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Genetic diagnosis of oculocutaneous albinism and functional studies of associated genes

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Oculocutaneous albinism (OCA) is a heterogeneous and autosomal recessive disorder with hypopigmentation in eye, hair and skin color. Six genes, *TYR*, *OCA2*, *TYRP1*, *SLC45A2*, *OCA5* and *SLC24A5*, have been identified as causative genes for non-syndromic OCA1-6 respectively. For syndromic OCA, at least 13 genes, *HPS1-9* for Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, *CHS1* for Chediak-Higashi syndrome, *GSI-3* for Griscelli syndrome, have been characterized. We have implemented an optimized strategy for the genotyping of more than 300 Chinese OCA patients. We have identified over 70 previously unreported alleles in several OCA genes including *TYR*, *OCA2*, *SLC45A2*, *SLC24A5* and *HPS1*. We found that the mutational spectrum is population specific in Chinese (different from Caucasian and Japanese). We characterized the abnormal melanosomal localization of several commonly occurred alleles of *TYR* and *SLC45A2* in Chinese OCA patients. We examined the melanosomes in the skin melanocytes of these OCA patients and found that more immature melanosomes were present in an OCA6 patient. Furthermore, the *SLC24A5* protein was reduced in steady-state levels in mouse HPS mutants with deficiencies in *BLOC-1* and *BLOC-2*. We further investigated the melanosomal localization in multiple HPS melanocytes. Our results suggest that *SLC24A5* is required for melanosome maturation and is transported into mature melanosomes by HPS protein associated complexes (HPACs). The results of this study will be translational and significant for gene diagnosis and prenatal diagnosis of OCA in China.

Biography

Aihua Wei got her M.D., Ph.D. from Capital Medical University in 2010. She works as an Associate Chief Physician in Beijing Tongren Affiliated Hospital of Capital Medical University. She is engaged in the clinic and research work on Genodermatosis, especially gene diagnosis and genetic consulting of albinism. She has published more than 10 articles about albinism in reputed journals.

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Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy for palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis

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Retrospective study of 102 cases palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis who underwent endoscopic thoracic bilateral sympathectomy during January 2008 and October 2012. There were 61 males and 41 females with a mean age of 24.3 years (range, 14 to 41 years). R3 sympathectomy were performed in 78 cases of pure palmar hyperhidrosis, and R3-4 sympathectomy in 24 cases of palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis. The symptoms disappeared completely immediately after operation in all patients. There was no surgical mortality. The average hospital stay was 3.9 days. The mean follow-up time was 33.4 months (range, 12~58 months). Compensatory hyperhidrosis was found in 23.5% (24/102) of patients, but the symptoms were not serving enough to interfere with lifestyle, and were not required further treatment. All patients had a satisfactory result, and no recurrence occurred. Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy is the most effective and minimally invasive treatment for palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis.

Biography

Huang Zewen has completed his M.D. at the age 23 from Fujian Medical University. He is the Director of Thoracic Surgery Department in the Second People's Hospital of Fujian Province. He is a board member of thoracic surgery society of Fujian Association of Integrative Medicine. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

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Modulation of alopecia by formulation containing biochanin A as a unique ingredient for suppressing micro inflammation

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Aims & Background: Androgenetic alopecia is a common cosmetic hair disorder, resulting from interplay of genetic, endocrine, and aging factors leading to a patterned follicular miniaturization. Micro-inflammation seems to be a potential active player in this process. IL-8 is an inflammatory cytokine which secretes by different cells. In this study for determination of anti inflammation effects of anti hair loss formulation containing biochanin A and Acetyl tetrapeptide-3 as an active ingredients (Cepigène®), the expression of IL-8 was evaluated.

Material & Methods: Fibroblast cells were cultivated for 24 hours and then cells were treated with biochanin A, Cepigène anti hair loss formulation and dexamethasone (DMS). Dexamethasone was the positive control with the concentration of 1µM. LPS from *Escherichia coli* (65µg/ml) was added for occurring inflammation in fibroblasts. 24 hours later the amount of IL-8 was measured by the very sensitive method of Enzyme immunossay (EIA) kit (Sigma-Aldrich).

Results: The results showed that fibroblasts secreted IL-8 after stimulation by LPS, a bacterial component that is triggering the inflammation process in cells. When cells are treated with DMS (-17%), the red clover extract (-20%) and Cepigène anti hair loss lotion (-48%), we observed a significant decrease in the synthesis of IL-8 attesting a decrease in the inflammation process. The effect of Cepigène anti hair loss formulation has a dose dependant effect and is higher than the effect observed with the DMS, an anti-inflammatory reference.

Conclusion: Isoflavones of this extract inhibit the inflammation by modulation of leucocytes migration to inflammation site. Cepigène anti hair loss lotion decreases pro-inflammatory cytokines with a synergistic action compared to red clover extract alone.

Biography

Hamidreza Ahmadi Ashtiani has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Veterinary school of Urmia University and also Pharmacology from Tehran Islamic Azad University of Science and Research. His postdoctoral studies were from Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran and he was top student of country in Ph.D. level. His book was Selected of Fourteenth Year Book Festival at 2008. He is the Director of Cepigène Company. He has published more than 51 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy for treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis: Retrospective study of 46 cases

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Retrospective study of 46 cases of endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy for treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis. A total of 92 procedures done to 46 patients, with hyperhidrosis, 26 males and 20 females, with mean age of 23.8 years. All patients were assessed clinically for the presence of palmar excessive hyperhidrosis. The R3 sympathectomy procedures were done by two port technique under general anaesthesia with double lumen endotracheal tube to allow single lung ventilation in lateral position. A mean follow-up of 30.1 months (12-46 months). Mean operative time was 15 minutes per side. Intercostal tube was used in early cases (2 patients) and was not necessary for the rest of the cases. There was no surgical mortality and procedure related complication. Compensatory hyperhidrosis was found in 23.9% (11/46) of patients. No cases of distressing compensatory hyperhidrosis or recurrence of complaint. Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy is a minimally invasive and highly successful treatment for patients with palms hyperhidrosis

Biography

Lin Keng-qiang has completed his M.D. at the age 24 from Fujian Medical University. He is the Professor of thoracic surgery department in Fuzhou Pulmonary Hospital of Fujian. He is a board member of thoracic surgery society of Fuzhou thoracic surgery society. He has published more than 12 papers in reputed journals.

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Endostopic thoracic sympathectomy for the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis in 45 cases: Two years follow-up

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Objective: To summarize the two years follow up clinical result of patients undergoing endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy and to assess the related factors influencing the outcome.

Methods: A total of 45 patients (18-male, 27-females) with a mean age of 20 years old underwent endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy from June 2008 to July 2010. Of those, 20 patients suffered concomitant palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis and 25 palmar hyperhidrosis alone. The following parameters were evaluated: clinical improvement, satisfaction, change in quality of life, and compensatory sweating and gustatory sweating.

Results: The operation was accomplished successfully in all 45 patients with a mean operation time of 35 (30-60min). 43 patients were following up for 2.0-2.5 years. The rate of palmar hyperhidrosis (PH) and axillary hyperhidrosis (AH) resolution was 100% and 81.3%, respectively, and recurred in patients. Postoperative complications were noticed in 14 patients, including compensatory sweating in 12 cases and pneumothorax in 3 cases. The post-operative pain lasts less than two days in all patients. There was no Horner syndrome.

Conclusion: Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy is a safe and efficacious, sympathectomy palmar hyperhidrosis follow-up studies

Biography

Tian Ping had completed his M.D. at the age of 22 from Ling Ning Medical College. He is the Chief of thoracic surgery department in 234 hospitals. He is the board member of Fujian thoracic surgery Society. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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Effectiveness of the formulation that containing oleanolic acid 3% on inhibition of 5- α reductase activity on skin of patients with acne

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The cutaneous disequilibrium give rise to acne form episodes frequently associated with periods of stress or change in lifestyle. The dead cells shed in larger lumps, these lumps of dead skin cells can block the skin pore that prevents sebum from flowing out so acne create by accumulation of sebum. 5 α -reductase is an essential enzyme in steroid genesis leading to production of hormones and involved in normal cell development and they observed in the skin and sebaceous glands. Testosterone has been identified as a chief trigger of acne development and works with the enzyme 5 α reductase to create di-hydrotestosterone that is approximately three or four stronger than testosterone itself that causing an increase in sebum production so leading to an oilier skin and follicles become blocked with excess oil and creates a comedo or acne breakout. Oleanolic acid, a triterpene saponin extracted from plants was particularly effective in inhibiting type I 5 α -reductase. *in vitro* test have been used to evaluate the inhibitory effect of oleanolic acid on 5 α -reductase to fight hyperseborrhoea, by measuring the consumption of NADPH in the presence of the substrate, testosterone and various quantities of oleanolic acid and determination the inhibition of testosterone conversion to dihydrotestosterone by using HPLC and *in vivo* test was done by 9 volunteers with oily skin, used a formulation that containing 3% Oleanolic acid Twice daily for 6 weeks. The results indicated that the inhibition of 5- α -reductase 68% by oleanolic acid was concomitantly observed *in vitro* and is clearly shown to inhibit 5- α -reductase with a dose effect enabling inactivation of 54% of testosterone conversion to dihydrotestosterone.

Biography

Hamidreza Ahmadi Ashtiani has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Veterinary school of Urmia University and also Pharmacology from Tehran Islamic Azad University of Science and Research. His postdoctoral studies were from Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran and he was top student of country in Ph.D. level. His book was Selected of Fourteenth Year Book Festival at 2008. He is the Director of Cepigène Company. He has published more than 51 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Expression and significance of NKCC1 in axillary sweat glands of palmar hyperhidrosis patients with axillary hyperhidrosis

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Objective: To examine the number of axillary sweat glands and the expression of Na⁺ K⁺ Cl⁻ cotransporter isoform 1 (NKCC1) in axillary sweat glands of palmar hyperhidrosis patients with axillary hyperhidrosis, palmar hyperhidrosis patients and non-hyperhidrosis patients, to investigate its relationship with pathogenesis of palmar hyperhidrosis.

Methods: Axillary sweat glands were gained in 27 cases of palmar hyperhidrosis with axillary hyperhidrosis, 11 cases of palmar hyperhidrosis and 8 cases of non-palmar hyperhidrosis as control group. The number of axillary sweat glands was calculated by hematoxylineosin staining and the expression of NKCC1 was detected by immunofluorescence technique respectively.

Results: The number of axillary sweat glands in three groups had no significant difference in statistics ($P > 0.05$). There was significant difference in the expression of NKCC1 between palmar hyperhidrosis with axillary hyperhidrosis and palmar hyperhidrosis patients ($P < 0.05$), and there was significant difference between palmar hyperhidrosis patients with axillary hyperhidrosis and control group ($P < 0.01$), but there was no significant difference between palmar hyperhidrosis patients and control group ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The increase of NKCC1 expression has the relationship with axillary hyperhidrosis of palmar hyperhidrosis patients with axillary hyperhidrosis, but has no relationship with the number of axillary sweat glands.

Biography

Shao Zhongfan has completed his M.D. at the age 25 from Xu Zhou Medical University. He is the Director of thoracic surgery department in the first people's hospital of Lian Yungang city. He is a member of Jiangsu thoracic surgery society. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

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Efficacy of 2% day cream formulation that inclusive of *Pistacia lentiscus* gum on the skin surface of women (24 to 61 years) with dilated pores

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A pore is the opening of a hair follicle on the surface of the skin cause by perspiration and sebum diffuse. Excess sebum on the surface of the skin and dead cells that accumulate around the opening of pores all increase their visibility properties. The pore size varies depending on hereditary factors and skin condition. Dilated pores as a result of the accumulation of sebum or dead cells occurring as a solitary legion in the head, neck and face. Mastic is exclusively obtained from the *Pistacia lentiscus* tree, which has been recognized since the ancient time for its therapeutic properties. It was used in face creams to improve skin radiance. *Pistacia lentiscus* gum is a water-soluble, not sticky and penetrates into the pores and tightens the dilated pores and it is suitable for cosmetic applications like day cream. In the present study, 20 Caucasian women (24 to 61y, mean: 42.8) with enlarged pores were selected to use this formulation of day cream twice daily for 28 days on their face and *in vivo* studies conducted on Caucasian and Asian women with dilated pores and impure skin showed that *Pistacia lentiscus* gum tightens dilated pores and had a significant role in reduction of the total pore size that caused by an excess of sebum, impurities and mattifies complexion in 75 % of the volunteers.

Biography

Hamidreza Ahmadi Ashtiani has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Veterinary school of Urmia University and also Pharmacology from Tehran Islamic Azad University of Science and Research. His postdoctoral studies were from Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran and he was top student of country in Ph.D. level. His book was Selected of Fourteenth Year Book Festival at 2008. He is the Director of Cepigène Company. He has published more than 51 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Complications of transthoracic endoscopic sympathectomy for palmar hyperhidrosis

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Retrospective study of 115 cases palmar hyperhidrosis who underwent R2 or R3 transthoracic endoscopic sympathectomy during Jan 2007 and Jun 2012. All operations were successful and the palmar hyperhidrosis were completely alleviated after operation. No severe surgery-related complication taken place. The mean follow-up time was 48.2 months (range, 16-82 months). One patient experienced new symptom of gustatory sweating. Compensatory hyperhidrosis was found in 18.3% (21/115) of patients. The rates of compensatory hyperhidrosis in R2 group and R3 group were 25% (9/36) and 15.2% (12/79), their difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). Endoscopic sympathicotomy is a safety, effective, and micro-invasive treatment for palmar hyperhidrosis. R3 sympathectomy can significantly reduce the development of compensatory hyperhidrosis and improvement of postoperative patients quality of life.

Biography

Wang Qingmao has completed his M.D. at the age 22 from Fujian Medical University. He is the Chief of surgery department in Shi Shi Hospital of Fujian Province. He is a member of Fujian thoracic surgery society. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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Evaluation the efficacy of cream that inclusive of salicylic acid on treatment the mild and moderate acne

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Acne affects mostly skin with the densest population of sebaceous follicles. The areas that susceptible to acne include the face, the upper part of the chest and the back. Typical features of acne include: comedones, papules, pustules, nodules (large papules). Acne on the base of the severity assorted to mild acne, moderate acne and severe acne. Although acne doesn't have any essential effect on human's health, it has significant effect on face, life and personal activity. Gloomiest, worried and inefficient are the outcomes of the acne in person's life. Sebum combines with dead cells, forming a plug in the skin pore and these plugged follicles may eventually rupture and sebum may seep into the surrounding skin causing inflammation. Abnormal cornification of the pilosebaceous canal is caused by increased proliferation or reduced shedding of keratinocytes, which cause the formation of a plug of sebum and keratin. Willow extract enriched with salicylic derivatives use to provide an effective anti-acne active ingredient. Salicylic acid found in lotions, creams, cleansers and solutions and it solute sebum, accelerate desquamation and enervate the keratin so use for the care of acne-prone skin. The results obtained from this study confirmed that salicylic acid derivative have anti inflammatory nature on skins affected by acne and helps correct the abnormal desquamation process that occurs in acne-prone skin, promoting the sloughing away of dead skin cells, helping keep the pores clear of cellular debris, and treat keratolytic and skin desquamation disorders.

Biography

Hamidreza Ahmadi Ashtiani has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Veterinary school of Urmia University and also Pharmacology from Tehran Islamic Azad University of Science and Research. His postdoctoral studies were from Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran and he was top student of country in Ph.D. level. His book was Selected of Fourteenth Year Book Festival at 2008. He is the Director of Cepigène Company. He has published more than 51 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Study on relationship between genetic expression of BDNF and NRG-1 and myelinated nerve fiber density and cross-sectional area in thoracic sympathetic trunk of palmar hyperhidrosis

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Objective: To investigate the gene expressions of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and neuregulin (NRG-1) in thoracic sympathetic trunk and their relation to myelinated nerve fiber density and single myelinated nerve fibers cross-sectional area in palmar hyperhidrosis.

Methods: Fast red - fast green myelin sheath staining was used to show myelinated nerve fibers. Through the micro-image analysis system, 30 cases of myelinated nerve fiber density and single myelinated nerve fibers cross-sectional area were observed in T3 thoracic sympathetic trunk of patients with palmar hyperhidrosis. BDNF and NRG-1 gene expressions were also analyzed by RT-PCR method. 8 cases of non-palmar hyperhidrosis patients were included as control study.

Results: In T3 thoracic sympathetic trunk of patients with palmar hyperhidrosis, myelinated nerve fiber density and single myelinated nerve fibers cross-sectional area were significantly higher than that with non-palmar hyperhidrosis ($t=7.023$, $P<0.05$; $t=7.462$, $P<0.05$ respectively). The expressions of BDNF and NRG-1 in T3 thoracic sympathetic trunk of patients with palmar hyperhidrosis was 1.1760 ± 0.02870 , 1.2161 ± 0.07539 respectively. In control group they were 1.0375 ± 0.05379 , 1.0427 ± 0.04357 respectively. The former was significantly higher than the latter ($t=9.940$, $P<0.05$) $t=6.195$, $P<0.05$ respectively. Conclusion: BDNF and NRG-1 gene over expression increased myelinated nerve fiber density and single myelinated nerve fibers cross-sectional area of thoracic sympathetic trunk in palmar hyperhidrosis. Thus transmission speed and ability of excitatory of thoracic sympathetic nerve have also increased. It may play a role in the pathogenesis of palmar hyperhidrosis.

Biography

Zhan Hua-hui has completed his M.D. at the age 22 from Fujian Medical University. He is the director of thoracic surgery department in the first hospital of Fuzhou city. He is a board member of thoracic surgery society of Fujian Association of Integrative Medicine. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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Study the effect of antibacterial and translucent formulation that inclusive of *Pistacia lentiscus* gum on patients with oily skin whom susceptible to acne

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Many people suffer from acne in all over the world. Acne is a disease that affects the skin's oil glands and caused by inflammation of the oily glands in the skin that contain a fatty material called sebum. Oily skin has excess sebum and looks shiny and greasy. When the duct of the gland blocked, the cyst can become infected with acne bacteria. If the follicle of a skin gland clogs up a pimple will grows. Whiteheads, blackheads, papules, pustules, nodules and cyst are the most common types of pimple. The interplay of hormonal, bacterial, and immunological (inflammatory) factors, Heredity and Greasy makeup results in the formation of acne lesions. It is necessary to kill the acne bacteria that cause by (*Propionibacterium acne*). Mastic has significant effect on treatment of acne. It is not sticky, water-soluble and easy to formulate. *Pistacia lentiscus* gum is the most sensational material that is derive from a small tree of the pistacio, which grows in the Greek island of Chios that is known for its aromatic resin and ivory-colored resin, also known as mastic that is stickiness and insoluble in water but it absorbs cholesterol and had an antibacterial (reduce bacterial plaque) and translucent effect on skin disorders and afflictions. In the present study 44 women were selected to use lotion that derives from *Pistacia lentiscus* gum, twice daily for 28 days. The results indicated that it tightens dilated pores, treatments the oily skin, makes skin shine, refines the texture of skin from cutaneous deficiency, creates a smooth skin, and reduces comedones and the number of blackheads and microcysts.

Biography

Hamidreza Ahmadi Ashtiani has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Veterinary school of Urmia University and also Pharmacology from Tehran Islamic Azad University of Science and Research. His postdoctoral studies were from Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran and he was top student of country in Ph.D. level. His book was Selected of Fourteenth Year Book Festival at 2008. He is the Director of Cepigène Company. He has published more than 51 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Weak points in clinical trials for aesthetic dermatology- How to improve?

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Current situation in Aesthetic Dermatology needs more evidence-based data for proving safety of drug, devices and techniques. Unfortunately not all clinical trials are based on the principles of GCP and some of them contain bias. Clinical data that received in such trials cannot be used for building science and serves only as clinical experience with lowest rate of EBM.

It was analyzed some clinical trials within aesthetic dermatology with revealing weak points and methods of their correction were proposed. Some clinical designs are demonstrated.

We can organize clinical trials with sufficient evidence rate only with full understanding principles of GCP and methodology of bias avoiding.

Biography

Igor Rudenko is an international speaker within Aesthetic and Dermatology fields: EMAA2012 (Paris), InterSharm2012 (Moscow), EAAD2012 (Moscow), DASIL2012 (Malta), IMCAS2013 - Paris, AWMC2013 - Monaco, NPI -ACCME course - Charleston, SC (2013), Vegas Cosmetic Surgery2013 (Las-Vegas). He is leading provider of teaching and training courses regarding such techniques as Toxins injections, Fillers, Mezotherapy, PRP, Thread lift. Igor Rudenko has managed a number of clinical trials within oncology, cardiology, dermatology and respiratory areas. He took part into protocol development and finalization, safety managing, regulatory affairs. Igor Rudenko is an active member of aesthetic dermatological professional community through memberships and leadership roles.

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Nail manifestations of pemphigus

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Introduction: The lesions of pemphigus at the periungual skin has been widely described in the literature, but the alteration of the nail is a rare phenomenon, which has been rarely reported.

The aim of our study is to describe the main manifestations of nail in a group of patients with pemphigus.

Material and Methods: The descriptive study was conducted at the Department of Dermatology over a period from January 2009 to September 2012. All patients with pemphigus nail affect were examined by the same dermatologist. All nail and periungual abnormalities were noted in a specially record card created for this work. Mycotic affect was immediately removed after mycological sampling, done systematically for all patients.

Results: We identified 32 patients out of 53. The mean age was 50 years (18M, 14F). The most common lesions were: a paronychia, a onychomadesis, Beau's lines or onycholysis. Involvement toenails were more frequent than fingers. In most cases the nail changes occurred simultaneously with mucocutaneous lesions, and have evolved with corticosteroids, t nails become normals, without sequels or deformation.

Discussion: This study is the first to describe nail lesions during pemphigus affection. It has also been demonstrated on biopsies of the nail bed wick located antibody deposits interkeratinocytes. All components can be affected, and aspects encountered are very polymorphous: onychomadesis, onycholysis, paronychia, nail dystrophy, Beau's lines, haemorrhage subungual, hemorrhagic paronychia, pyogenic pseudogranulomas or discoloration of nail's plate. These changes can be explained by the fragility of the matrix, the presence of bubbles on underungueal responsible for the formation of a dystrophic nail, and its detachment from the nail's bed. Biopsy of the nail's bed, matrix, or fold confirme nail's affect. However, it is not necessary if the diagnosis is already highlighted in the skin biopsy.

Conclusion: The association nail manifestations-pemphigus is frequent and polymorphic. They must be sought routinely in all the patients, because they can be a criterion for severity or recurrence of pemphigus treated.

Biography

She is a young, ambitious, and serious resident at Dermatology Department at Ibn Sina University Hospital, Rabat, Morocco. She takes an active part in various national and international congresses. She is willing to perfect her continuous medical training.

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Skin microdialysis as a tool to study dermal pharmacokinetics of drugs

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The treatment of skin diseases using therapeutic agents requires the drug to distribute well in the skin. The dermatokinetics of drugs is the main determinant of efficacy of treatment of skin disorders. The methods of drug sampling from the dermal tissue such as biopsy sampling are blister fluid aspiration is invasive and associated with limitations and complication. Dermal microdialysis is a minimally invasive method of sampling drugs from the dermal extracellular fluid. Dermal microdialysis has been utilized in investigating bioequivalence and bioavailability studies of topical formulations. The applications, advances, limitations and future directions of dermal microdialysis technology will be discussed in this talk.

Biography

S. Narasimha Murthy completed his Masters and Ph.D in Pharmaceutical sciences from Bangalore University, India. He did his postdoctoral research at Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY in Biophysics department. Dr. Murthy has been working as a faculty at the University of Mississippi since 2006 (<http://home.olemiss.edu/~murthy/>). He has published over 75 research papers in peer reviewed pharmaceutical journals and presented over 100 papers. Dr. Murthy also has founded "Institute for Drug Delivery and Biomedical Research" (www.idbresearch.org) in Bangalore, India.

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Rosacea prevalence study according to gender and age of two northwest chinese cities: Lanzhou & Xining

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Background: There is a paucity of Rosacea epidemiological studies outside of Europe, where two prevalence studies have been published. This article found that Rosacea is in North West China at epidemic levels. The environmental characteristics of the cities studied are outlined. The increasing prevalence shown in the study, highlight these environmental characteristics, which should influence patient care and clinical knowledge in Rosacea.

Objective: The aim of our study was to evaluate the prevalence of Rosacea in Lanzhou and Xining, two neighboring cities of differing altitude in Northwest China.

Methods: The prevalence study was conducted via clinical examination of male and female participants in the following age groups: 5-17, 18-30, 31-50 and 51-70. Rosacea subtype was also determined as Erythematotelangiectatic Rosacea or Papulopustular Rosacea.

Results: The statistical analysis showed that the Rosacea Prevalence in Lanzhou was (33.8% ± 1.2). Papulopustular Rosacea in Xining was a notably higher reading of (47.7% ± 1.4). In both cities, the Erythematotelangiectatic Rosacea subtype predominated and marked increase in Papulopustular Rosacea amongst females.

Conclusion: Based on the results of Lanzhou and Xining study, there are an estimated 2.1 million people with Rosacea, from a total two city population of 5.4 million. Due to the high altitude and accompanying increased UV radiation, cold climate and reduced oxygen density, the greater northwest region of China is expected to experience high Papulopustular Rosacea rates.

Biography

Weidong Wen has completed his Ph.D at the age of 42 years from Lanzhou University and postdoctoral studies from Harvard University School of Medicine (BWH). He is the Director of Plastic Surgery (NW U). He has published more than 38 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (PRS).

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Outcome analysis of T4 sympathectomy in the treatment of primary palmar hyperhidrosis

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Purpose: To analysis the outcome of T4 sympathectomy in the treatment of primary palmar hyperhidrosis.

Methods: From September 2004 to February 2008, eighty patients with primary palmar hyperhidrosis, including 45 males and 35 females with average age of 17.1 years, underwent T4 sympathectomy, in which the sympathetic chains were transected at the level of the forth ribs.

Results: The procedures were successful. There were no severe intro-operative complications or mortality. Post-operative complication included mild pneumothorax in two patients and pneumoderma.in six patients. A mean follow-up of 16.5 months (6~29) showed all patients relieved in their palmar sweating, with effective rate of 100%. 46 patients (57.5%) resulted in mild moisture hand of no influence to daily life, and 4 patients (5%) got partial remission. Compensatory sweating occurred in 31 patients (38.8%), but only 2 cases (2.5%) complained with this side effect. Over-dry hands occurred in 1 case(1.25%). 95% patients were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the outcome of the operation. 5% patients were "partially satisfied". "Very satisfied" rate was much higher in patients with mild moisture hands than patients with dry hands (73.9% vs 33.3% (p<0.01).

Conclusion: T4 sympathectomy is a simplified method with little side effect and high satisfactory rate. It should be recommended for the treatment of primary palmar hyperhidrosis.

Biography

Li Xinjian has completed his Bachelor of Medical Science at the age of 23 years from Zhejiang Medical University. He is the Director of Department of Thoracic Surgery, Ningbo First Hospital, and he is the member of Group of Mini-invasive surgery in treatment of Palmar hyperhidrosis of China. He completes over 500 operations each year, including about 20 cases of sympathectomy. He has published more than 11 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Clinical characteristics and antibiotic resistance in children with invasive *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection

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Objective: To analyze the clinical characteristics and antibiotic resistance in children with invasive *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection (IABI).

Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical and drug sensitivity data of 52 children with IABI between January 2004 and December 2011.

Results: Of the 52 children with IABI, 35 (67%) were less than one year old and 35 (67%) had IABI in the summer and autumn, 19 (37%) of these children were clinically diagnosed with septicemia, 16 (31%) with urinary tract infection, and 12 (23%) with skin and soft tissue infection, and 38 (73%) of them suffered from underlying diseases. The incidence rates of hospital-acquired and community-acquired IABIs were 90% and 10%, respectively. 44 cases (85%) were cured or showed improvement in symptoms, and 8 cases (15%) died. All the IAB strains isolated from these children were sensitive to amikacin, 82% of them were sensitive to imipenem, more than 70% were sensitive to fluoroquinolone and to cefoperazone/sulbactam, 13% were sensitive to cefoperazone, 8% were sensitive to aztreonam. 21% were multidrug resistance, and 17% developed pandrug resistance.

Conclusions: IABI occurs more frequently in children under one year of age, and most children with IABI have underlying diseases. IABI mainly results in septicemia, urinary tract infection and skin and soft tissue infection and is mostly hospital-acquired. Multidrug resistance is fairly severe in IAB strains.

Biography

Dong Lin has completed her M.D in 1986 from the department of Pediatrics in Wenzhou Medical college. She is the chief doctor of Pediatrics. She has published more than sixty papers in pediatric and other journals, and acquired many awards, such as "Children Young Investigator Award" of the 4th Congress of International Pediatric Pulmonology" and "International Travel Award" of the 60th American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. Now she is the vice chairman of hospital infection control committee in Wenzhou city and the Director of infection administration department in affiliated Yuying Children's Hospital of Wenzhou Medical College.

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Transaxillary concealing single incision endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy for the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis- A new surgical approach

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Retrospective study of 892 cases palmar hyperhidrosis who underwent transaxillary concealing single incision endoscopic thoracic bilateral sympathectomy during January 2009 and March 2013. All operations were successfully performed without severe complication and mortality. No conversion to open technique was necessary. The one lateral operative time was 5 to 8 min (mean 5.8 min). The time was calculated from the time of skin incision to the application of the dressing over the wound. Mean follow-up is 25 months (8-62 months). All patients have received excellent cosmetic effect. Side-effect of compensatory sweating were observed in 11.2% patients. The incision is undetectable with excellent cosmetic effect. Transaxillary concealing single incision endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy is a safe and effective procedure to treat primary palmar hyperhidrosis. The incision is undetectable with excellent cosmetic effect. The transaxillary way is a new ideal and worthy of spreading approach for endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy.

Biography

Lin Min has completed his M.D. at the age 23 from Fujian Medical University. He is the Professor of thoracic surgery department in First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University. He is a board member of thoracic surgery society of Fujian Association of Integrative Medicine. He has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals.

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Polydeoxyribonucleotide Intra-dermal therapy in genital Lichen sclerosis

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Background: Lichen sclerosis (LS) is a complex autoimmune chronic inflammatory skin disease that leads to tissue sclerosis and atrophy. LS is considered a non-obligate pre-cancerous disease. The treatment of LS is still currently being codified. Actually, the first-line treatment consists in ultra-potent local steroid. Polydeoxyribonucleotide (PDRN), an A2A receptor agonist, has demonstrated anti-inflammatory effects through the reduction of Cytokine production and growth stimulation of fibroblast, as well as through their specific proteins synthesis. PDRN also seemed to promote proliferation of human pre-adipocytes, which constitute the most abundant source of adult stem cells.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of intra-dermal administration of Polydeoxyribonucleotide (PDRN) solution in adult male patients suffering from mild to severe genital Lichen sclerosis, as compared to administering triamcinolone acetonide intralesional injection without PDRN.

Patients/Methods: A group of male patient (n=28; aged 25 to 65 year-old) with a history of mild to severe genital lichen sclerosis (LS) and with a moderate to severe impairment of sexual relationship, selected from our dermo-venereological private practice centre, were enrolled for this clinical study. All patients gave their informed consent to treatment. Inclusion criteria for participation in the study included =18-year old males with first occurrence of genital LS, biopsy-proven. The disease activity at baseline was evaluated as assessed by the investigator on the Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA). A group of these patients (Group A; n=14) were treated with sub-dermal injections of Polydeoxyribonucleotide solution (5625 mg of PDRN in a 3-mL) plus sub-dermal injections of Triamcinolone acetonide (TA) 10mg solution, on site of pathology, twice a month for 4 months. The remaining patients (Group B; n=14) were treated with only sub-dermal injection of TA 10mg solution.

Results: After therapy, in all patients of group A (n=14) there has been a marked regression of most of clinical pathological signs of LS according to IGA assessment, while there has been a slight to moderate improvement in all group B patients (Group B, n=14).

Conclusions: On site intra-dermal administration of PDRN, associated with TA 10mg solution therapy, seemed to promote a cellular and anti-inflammatory pathway that could be associated with a marked clinical improvement of Lichen sclerosis.

Biography

Luigi Laino is a Reseracher of historical Dermatological Institute San Gallicano for Research and care in Rome. He wrote up to 20 scientific work, and some scientific book chapter. He have translated "skin bacterial infections" chapter of Merck's Manual italian Edition 2014; Dr. Laino take part to the international guidelines of medical Thermography, Iguacu, Brazil 2011. His name is cited in Who's Who in medicine and healthcare edition 2011-2012, and the incoming Who's Who in the world edition 2014.

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Newly identified phenotypes in a FIP1L1/PDGFR α -associated pediatric HES patient: Thrombocytosis, mHPA, young stroke and blindness

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Background: Hypereosinophilic syndromes (HES) constitute a heterogeneous group of disorders, defined as persistent and marked blood eosinophilia ($>1.5 \times 10^9/L$, \geq six consecutive months) associated with eosinophil-induced organ damages, where other causes of hypereosinophilia have been excluded. The clinical manifestations of HES are variable from one patient to another, depending on target-organ infiltration by eosinophils. Although virtually any tissue at any age can be concerned, complications arise most frequently in the skin, heart, lungs, and nervous system at the age of fifties. Pediatric HES is very rare, with only 33 case reports in literature.

Methods: A 9-year old Chinese girl of multi-organ defects was included in this study. Chest X-ray, computer tomography, electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, and doppler ultrasound were used for full examination. Laboratory tests were obtained from various items, including skin immunohistology, bone marrow aspiration, FACS analysis, trace element analysis, inborn errors of metabolism, karyotype analysis and nest-PCR for FIP1L1/PDGFR α .

Results: Informative data revealed a diagnosis of HES with dysfunctions of multiple organs. Nest-PCR identified the fusion fragment between FIP1L1 and PDGFR α gene. These HES patient present novel phenotypes, such as thrombocytosis, mild hyperphenylalaninemia (mHPA), weak eyesight and blindness, and young ischaemic stroke. Disease conditions were significantly improved by imatinib treatment.

Conclusion: This HES case was characterized by the earliest onset with novel phenotypes including blindness, thrombocytosis, mHPA, and young stroke. Imatinib was effective to resolute these problems.

Biography

Yanhua Liang, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor in the Department of Dermatology, Nanfang Hospital at Southern Medical University, China, received his Ph.D. in Dermatology in 2007. He had his 2-year postdoctoral training at The Jackson Laboratory USA before joining the faculty of Yale University School of Medicine in 2010. He has identified *CYLD1* gene as the disease gene of multiple familial trichoepithelioma, and *XBP1* as genetic risk factor for vitiligo in Chinese Hans. He has done in-depth research to understand the biological function of SHARPIN. Except for molecular basic studies, he has also developed new biological materials and techniques for transdermal gene delivery, and modified *in vivo* models for hair follicle reconstitution. He has established a translational skin research program with major focus on skin tumor and genodermatitis. Dr. Liang is the author of more than 50 peer reviewed publications with more than 600 citations, joined the editorial board of *J Dermatol Clin Res*, and serves as the reviewer of nine renowned journal such as *J Invest Dermatol*.

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Complications of transthoracic endoscopic sympathectomy for palmar hyperhidrosis

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Retrospective study of 80 cases palmar hyperhidrosis who underwent bilateral sympathectomy during Jan 2007 and Jun 2013. The curative results were compared between two groups: the T2 levels denervation (Group A, include T2 or T2-4) versus the T2 levels remained denervation (Group B, include T3 or T3-4 or T4). (1) All operations were successfully performed under thoracoscopic without conversion thoracotomy, severe morbidity and mortality. (2) All patients with palmar hyperhidrosis were completely dried immediate after surgery. (3) Accompanied axillary sweating and plantar sweating were improved in 84% and 71% patients respectively. (4) Side-effect of compensatory sweating were observed in 28% patients of group A and 13.4% of group B. (5) Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy is an effective, safe and minimally invasive method for treatment of hyperhidrosis. (6) The diversity of surgical technique focus on following aspects: sympathectomy vs sympathictomy (i.e. resection vs ablation); sympathetic ganglion denervation vs sympathetic chain denervation; single level denervation vs multiple level denervation; which level is the best level to ablate; and how to deal with Kuntz fiber. (7) The method of T2 levels remaining denervation appears associated with less compensatory sweating.

Biography

Zheng Zhi-min has completed his M.D. at the age 22 from Fujian Medical University. He is the Chief of thoracic surgery department in Jinjiang Municipal Hospital of Fujian Province. He is board director of Fujian thoracic surgery society and board member of Chinese thoracic surgery. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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Mechanotopography and biological properties of new histoequivalent-bioplastic material based on hyaluronic acid hydrocolloid

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Relief of the type pathological processes, early activation of regenerative mechanisms – the conditions for successful wound healing. Reparative potential of epithelial tissues is realized at balanced migration and proliferation of their cellular elements, synthesis of fibrous proteins and extracellular matrix components, epithelisation. An in-depth assessment of the structure of the developed histoequivalent-bioplastic material based on hyaluronic acid hydrocolloid (G-Derm) and of its properties, positive in terms of optimizing the reparative mechanisms was made. Scanning probe microscopy and ultrastructure evaluation of bioplastic material were performed. For investigating the visualized globular structures, homogeneous samples of the material 101.5 ± 11.2 nm long, 110.3 ± 10.7 nm wide, 23.4 ± 3.4 nm high were taken. The space between globular formations was 127.2 ± 21.3 nm. It has been ascertained that the roughness coefficient of the surface relief (Rq) was 8.7 ± 0.5 nm. The method of fixing the contact angle of water was used to evaluate hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of biomaterial. Value of the angle was 83° ; adhesion coefficient, 99.88 mN/m², which characterizes the surface of biomaterial as moderately hydrophilic. Mesenchymal stromal stem cells were cultured on a substrate of histoequivalent-bioplastic material based on hyaluronic acid hydrocolloid. In the course of ultrastructural study cell migration into the material was recorded, presence between the interwoven fibrillar fibres of cell layers of an oblong shape 3.7 ± 0.5 mcm wide, which reflects their cooperation with the surface of the developed polymer suitable for use as a growth substrate in case of biotechnological replacement of tissue defects.

Biography

Almazov, Ilya Alekseevich, corresponding author – successfully graduated Orenburg State Medical Academy in 2013 and entered the residency in plastic surgery Northwest Medical University in St. Petersburg. Simultaneously is doing scientific work under the direction of E.V. Zinoviev.

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