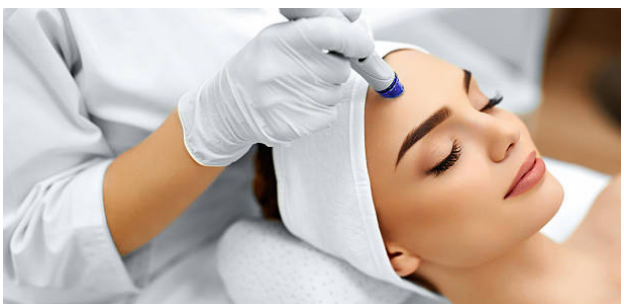
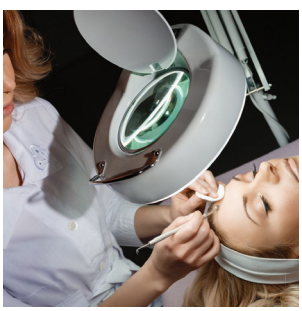
Keynote Forum
September 21, 2021

Dermatology Summit 2021

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Suruchi Garg

University- Aura Skin Institute, India

Role of platelet rich plasma in intervention Dermatology and trichology

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) contains several growth factors and cellular adhesion molecules which promote wound healing, angiogenesis and accelerate the rejuvenation of skin and hair follicles. With its proven regenerative and regrowth potential in a plethora of conditions, PRP has been deemed as the "futuristic elixir." Current evidence suggests that PRP effectively stimulates angiogenesis, collagen as well as elastin regeneration and is a safe, easy to prepare, minimally invasive technique with limited downtime and negligible risk of allergic/hypersensitivity reactions owing to its autologous nature. It has shown excellent results when utilized as monotherapy or in combination with microneedling or ablative lasers in acne scars, post-burn or post-traumatic scars, melasma, striae distensae, chronic ulcers and lichen sclerosus. PRP injections or PRP combined with microneedling are increasingly being utilized for skin rejuvenation and recently have been utilized to provide non-invasive face lifts. A novel technique combining non-cultured epidermal cell suspension suspended in PRP results in superior repigmentation outcomes in case of vitiligo. Use of PRP alone or in combination with hair transplant in androgenetic alopecia is another well-researched indication and successfully extrapolated to indications such as alopecia areata, chronic telogen effluvium and cicatricial alopecia. In spite of its established efficacy in a vast number of indications, PRP should be used with utmost caution. These growth mediators exert their own endocrine, paracrine and enzymatic effects, the complete influence of which still remains a mystery and only years of experience, in the times to come will unravel the absolute power of our "mighty dragon warrior.

Biography

Suruchi Garg, MD 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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Felicite Noubissi

Jackson State University, USA

Contribution of insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA-binding protein 1 (IGF2BP1) to basal cell carcinoma development

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common form of cancer affecting more than four million people each year. Although BCC metastasizes rarely, if left untreated it can destroy tissues and nearby organs and cause disfigurement. BCC arises in the basal cells of the epidermis and is caused mostly by long term sun exposure. Activation of GLI1 is a key step in the initiation of the tumorigenic program leading to BCC. We previously showed that Gli1 was also regulated by Wnt signaling in a IGF2BP1-dependent manner. Moreover, the regulation of Gli1 by the Hh upstream signal was IGF2BP1- dependent as well. We hypothesized that Wnt-induced and IGF2BP1-dependent regulation of GLI1 expression and activities was important in the development of BCC. To test our hypothesis, we used the CRISPR/Cas9 approach to knock down IGF2BP1 in UW-BCC1 cells. UW-BCC1 cells depleted of IGF2BP1 were injected subcutaneously in the flank of immunocompromised mice and tumor growth was monitored weekly for a period of eight weeks. We observed that knockdown of IGF2BP1 in UW-BCC1 cells significantly reduced tumor growth in xenograft mice compared to controls ($P< 0.01$). A reduction in the expression of some Wnt and Hh targets was observed in the tumors as well. We also observed a gender disparity in the development of tumors using UW-BCC1 cells. IGF2BP1 appears to contribute to BCC development and might represents a novel target in the treatment of basal cell carcinoma.

Biography

Felicite Noubissi is Assistant professor in the department of biology at Jackson State University. The mission of her research program is to investigate cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying tumor development and resistance to drug. Her work uncovered an RNA-binding protein, insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA binding protein (IGF2BP1), which seems to play a critical role in colorectal cancer development and metastasis. Dr. Noubissi's work also demonstrated a mechanism of cross-talk between Wnt and Hh signaling pathways which is mediated by IGF2BP1 and important in basal cell carcinoma development. Dr. Noubissi has published in many journals including nature, cancer research and JID. Her research has been supported by a career development award and Freinkel Diversity Fellowship from the society for Investigative Dermatology and grants from the national institute of health (NIH).

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Scientific Tracks & Sessions
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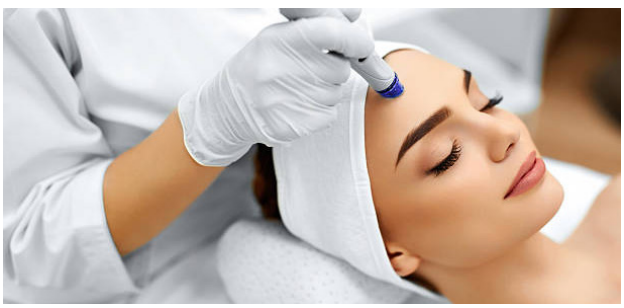

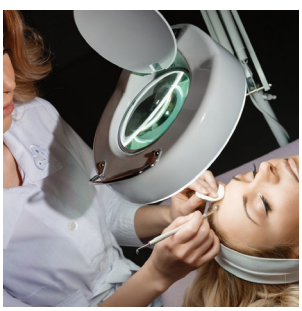


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Skin Conditions & Skin Ageing| Cosmetic Dermatology | Aging Science | Skin Conditions & Diseases

Session Introduction

Title: A review of the efficacy and safety of retinoids in the treatment of ultraviolet related skin conditions and skin ageing

Kitticharoensak Ornrapee | Cardiff University School of Medicine | UK

Title: Proteomics reveals that quinoa bioester promotes replenishing effects in epidermal tissue

Amanda C Camillo-Andrade | Carlos Chagas Institute, FIOCRUZ-PR | Brazil

A review of the efficacy and safety of retinoids in the treatment of ultraviolet related skin conditions and skin ageing

Kiticharoensak Ornrapee and **Mark Tang**
Cardiff University School of Medicine, UK

Retinoids refer to all natural and synthetic products having a structure or biological activities similar to vitamin A, which helps to modulate the function of homeostasis, metabolism, epithelial growth and immune regulation as well as inflammation via retinoid receptors. Recently, there has been a growing interest in retinoids in the management of UV-related skin conditions, including skin cancer, solar ageing as well as dyspigmentation, which cause a huge dermatological and psychological burden on patients. However, scientific evidence and a standard guideline of retinoids on these conditions are still limited. Skin cancer is caused by accumulative DNA damage by UVR along with an impaired DNA repair mechanisms. Retinoids seem to have a chemopreventive effect by modulating the repair processes and programmed cell death. Acitretin appears to be effective in the chemoprevention of SCC among OTRs but due to the side effects of systemic retinoids, the application should be limited to high-risk populations and the rebound effect may occur after discontinuing medication. UVR also causes skin ageing that leads to a structural and functional deterioration of skin. Wrinkling, mottled hyperpigmentation and solar lentigo can be improved by long-term use of topical retinoids, such as topical tretinoin an adapalene. The efficacy seems to be correlated with the strength of retinoids along with their side effects, which can gradually subside overtime. Thus, low concentration of retinoids along with an emollient as well as a sunscreen application should be introduced during the initiating period to avoid drug interruption or discontinuation. Due to several limitations of clinical studies, the efficacy of cosmeceutical products on skin ageing is still controversial. Besides, long-term use of topical tretinoin may improve melasma but a treatment combination along with topical retinoids is suggested to yield a satisfactory result with minimal side effects. (OTR-Organ transplant recipient, SCC- Squamous cell carcinoma, UVR-Ultraviolet radiation).

Biography

Kiticharoensak Ornrapee has completed her medical degree from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand and master's degree of clinical dermatology from Cardiff University, UK. In addition, she earns a MBA degree from Peking University, China and did the exchange program at Waseda University, Japan. Dr. Ornrapee was a medical advisor at Novartis (Thailand). After graduating from UK, she is an aesthetitian at Hertitude clinic in Bangkok, Thailand.

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Proteomics reveals that quinoa bioester promotes replenishing effects in epidermal tissue

Amanda C Camillo-Andrade[1], Marcia R Pincerati[1], Paulo C Carvalho[2], Marlon D M Santos[2], Juliana S G Fischer[2], Bruna B Swinka[3], Bruna Bosquetti[3], Desirée C Schuck[3] and **Marcio Lorencini[3]**

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[3]Grupo Boticário, Brazil

The continuous search for natural products that attenuate age-related losses has increasingly gained notice; among them, those applicable for skin care have drawn major attention. The bioester generated from the chenopodium quinoa's oil is a natural-origin ingredient described to produce replenishing skin effects. With this as motivation, we used shotgun proteomics to study the effects of quinoa bioester on human reconstructed epidermis tridimensional cell cultures after 0, 3, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours of exposure. Our experimental setup employed reversed-phase nano-chromatography coupled online with an orbitrap-XL and PatternLab for proteomics as the data analysis tool. Extracted ion chromatograms were obtained as surrogates for relative peptide quantitation. Our findings spotlight proteins with increased abundancy, as compared to the untreated cell culture counterparts at same timepoints, that were related to preventing premature aging, homeostasis, tissue regeneration, protection against ultraviolet radiation and oxidative damage.

Keywords: Cosmetics, proteomic, mass spectrometry, reconstructed human epidermis.

Biography

Amanda is pursuing a PhD, under the supervision of Dr. Paulo Costa Carvalho at Fiocruz Paraná, in bioscience and biotechnology, where she applies proteomics to study the skin health science. Her interests are in proteomics, mass spectrometry, cell culture and cosmetics.

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Poster

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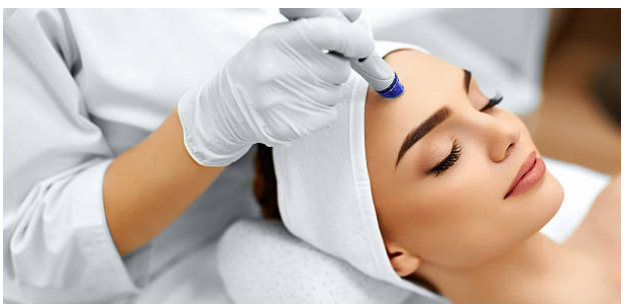

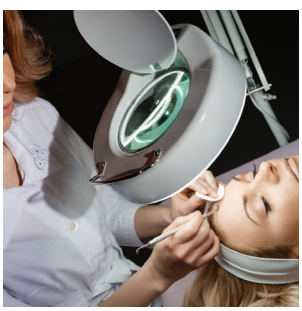


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Molecular docking of active compounds from kepok banana peels on the nf-kß pathway

Dwiana Savitri and **Nanda Shaskia Larasaty**
Ansari Saleh General Hospital Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Inflammation in acne vulgaris is initiated by overgrowth of Propionibacterium acnes. These bacteria will produce chemotactic factors to stimulate the secretion of IL-6 and IL-8 by keratinocytes. The production of these cytokines involves the activation of toll-like receptor 2. The production of these proinflammatory cytokines originates from the activation of the NF- pathway. Until now, standard therapy for acne vulgaris caused skin irritation and antibiotics trigger resistance. Thus, other therapeutic approaches are needed, such as materials derived from plants. Banana peel as waste has not been widely used, especially as an anti-inflammatory agent for acne vulgaris. This study aims to investigate the molecular docking bioinformatics between the active compound of kepok banana peel on the NF-kß pathway.

Biography

Dwiana Savitri is a dermatologist from Banjarmasin, Indonesia. She has completed her dermatology specialty in 2005 from Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia. While working as a dermatologist in Ansari Saleh General Hospital and a lecturer in Lambung Mangkurat University in Banjarmasin, she also took a Doctoral Program in Dermatology at Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia.

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Patient's behavior and how to build their loyalty in using skin hospital services

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[1]Institute of Dermatology, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok, Thailand
[2]University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

This study is about customer behavior, service quality, marketing mix and its effect on loyalty by completing a questionnaire of 200 patients and an interview form that includes 15 patients and staff of tertiary skin hospital in Bangkok, Thailand. In searching behavior, they believed others than the internet and their's own. Patients were satisfied with the service quality and marketing mix. The service qualities that result in disloyalties include empathy, tangibles and reliability. While, the marketing mix problem comprises personnel, signposts, expensive parking places, complicated processes, crowded physical evidence, non-unique products and costly drug. The reliability of treatment outcomes and empathy primarily affects loyalty. In comparison, the main part of the marketing mix that affects loyalty is promotion and people. Hence, the first proposed solutions are divided the promotion program into two groups, focusing on procedures for those who live near and teledermatology for those far away. Secondly, to solve the feeling of unreliable treatment in chronic diseases, we suggest installing the hospital system's application, which automatically provides information for incurable but treatable conditions, enhances patient understanding and reliability.

Biography

Apasee currently is a dermatopathology staff at the institute of dermatology, ministry of public health, Thailand. She is a board-certified dermatologist, also completed the fellowship in dermatopathology, from the faculty of medicine Chulalongkorn University in 2020. She has published studies about discoid lupus erythematosus and NK-T cell lymphoma. Now, she is researching services management and marketing with the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, Thailand, to improve patient loyalty in the dermatology department.

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e-Poster

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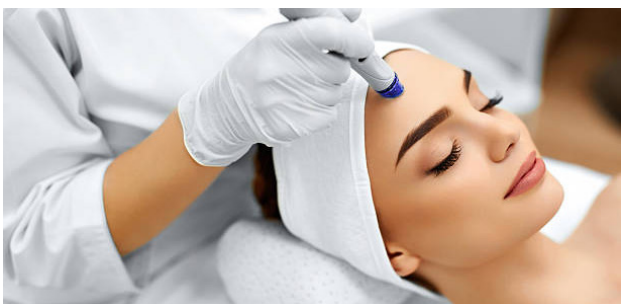

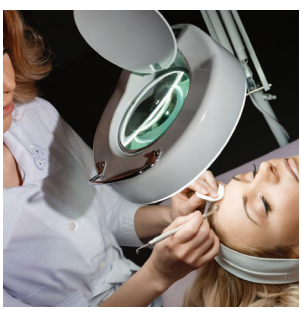


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Pigmented basal cell carcinoma in a female patient

Carmen Draghici[1,3] and **Diana Spinu**[1,2]
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[3]AS Clinic, Romania

Basal cell carcinoma represents 80% of non-melanoma cancers, being the most common malignant tumor of the skin. It is a slow growing carcinoma which is locally aggresive but rarely metastasizes and affect, generally, adults. It can be located, predominantly on the head and neck followed by the trunk and rarely in extremities and genital area. Pigmented basal cell carcinoma is a rare variant of these tumor with few cases described in the literature. It affects especially elderly population and can be put in different diagnosis with nodular melanoma both clinically and dermoscopically due to its dark and irregular pigmentation. The diagnosis consists in biopsy or surgical excision followed by histopathologic examination.

Biography

Carmen Cristina Draghici, MD is a dermatology and venerology specialist since 2020. She completed her dermatology training between 2016-2020. At Elias emergency university hospital participant of numerous courses and congresses i România and Europe regarding dermatology, dermatoscopy and dermatosurgery.

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Accepted Abstract

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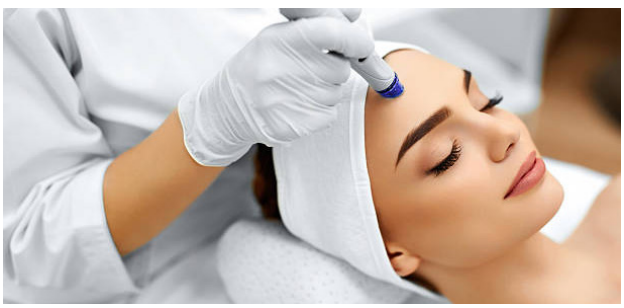

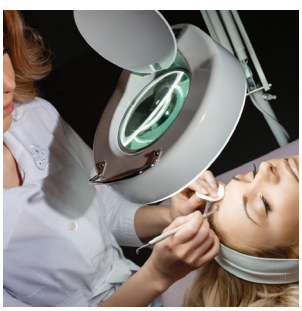


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A case of griscelli syndrome type 3

Kidist Yeneneh
Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Griscelli syndrome (GS) is a rare autosomal recessive mulasystem geneac disorder which is characterized by paraal albinism of hair and skin along with neurological and/or immunological defects. Three types of this disorder are disanguished by its geneac cause and patern of signs and symptoms. Paaents with GS type 1 have primary central nervous system dysfuncaon, resulang from mutaaons in the MYO5A gene. Type 2 paaents commonly develop hemophagocyac Lymphohisaocytosis, caused by mutaaons in the RAB27A gene and type 3 have only light skin and silvery hair color resulang from mutaaons in the MLPH.

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Dermadiagnosis: a smartphone interface for efficiently diagnosing melanoma in clinical and non-clinical settings

Anurag Gottipati
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Statement of the Problem: One of the greatest risks associated with indiscriminate amounts of UV light exposure is the chance of developing skin cancer. With 9,500 newly diagnosed cases of skin cancer appearing in the United States every day, skin cancer is the most common cancer in both the United States and across the globe. Unfortunately, the incidence rate of melanoma - the deadliest and most aggressive form of skin cancer - has annually increased at a 44% rate over the past decade. Despite the advent of new smartphone technologies for skin condition diagnosis, melanoma's different forms (i.e. irregular pigmented lesions/abnormal moles) make it elusive to both experienced dermatologists and pathologists and existing diagnostic interfaces. The purpose of this study is to describe the development of the "DermaDiagnosis" system, a smartphone app melanoma diagnostic system, and its potential clinical applications. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Using MIT App Inventor's framework, a deep learning convolutional neural network (CNN) with three 3x5 filters using the Adam optimizer (efficiently processes large datasets with noisy gradients) was developed. Model robustness was enhanced by using 20 epochs and a 75% training data fraction; the model was trained on 1440 benign and 1197 malignant melanoma images. Translated into an Android smartphone app, chances of malignancy are quantified by a percentage using the phone camera. Findings: Testing with 360 benign and 300 malignant melanoma images revealed the system had an 80% accuracy rate in accurately recognizing benign/malignant pigmented lesions. Despite melanoma's various manifestations, DermaDiagnosis was able to differentiate between normal and abnormal lesions with significant confidence. Conclusion & Significance: As the incidence of melanoma continues to rise, medical technology must adapt to reducing disparities in skin care access and early diagnosis. As a means of achieving this goal, DermaDiagnosis offers clinicians a free and efficient solution.

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Worrisome concerns of patients after undergoing chemical peels for the first time and adverse effects of chemical peels visualized through clinical pictures

Shazli Razi and **Babar Rao**
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Introduction: Chemical peel is a cutaneous resurfacing procedure that is a popular treatment option for scarring, pigmentary disorders, inflammatory dermatoses, fine lines, wrinkles and photoaging. In this abstract, we aim to highlight the concerns of our patients after their first chemical peel treatment. We also aim to highlight the side effects that may happen after a chemical peel.

Concerns: 1. Frosting is a common worrisome concern of the patients undergoing chemical peel for the first time. We aim to show picture highlighting this concern. 2. Formation of dark discolored scab formation is another concern. 3. Skin exfoliation is another concern- we aim to highlight this phenomena in different patients with different levels of exfoliation.

Adverse Effects: Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation is a common problem experienced after a chemical peel. We aim to show before and after pictures to highlight this problem. Scarring may occur after a chemical peel due to pulling on the skin after a chemical peel. We want to emphasize the importance of using antiretroviral treatment before chemical peel to reduce emergence of herpes.

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