World Congress on Dermatology Research

April 22, 2022 | Webinar

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

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DERMATOLOGY RESEARCH

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Characteristics of 637 melanomas documented by 27 general practitioners on the skin cancer audit research database

Clara Jimenez Balcells
4D Skin Clinic, Australia

Background and Objective: Most melanomas (including melanomas in situ), in Australasia, are treated by general practitioners (GPs). Previously undescribed, the characteristics of a series of melanomas treated by multiple GPs are examined.

Patients and Methods: Six hundred and thirty-seven melanomas treated by 27 Australasian GPs during 2013 and documented on the Skin Cancer Audit Research Database (SCARD) were analysed by anatomical site, subtype, Breslow thickness, diameter, associated naevi and linked adverse outcomes.

Results: Most melanomas (59.7%) were on males, mean age at diagnosis being 62.7 years (range 18–96). Most (65.0%) were in situ, with a high incidence of lentiginous melanoma (LM) (38.8%) and 32% were naevus associated. Most LM (86.4%) were in situ, compared to 55% of superficial spreading melanoma (SSM) ($P<0.0001$). There was male predominance on the head, neck and trunk and female predominance on extremities. There was no significant association between Breslow thickness and diameter, with small melanomas as likely to be thick as large melanomas, and melanomas ≤3 mm diameter, on average, more likely to be invasive than larger melanomas. There was a positive correlation between age and both melanoma diameter and Breslow thickness. Seven cases progressed to melanoma-specific death: Five nodular melanoma (NM) and two SSM, one of which was thin (Breslow thickness 0.5 mm).

Conclusions: A large series of melanomas treated by Australasian GPs were predominantly in situ, with a high proportion of LM subtype. With implications for GP training, NM linked to death was over-represented and there was a novel finding that older patients had larger diameter melanomas

Recent Publications

1. Elder DE, Bastian BC, Cree IA et al. The 2018 World Health Organization classification of cutaneous, mucosal, and uveal melanoma: detailed analysis of 9 distinct subtypes defined by their evolutionary pathway. Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med. 2020; 144: 500-22.
2. Green AC, Pandeya N, Morton S et al. Early detection of melanoma in specialised primary care practice in Australia. Cancer Epidemiol. 2021; 70: 101872.
3. Elwood JM, Kim SJH, Ip KHK et al. In situ and invasive melanoma in a high-risk, New Zealand, population: a population-based study. Aust. J. Dermatol. 2019; 60: 38-44.

Biography

Clara Jimenez Balcells graduated from the University of Barcelona in 2001. She holds the MRCP (UK) and the MRCGP (UK), FRACGP, the Diploma of Practical Dermatology (University of Cardiff, UK). She has also completed the Master's Degree in Skin Cancer Medicine (University of Queensland) as well as her Fellowship with the Skin Cancer College of Australasia. She holds an appointment as a Senior Lecturer at the University of Queensland and sits on the Skin Cancer College Australasia Standards Committee Board. She is highly passionate about dermoscopy and primary care setting skin cancer research.

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Long term follow-up report on the effect of PLGA sutures in Asian with mid-face laxity

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Perfect Skin Solution, Hong Kong

Objective: This is a 24-month prospective follow up study that aims to determine the efficacy of mid-face lifting and lower jawline contouring in Asian patients with poly lactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA) sutures.

Method: Ten healthy volunteers received three pairs of 8-cones bidirectional cones sutures in the mid-face. One out of ten volunteers lost to follow-up at 12 months, the other patients followed up to 24 months. An "improvement" refers to at least a "one-grade change" in the facial laxity rating scale (FLRS) was the primary outcome measure. Other assessment parameters include the severity of the nasolabial fold, NLF (WSRS). Secondary outcome measures are the self-satisfaction rating scale (SSRS) and global aesthetic improvement scale (GAIS) graded by participant, completed at each interval follow-up. Data collected were analysed by a statistician and computer software program using paired t-test, and their T-test effect size using Cohen's d measure.

Results: There was an "improvement" in mid-face almost immediately and linear progressive trend up to at least 12 months following intervention without deterioration at 24 months. Such "improvement" was clinically significant ($p<0.05$), and the differences were large (Cohen's $d>0.8$) between before and after treatment at each follow-up interval over the follow-up period. Contour improvement for the lower face followed a similar trend, except a delay in the observable differences at three months (Cohen's $d=0.29$, 0.8 at 6 weeks and 3 months). The difference in the improved level of satisfaction was clinically significant ($p<0.05$) from 6 weeks up to 24 months, which peaked between 12 and 18 months based on both GAIS and SSRS ratings.

Conclusion: Mid-facing lifting in Asian patients with mild-to-moderate laxity is safe and effective with PLGA bidirectional cones sutures, with concurrent improvement in the lower face contour and an elevated patients' satisfaction over the 24-month follow-up period.

Recent Publications

1. Lam PKW, Lee JY, Lee AKW, Luk WL, Tam PMK, Lee CH. Outcome of mid- and lower face lifting using bidirectional cone sutures at 6 months and 1 year. Journal of Cosmetic Medicine, 2021.
2. Lam PKW. How to correct and prevent mid-face widening after using floating (or non-fixation) type polydioxanone thread-lift, Journal of Cosmetic Medicine, 2020.
3. Lam PKW, Lam JY, Lau KC, Luk WL. Early results of bidirectional cone sutures for mid-face lifting in Asian patients, Journal of Cosmetic Medicine, 2020.

Biography

Lam Kar Wai Phoebe practices in cosmetic surgery mostly dedicated to fields of blepharoplasty, rhinoplasty, thread-lifting, autologous fat grafting in the face and body contouring. Within the realms of aesthetic artistry, she generates her hallmark by accentuating the natural beauty of human beings that define their characteristics and personalities. In a world where medical sciences continually advance, she acquires the most up-to-date cosmetic technologies through her extensive training across Korea, Taiwan, Europe, and the USA, with preeminent aesthetic societies including TAAMS, IFAAS, ECAMS, AACS and AFFPRS.

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Patient-assessed health state utility of facial port-wine stain

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Background: Port-wine stains (PWSs) are congenital capillary malformations that commonly present in the cervicofacial region along the trigeminal nerve dermatomes. Left untreated, facial PWSs grow in size and depth over time, resulting in significant functional and psychosocial impairment to affected individuals. This study aims to assess the health state utility of untreated facial PWS and laser-treated facial PWS from a patient's perspective.

Methods: Adult facial PWS patients were asked to rank the utility of four randomized health states (monocular blindness, binocular blindness, untreated facial PWS, and laser-treated facial PWS) by means of an online health utility questionnaire consisting of visual analogue scale (VAS), standard gamble (SG), and time trade-off (TTO) techniques. Quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) were calculated using the SG score and a fixed time horizon. Health state utility scores were analyzed using one-way ANOVA with post hoc Tukey HSD for pairwise comparisons.

Results: Among the 33 patients included in our analysis (mean [SD] age, 40.7 [16.2] years; 20 women [60.6%]; 12 men [36.4%]; 1 unknown [3.0%]), VAS, SG, and TTO scores (mean ± SD) for untreated facial PWS (0.72 ± 0.26, 0.84 ± 0.18, 0.80 ± 0.23) ranked significantly higher than those of binocular blindness (0.45 ± 0.24, 0.64 ± 0.25, 0.67 ± 0.27; $p<0.001$), while approaching scores of monocular blindness (0.71 ± 0.20, 0.83 ± 0.18, 0.87 ± 0.19). The laser-treated facial PWS state demonstrated significantly higher utility scores across all measures ($p<0.05$), comprising a gain of 3.96 QALYs over the untreated facial PWS state.

Conclusions: This is the first study to apply the health state utility model in demonstrating the patient perspective of facial PWS, which is perceived to be similar to that of monocular blindness, and the efficacy of laser treatment which resulted in a gain of 3.96 QALYs. The simplicity of the health utility questionnaire makes it an attractive tool to facilitate objective comparisons of facial PWS with other aesthetically and functionally compromised conditions.

Recent Publications

1. Aldihan K, Alnasyan A, Albassam A, Alghonaim Y, Aldekhayel S. Comparing the health burden of living with nasal deformity in actual patients and healthy individuals: a utility outcomes score assessment. Ann Plast Surg. 2019; 83(4):381–383
2. Abt NB, Quatela O, Heiser A, Jowett N, Tessler O, Lee LN. Association of hair loss with health utility measurements before and after hair transplant surgery in men and women. JAMA Facial Plast Surg. 2018; 20(6):495–500
3. Faris C, Tessler O, Heiser A, Hadlock T, Jowett N. Evaluation of societal health utility of facial palsy and facial reanimation. JAMA Facial Plast Surg. 2018; 20(6):480–487

Biography

Alyssa Heiser is currently a fourth-year medical student at the Larner College of Medicine. She conducts research focused on quality-of-life outcomes in patients with vascular anomalies, particularly port-wine stains, under the direction of Oon T. Tan, MD, PhD at the Carolyn and Peter Lynch Center for Laser and Reconstructive Surgery at Massachusetts Eye and Ear / Harvard Medical School. Her research interests include medical education and mentorship, surgical and non-surgical aesthetic and quality of life outcomes, health economics, and facial plastic surgery.

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A polylysine dendrigraft able to balance acneic and non acneic strains of *cutibacterium* acnes to prevent acne and skin imperfections

Joan Attia
Lucas Meyer Cosmetics, France

Acne is one of the most common skin diseases worldwide, affecting up to 85% of the population. At the pathophysiological level, two factors play a crucial role: the sebaceous gland and Cutibacterium acnes (C. acnes). New genomic analysis tools have shown that C. acnes, former P. acnes, a major member of the normal skin microbiota was subdivided into heterogeneous species including acneic bacteria such as RT4, RT5 strains, and commensal bacteria such as the RT6 strain. Moreover, recent data indicated also that the loss of diversity of C. Acnes species is associated with acne severity.

Taking all this information, we have developed a green polylysine dendrigaft, the Dendrimer (G2), able to rebalance acneic and non acneic stains of C. acnes to protect skin from inflammation, imperfections and acne. In vitro studies revealed the capacity of the G2 to increase membrane fluidity of acneic strains RT4 and RT5 and decrease their biomass in contrast to the RT6 strain. Moreover, G2 showed also a strong anti-adhesion power of C. acnes on human keratinocytes. Ex vivo studies indicated also an anti-inflammatory effect by decreasing IL1α and TLR2 expressions. These data were confirmed in vivo: the study was conducted during 28 days on hemi-face, with a twice daily application of G2 (2 ppm) or Placebo cream on 23 volunteers. After 28 days, we observed a significant decrease of the sebo-regulating effect by 11%, retentional and inflammatory lesions by 31% and 63%, respectively. Interestingly, G2 application promoted also the diversity of C. acnes by increasing the expression of its no acneic strains compared to its acneic strains. To conclude, we have demonstrated that G2 could be the new skin care ingredient able to balance acneic and non acneic strains of C. acnes to improve skin microbiota and protect skin from inflammation, imperfections and acne.

Recent Publications

1. Attia-Vigneau, Joan & Barreau, Magalie & Toquin, Esther & Feuilloley, Marc & Loing, Estelle & Lesouhaitier, Olivier. A Polylysine dendrigraft is able to differentially impact Cutibacterium acnes strains preventing acneic skin. Experimental Dermatology, 2022.
2. Havas, Fabien & Krispin, Shlomo & Cohen, Moshe & Loing, Estelle & Farge, Morgane & Suere, Thierry & Attia-Vigneau, Joan. A Dunaliella salina Extract Counteracts Skin Aging under Intense Solar Irradiation Thanks to Its Antiglycation and Anti-Inflammatory Properties. Marine Drugs, 2022, 20. 104.
3. Attia-Vigneau, Joan & Loing, E. & Krispin, Shlomo & Perolat, A. & Havas, Fabien. 129 A Hylocereus Undatus fruit extract clinically enhances the skin's microbiota balance and improves skin health and beauty. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2021, 141. S170.

Biography

Joan Attia completed her PhD on Biomolecules and therapeutic pharmacology and Master's Degree in Neuroscience. She has more than 13 year's experiences in Dermo-cosmetics research. At IFF-Lucas Meyer Cosmetics since more than 8 years, she is in charge of the research and development for the cosmetics ingredients (active and functional ingredients and delivery systems) for the cosmetics market.

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Skin problems related to personal protective equipment and personal hygiene measures during COVID-19 pandemic among healthcare workers in Aseer region, Saudi Arabia

Ebtehaj Sultan Mohammed Alshareif and Rawan Abdullah Ahmed Alqahtani
King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia

Background: Reports revealed rising levels of skin diseases secondary to protective equipment use. Healthcare providers who are working day and night during the pandemic of COVID-19 are more susceptible to the damage of the skin. There is scarce published data about the incidence of skin disorders secondary to protective equipment use during the COVID-19pandemic and what factors are associated in Saudi Arabia.

Aim: Assessing the potential skin damage as a result of personal protection equipment (PPE) and intensive hygiene measures for healthcare providers during COVID-19 pandemic in Aseer region.

Methods: This study a cross-sectional questionnairebased study done in Aseer region from January to October 2021. Personal data and related to history of skin disease, practices toward personal protective equipment, and new skin damage was collected and analyzed. Independent ttest and chi-square test was used to determine factors associated with the incidence of new skin damage during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: Total of 214 participants was included in the study. (47.7%) of the participants reported experiencing new skin damage during the COVID-19 pandemic, while 112 (52.3%) of the participants did not. Age, having a history of chronic skin disease, and number of worn gloves layers were all significantly associated with the incidence of skin damage during COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: The considerable rate of new skin damage during the COVID-19 pandemic makes it essential to take action and start rising awareness toward this topic among health-care workers as well as teaching them how to prevent the incidence of new skin damage.

Recent Publications

1. Elston DM. Occupational skin disease among health care workers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic. J Am Acad Dermatol 2020; 82(5):1085-1086
2. Coelho M, Cavalcante V, Moraes J, Menezes L, Figueirêdo S, Branco M, Alexandre S. Pressure injury related to the use of personal protective equipment in COVID-19 pandemic. Rev Bras Enferm 2020; 73(suppl 2).
3. Bhoyrul B, Lecamwasam K, Wilkinson M, Latheef F, Stocks SJ, Agius R, Carder M. A review of non-glove personal protective equipment-related occupational dermatoses reported to EPIDERM between 1993 and 2013. Contact Derm 2019; 80(4):217-21.

Biography

Ebtehaj Sultan Mohammed Alshareif is a resident doctor, department of Dermatology at Aseer region, Saudi Arabia. He is also a Medical intern, college of General Medicine and Surgery, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia.

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Extensive pemphigus vegetans in a filipino female

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Pemphigus vegetans, a clinical variant of pemphigus vulgaris accounting for 1-2% of all cases, is a rare autoimmune blistering disease characterized by flaccid pustules, vesicles, or bullae that erode and form hypertrophic vegetative plaques with vesicles or pustules at the periphery of these lesions. We report a case of an 18-year old Filipino female initially presenting with a 5-month history of oral ulcers and appearance of vegetating hyperpigmented pruritic plaques extensively involving face and body a month later. Histopathologic findings revealed an intraepidermal split with acantholysis, pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia, mild superficial perivascular dermatitis, and markedly dense infiltrates composed of lymphocytes, eosinophils, and histiocytes. Direct immunofluorescence (DIF) showed intercellular deposits of IgG, C3, and IgA. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) revealed elevated levels of desmoglein 3 (Dsg3). The patient was started on high-dose oral prednisone and azathioprine, which showed improvement after 4 weeks of treatment. To our knowledge, this is the most extensive case of pemphigus vegetans reported in literature.

Recent Publications

1. Matsuyama K, Tokuzumi M, Takahashi T, Shu E, Takagi H, Hashimoto T, et al. Elevated serum eosinophil cationic protein and transforming growth factor- α levels in a patient with pemphigus vegetans. Clin Exp Dermatol 2018;43(8):917-20.
2. Suwarsa O, Sutedja E, Purbo H. The rare case of pemphigus vegetans in association with malnutrition children in the multidisciplinary management. Case Rep Dermatol 2017;40161(38):145-50.
3. Verma G, Tegta G, Sharma A, Kaur M, Sharma S. A rare case of extensive pemphigus vegetans. Indian Dermatol Online J 2019;11(1):87-90.

Biography

Maicka Keirsten O. Agon earned her bachelor's degree in Life Sciences specializing in Biomedical science from the Ateneo de Manila University and her medical degree in 2017 from the University of Santo Tomas, faculty of Medicine and Surgery. She then finished her Dermatology residency training at the Rizal Medical Center, Philippines.

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Emerging role of platelet rich plasma in intervention dermatology and trichology

Suruchi Garg
Aura Skin Institute, India

Platelet rich plasma therapy has emerged as a game changer in intervention dermatology and trichology in last one decade. The concept of regeneration through stimulation of autologous growth factors is gaining popularity in addition to existing medical management of difficult to treat disorders. The laser and microneedling cocktail therapies along with platelet rich plasma therapy is specially finding role in treating common disorders like post acne, post traumatic and post surgical scars, facial rejuvenation , melasma on one hand and in difficult to treat disorders like burn scars, stretch marks and lichenoid disorders on the other hand in intervention dermatology. Intervention and regenerative trichology is another fast growing field with promising options in male and female pattern hair loss, alopecia areata , telogen effluvium and even more difficult disorders like scarring alopecia in combination with medical therapy or in combination with hair transplant. The purpose of adding platelet rich plasma in these disorders is to add high concentration of millions of autologous growth factors which enhance the healing process besides improving the hostile environment. This form of regenerative therapy can be utilized in vast number of indications provided body is supported in the right direction with balanced nutrition, early morning high protein diet to stimulate collagen formation and correction of underlying deficiencies for predictable and long lasting results.

Recent Publications

1. Suruchi Garg, Shweta Manchanda. Platelet-rich plasma—an 'Elixir' for treatment of alopecia: personal experience on 117 patients with review of literature Stem Cell Investig, 2017; 4: 64

2. Suruchi Garg, Mandeep Garg, Muniraju Maralakunte, Sahajal Dhooria, Inderpaul Sehgal, et al. The Conundrum of 'Long-COVID-19′: A Narrative Review Int J Gen Med. 2021; 14: 2491–2506

3. Suruchi Garg. Outcome of Intra-operative Injected Platelet-rich Plasma Therapy During Follicular Unit Extraction Hair Transplant: A Prospective Randomised Study in Forty Patients J Cutan Aesthet Surg. 2016 Jul-Sep; 9(3): 157–164

Biography

Suruchi Garg, is a director and chief consultant at Aura Skin Institute, Chandigarh. She is a dermato-laser & hair transplant surgeon, program director for IADVL fellowship in 'Lasers & Aesthetic Dermatology'. She is a recipient of young dermatologist forum award, Dermacon 2008 for work on cutaneous vasculitis and a recipient of distinguishes scholar award 2020 from European Journal of Scientific Research for her work on scarring alopecia and regenerative medicine. She filed a patent protocol on non-surgical facelift and also innovated LA-PEEST, a novel fast acting vitiligo surgery. She proposed global drooping and wrinkle classification for aging face and also a member of editorial board of cosmo derma journal.

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Treatment of vulgar acne with blue light: A systematic review

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Universidade Nove de Julho, Brazil

Acne treatment is commonly performed with retinoids, such as adapalene, retinoic acid, isotretinoin, which have anti-comedogenic, anti-inflammatory , and comedolytic characteristics. The main disadvantage of most topical retinoids is related to cutaneous side effects. Acne usually improves after exposure to sunlight or artificially produced UV radiation. This research aimed to analyze the use of blue light for the treatment of inflammatory acne. A systematic literature review was carried out, whose research protocol followed the PRISMA recommendation, and randomized clinical trial studies that compared blue light with another intervention as a control were included in the sample. The search was carried out in the PUBMED and WEB of SCIENCE databases, combining the terms "photobiomodulation", "Acne", "LLLT", Phototherapy, "LED" and "blue light". The methodological quality of the included studies was assessed using the Cochrane Collaboration Risk of Bias Scale. After excluding duplicates, the titles,and abstracts of 81 articles were evaluated, and 50 articles were selected for full reading, including 8 articles in the review at the end. For this purpose, articles were selected from 1990 to 2021. Eight randomized controlled clinical trials were analyzed using blue light and a comparative method. Most studies compared the use of blue light with benzoyl peroxide, and the others used another light source or placebo as a comparison. The included studies differed from each other regarding the protocol applied with blue light. The studies showed significant improvements in the general picture of acne with blue light, considering the number and size of lesions, and as for inflammation, red light showed better results. It is concluded that despite the great potential in its use in the treatment of acne, there is a need for more detailed tests on the effect of blue light in this treatment.

Recent Publications

1. Tan J., Bhate K. A global perspective on the epidemiology of acne. Br. J. Dermatol. 2015; 172:3–12.
2. Bergler-Czop B.The etiopathogenesis of acne vulgaris—What's new? Int. J. Cosmet. Sci. 2014; 36:187–194.
3. Mooney T.Preventing psychological distress in patients with acne. Nurs. Stand. 2014; 28:42–48.

Biography

Mara Lúcia Gonçalves Diogo is a Nurse, graduated in 1986 from the Wenceslau Braz College, Itajubá - MG – Brazil. She is a Occupational Nurse at the Catholic University of Santos in 1989- Santos- São Paulo – Brazil and Nurse Specialist in Dermatology in 2007 by the Brazilian Association of Dermatology Nursing - SOBENDE - São Paulo – Brazil. She completed her Master in Biophotonics Applied to Health Sciences at Universidade Nove de Julho - São Paulo – Brazil. She is a Doctoral student in Biophotonics applied to health sciences - Universidade Nove de Julho - São Paulo - Brazil.

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The impact of COVID 19 on the health of patients with different skin problems near the "Gentiana -Grelorgen" ambulance in Pristina

Ylfete A. Shatri-Mucaj
University Clinical Center of Prishtina, Kosova

Considering that specialist ambulance "GENTIANA-GRELORGEN" is managed from a Clinical Pharmacologist and an experienced Dermato-venerologist -Dr. Ylfete Shatri - Muçaj, as well as the collaborating staff, we have enough patients of different diagnosis, both systemic and skin located problems that have been treated under our care.

Based on the two year period of the pandemic with COVID 19 and the most different common reasons of the visit of patients near our ambulance, I was too curious and fervent on doing this research.

Total number of patients included in this research was 350 patients, of different age group, of two genders and with various skin diseases, both with different and similar etiology.

From this total number, 250 have been vaccinated with the anti Covid 19 vaccine and 100 have been not.

Most of the patients had different problems, symptoms and diagnose, but based on the anamnesis they generally were with similar etiology, but more dominated those with viral etiology, followed by patients with combined etiology such as viral and other bacterial , fungal and parasitic super infections.

The Covid 19 pandemic has negatively affected the condition of the patients who have come for treatment in our clinic. Most patients with the above diagnoses have had repetitions of illnessand more deterioration of the clinical condition than usual. Kidney problems up to renal insufficiency (some of the patients claim that they never have had kidney problems before), but after vaccination state it's deteriorated.

Frequently were also the problems with thyroid gland, hypovitaminosis D; spontaneous abortions (usually around week 8), missed abortions; display of polyps in intestine , cervix , nose and uterus etc.

First the main idea is to point out that greater deteriorations have had the patient whose serological viral analysis were positive in two fractions IgG and IgM, or only in IgG fraction (e.g. CMV 500; EBV> 400, Rubella, HSV1; HSV2). Second, during this research I have noticed that Rubella, CMV and EBV have resulted positive more often in two fractions (IgG and IgM). Eg. in two children of age 5 with diagnosis Alopecia totalis has resulted Rubella and CMV positive in of two fractions, and have had mesenterial lymphadenopathy based on abdomen ultrasound. The corona virus has triggered the activation of other viruses that have been in latent state. Usually, the organism is acclimated to certain values of antibodies of different viruses, but when the reactivation or reinfection with viruses or other microorganisms happens, and the immune system is compromised ,than certain values of antibodies slightly of increase (eg. CMV, EBV, Rubella, HSV1 and 2, Sars Cov 2 -), organism reacts with deteriorations in skin, allergies and more serious systemic problems; Finally, in the full research there will be exact numbers of patients divided on age, skin diseases, and all diagnoses above, as well as both local and systemic treatment that I practiced to improve their health condition.

The main idea, is to make an impact and to create a protocol for viral infections, their treatment and also to get done the triage of the people who can and who can not take the vaccine based on the laboratory analysis done prior the vaccination. As we all know one of the main laws of medicine is " Primum non nocere"- " First, do no harm".

Recent Publications

1. Yan Y, Chen H, Chen L, et al. Consensus of Chinese experts on protection of skin and mucous membrane barrier for healthcare workers fighting against coronavirus disease 2019. Dermatol Ther. March 2020.
2. Tao J, Song Z, Yang L, Huang C, Feng A, Man X. Emergency management for preventing and controlling nosocomial infection of 2019 novel coronavirus: implications for the dermatology department. Br J Dermatol. March 2020.
3. Elston DM. Letter from the editor: occupational skin disease among healthcare workers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic. J Am Acad Dermatol. March 2020.8.

Biography

Ylfete A. Shatri-Muçaj is a dermato-venerologist and clinical pharmacology specialist. She finished post-graduation and specialization studies in the University of Novi Sad. Currently, she works in UCC in Prishtina from 1981; as a specialist of clinical pharmacology she has treated for 4 years patients ëith chemotherapy near Internal Clinic – Department of Hematology in UCC.

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Evidence-based acne vulgaris treatment

Andreas D. Katsambas
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Acne Vulgaris is a chronic disease characterized by long duration, exacerbations and remissions, and with substantial physiological and social effects that negatively influence patient's life.

For the treatment of Acne Vulgaris one of the most important point is compliance and good cooperation between doctor and patient.

The acne treatment armamentarium, includes topical medications (Retinoids, Topical Antibiotics, Benzoyl peroxide, topical combinations etc.), systemic medications (Antibiotics, Hormones, Isotretinoin) and finally light and LASER sources.

However, despite the current treatment there are cases with poor treatment response. The various reasons for treatment failure will be analyzed and the management of each category will be discussed.

One of the most problematic to treat acne consequence is acne scarring. The management of the different types of scars will be presented.

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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