor. Personalized & translational medicine as a tandem of the new philosophy, updated mentality and technological platforms. Meta Gene, 2018, 17. S1-S2.
3. Suchkov, Sergey & Rose, Noel & Studneva, Mariya. How to develop a medical school of the newest generation: from canonical integrity through a bridge of the challenge to the multi-integrative approach. Meta Gene, 2018, 17. S6.

Biography

Sergey V. Suchkov is a Professor, Director, Center for Personalized Medicine, I.M.Sechenov first Moscow State Medical University and Dept of Clinical Immunology, A.I.Evdokimov Moscow State Medical and Dental University; Professor, Chair, Dept for Translational Medicine, Moscow Engineering Physical Institute (MEPhI), Russia Secretary General, United Cultural Convention (UCC), Cambridge, UK. He is a member of the Editorial Boards of “Open Journal of Immunology”, EPMA J., American J. of Cardiovascular Research and “Personalized Medicine Universe”.

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Jack Ray Gallagher

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Harnessing the accelerating power of predictive analytics requires dermatologists to understand and effectively apply the laws of patient behaviour and cognitive risk perception

Knowledge of the human body is accumulating at a meteoric rate due to almost unimaginable advancements in biological science, continually improving technological tools and increasing collaborative efforts of scientists. Perhaps the most potentially consequential global collaboration is the Human Cell Atlas (HCA) project involving more than 10,000 scientists from more than 100 countries who are working together to accomplish many vital objectives including, identification and classification of the 37.2 trillion cells of the human body (average person), of which more than four trillion are skin cells. Similar efforts on a smaller scale are occurring in collective studies of the microbiome, which interact with skin and other cells and potentially cause disease. Data generated from each of the above efforts and from government and private data bases of electronic health records, wearable devices, and other sources will potentially produce zettabytes of data in decreasing time periods. This raging sea of continually expanding information will not only address our present medical conditions but also contain results of increasingly advanced predictive analytics showing our personal probability of acquiring specific new skin and other illnesses in five, 10 or 20 years.

As we can see from the current pandemic, presenting a patient's odds (or odds range) of acquiring the disease may not be enough. Patients may react quite differently even when presented with the same odds. The purpose of this presentation is to (1) increase dermatology practitioner and researcher awareness that healthcare decisions of an individual are colored by the individual's personal behavioral biases, (2) increase understanding of the magnitude and dimensions of risk theory, and (3) highlight 10 of the most common cognitive and behavioral biases that are likely to drive of a patient's suboptimal decisions about current needed preventative actions and/or future treatment.

Recent Publications

1. Gallagher, Jack & Heap, Kylee & Carroll, Susan & Travers, Karin & Harrow, Brooke & Westin, Shannon. Real-world adverse events with niraparib 200 mg/day maintenance therapy in ovarian cancer: a retrospective study. *Future Oncology*, 2019, 15.
2. Gallagher, Jack & Chopra, Ishveen & Qin, Yimin & Kranyak, John & Heap, Kylee & Carroll, Susan & Wan, George. Repository corticotropin injection in patients with advanced symptomatic sarcoidosis: retrospective analysis of medical records. *Therapeutic Advances in Respiratory Disease*, 2019, 13.
3. Gallagher, Jack & Lapidus, David & Heap, Kylee & Carroll, Susan. Prevalence of Diagnosed/Highly Symptomatic Pachyonychia Congenita (PC) Patients Managed Annually by US Dermatologists-National Real World Occurrence (RWO) Physician Study. *J Dermatol Dis*, 2019, 6: 280.

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Biography

Jack Ray Gallagher, founder and chief scientist, Clarity Pharma Research LLC, is an internationally recognized medical/health care researcher/conference presenter, an editor of Current Trends in Clinical and Medical Sciences, expert reviewer for Journal of Chemotherapy, and former director of a multi-university research consortium. He has authored more than 140 scientific publications including a first-place paper on future challenges presented at the Second International Conference on Marketing and Development in Budapest. The interview by OncLive about his real-world research presentation on side effects of PARP inhibitors at the European Society for Medical Oncology Congress 2018 was selected for distribution to oncologists worldwide and published in Future Oncology.

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Andreas D. Katsambas

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Botulinum toxin for aesthetic reasons

Botulinum Toxin type A (BT-A) injection is probably the most widely performed non-invasive aesthetic procedure. BT-A commercial products that are most commonly used for aesthetic reasons are Botox and Dysport. The units of Botox and Dysport are not interchangeable.

Treatment for the glabellar lines was initially the only approved aesthetic indication of BT-A. However, physicians use to treat wrinkles in other facial and neck areas.

In the presentation, anatomy, injection points, doses, injection technique and safety measures will be analyzed in order to achieve the best aesthetic results securing also the safety of the procedures. The following indication will be presented;

Upper Face: Horizontal forehead lines, Glabellar lines, Crow's feet and Lateral eye brow lift

Mid Face: Lower eyelid wrinkles, Bunny lines, Nasal tip Elevation

Lower Face and neck: Perioral wrinkles, Masseter hypertrophy, Dropping mouth corners, Dimpled chin, Platysma bands and Décolleté wrinkles.

For each indication, the potential side effects as well as the ways to correct the unwanted problems will be discussed.

Recent Publications

1. Dessinioti, Clio & Katsambas, Andreas. Childhood Rosacea. Harper's Textbook of Pediatric Dermatology, 2019, (pp.821-824)
2. Dessinioti, Clio & Katsambas, Andreas. Approach to hypopigmentation. In: Hypopigmentation, 2019, (pp.1-15).
3. Pavlidis, Athanasios & Katsambas, Andreas. Alezzandrini syndrome, Margolis syndrome, Cross syndrome, and other rare genetic disorders. Hypopigmentation, 2019, (pp.1-13)

Biography

Andreas D. Katsambas is a Professor of Dermatology and Venereology of the University of Athens in Greece and head of the Dermatology Clinic at Hygeia Hospital. Earlier appointments include President of the Hellenic Society of Dermatology and Venereology, President of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology as well as Secretary-General; Board member of the International League of Dermatological Societies; International member of the American Dermatological Association and more recently, International Board Observer of the American Academy of Dermatology and President-elect of the European Society of Cosmetic and Aesthetic Dermatology (ESCAD).

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Soft tissue compartments – face aging base. Etiology of tissue ptosis and how to fight against it properly. The work is based on three-year anatomical research.

Introduction: Minimally invasive aesthetic medicine has made steady progress in recent years. Specialists easily manage problems of face aging concerned with skin aging, soft tissues, mimic wrinkles atrophy. But one of the most important reasons of face aging is ptosis of soft tissues and skin. Unfortunately, earlier there was offered only surgical treatment for given problem. Skin was exfoliated from underlying tissues and shifted surgically not considering any anatomic features of face soft tissues, for example, rhytidectomy. Since last years, it is offered to solve this problem by thread lifting. But unfortunately, in most cases threads are placed without any consideration of anatomic features of face soft tissues.

Materials and methods: There was organized 7 cadaver-courses and applied more than 100 cadaveric materials for study of anatomic features of face-compartments soft tissues ptosis. During cadaver-courses there were invited 4 pathologists from different countries and more than 200 specialists in aesthetic medicine area (dermatologists and plastic surgeons).

Before starting to work pathologists described structure of face tissues based on anatomy and prepared materials as well. Afterward, doctors applied different rejuvenated methods as thread lifting, fillers, skin surgical lifting. With this procedure completed the tissues of cadaveric materials were prepared and there was evaluated effectiveness of various methods for fight against soft tissues ptosis. There were discovered all swings and roundabouts of different methods and were determined reasons of complications and relapse occurrence. After each cadaver-course there was gathered consultation of attendee doctors for results discussion.

Results: As a result of performed research lasted for 3 years it has been possible to find out the direction of each face compartment ptosis, to determine etiology of any wrinkles appearance on the face, to select correct methods for fight with given problem and also to determine the reason of many complications and appeared relapses.

During this period the given methods were actively applied in the practice for patients and have proved its effectiveness.

Discussion and conclusion: Results received during the research process are discussed by specialists in aesthetic medicine. Knowing etiology of face aging processes, the doctors will easily find way of solving the problems by selecting more correct, safe and effective treatment methods.

Recent Publications

1. Diaspro, Alberto & Kadzhaya Kajaja, Albina & Sulamanidze, George. Hyaluronic Acid Threads for skin improvement. Prime, 2020, 10, 12-16.
2. Nikishin, Dmitrii & Sulamanidze, George & Kadzhaya, A. Histological examination of the implantation area of lifting threads based on poly-l-lactic acid (pla) coated with hyaluronic acid (ha) in a long-term experiment (1 year). University proceedings, 2020 Volga region.

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Medical sciences.

3. Tea, Mchedluri & Sulamanidze, George & Tinatin, Xoxobashvili. Habitat of the east caucasus tour in lagodekh reserve. Journal of biology and ecology, 2020, 2. 40-45.

Biography

George Sulamanidze is a Plastic Surgeon and inventor of Aptos threads and methods from Tbilisi , Georgia. His scientific publications are published in several high value Aesthetic and Plastic surgery journals that have been cited.

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