UNITED RESEARCH FORUM
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Proceedings of

International E-Conference on

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

May 10, 2021 I Webinar

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NOTE:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

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Ana I. Faustino-Rocha[*1,2], Rita Ferreira[3], Maria J. Pires[1,4], Adelina Gama[4,5], Paula A. Oliveira[1,4]

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[2] Department of Zootechnics, School of Sciences and Technology, University of Évora, Évora, Portugal
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[5]Animal and Veterinary Research Center (CECAV), University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (UTAD), 5000-801 Vila Real, Portugal

Interaction between intense pulsed light and skin: data from an animal model

Background: Although its effects remain unknown, the intense pulsed light (IPL) has been extensively used in dermatology and esthetics.

Purpose: This study aimed to address the impact of IPL in neoplastic lesions using an animal model.

Methodology: All experiments followed the European and National legislation. Sixteen ICR female DBA/2JRccHsd mice were randomly assessed to two experimental groups: IPL-exposed (n=8) and non-exposed (n=8). The mice dorsal region was shaved using a machine clipper. The carcinogen 7,12-dimethylbenz[a] anthracene (DMBA; 2mM, single dose) and 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA; 100mM, twice a week, for 22 weeks) were applied to all animals. Moreover, IPL-exposed animals were applied with IPL (intensity of 2J/cm2, twice a week, for 22 weeks). At the sacrifice, skin samples were collected and processed for histological analysis. Data was analyzed with SPSS.

Results: IPL-exposed mice developed a lower number of skin lesions when compared with non-IPL-exposed animals (28 versus 46 lesions) (p=0.036). Each group presented 8 preneoplastic epidermal lesions (epidermal hyperplasia). The number of neoplastic lesions was lower in IPL-exposed mice than in non-IPL-exposed ones (20 versus 38 lesions) (p=0.018). Papilloma grade II was the neoplastic epidermal lesion most frequently observed in both groups (9 in IPL-exposed mice versus 19 in non-IPL-exposed mice) (p=0.059). Despite this, the number of microinvasive squamous carcinoma was higher in IPL-exposed animals (3 in IPL-exposed mice versus 1 in non-IPL-exposed mice).

Conclusion: The results suggest that IPL exposition may inhibit skin carcinogenesis, but its use may promote malignant conversion of skin lesions.

Keywords: carcinogenesis, DMAB, mice, skin cancer, TPA

Biography:

Ana Faustino holds a Master in Veterinary Medicine and a European PhD in Veterinary Sciences. Animal models of cancer, tumoral angiogenesis and imaging are her main areas of interest. She has collaborating in several Financed Research projects. The results of her works were published in more than 250 publications in several formats. She received several prizes of scientific merit, and highlights and press honours. She has experience in supervising graduate and post-graduate students. She participated in several courses, workshops, international and national meetings. She is editorial member of several scientific journals and reviewer of more than 300 manuscripts. She is Guest Editor of two special issues in Veterinary Animals and in Life.

Zaheer Abbas MD*, Hamid Kufi MD

Mg dermatology center, Muscat, Oman

Prevention of impending scalp necrosis by topical nitroglycerine in hair transplant surgery

Recipient site necrosis is a rare but potentially devastating complication of hair restoration surgery. Appropriate case selection and procedure performed by expert surgical team are although mandatory but not enough to prevent such event, particularly in megasessions. Timely recognition of impending necrosis is very important to consider preventive measures.

We aim to evaluate the use of topical nitroglycerine in preventing the incidence of impending necrosis in hair restoration surgery. A retrospective observational study was designed to determine the efficacy of nitroglycerine spray in consecutive cases of hair transplant troubled with dusky skin vulnerable to necrosis. 1580 cases that underwent hair transplant were enrolled and topical nitroglycerine was used in 88 patients vulnerable to necrosis. A management algorithm was also proposed from clinical observations and literature review to avoid vascular injury that may lead to necrosis. 83 cases (94.32%) were rescued by topical nitroglycerine and five developed necrosis eventually. Five cases who had considerable black hue and treated successfully with above treatment were reported in detail. Our experience with the use of nitroglycerine spray on the cyanotic area aided in the prevention of impending necrosis due to its vasodilatory effects on arterioles.

Keywords: hair transplant, nitroglycerine, necrosis, megasessions

Biography:

Zaheer Abbas, is a Board-certified dermatologist who practices currently in MG dermatology and cosmetic center, Muscat, Oman. He acquired his Doctorate degree of Medicine (MD) from the Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS). He went ahead to get his specialist training in Dermatology and completed his residency program in year 2014, Razi hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences. (The most prestigious training centre in the field of dermatology in the Middle East region). He has researched and wrote many articles in his field. He is the member of Iranian Society of Dermatology and International Society of Dermatology. His interests are seborrheic dermatitis, Psoriasis, teledermatology & cosmetology

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Huang Wei Ling*

Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic

Energy Imbalances and Chakras Energy Deficiencies in the Treatment of Acne

Introduction: Acne is the occurance inflamed or infected sebaceous glands in the skin. According to Traditional Chinese Medicine, acne is caused by internal Heat retention and invasion of Dampness.

Purpose: To demonstrate the importance of the correction of the energy imbalances and chakras energy deficiency on the treatment of acne.

Methods: Two case reports of one teenager and a young adult, with acne for several years. The first patient did treatment with topical antibiotics and creams, having small improvement with relapses after the withdrawn of the medication. The second patient did two treatments with Isotretinoin, with improvement, but recurrence after the withdrawn of the medication as well. Both patients were submitted to measurement of the chakras, which revealed complete deficiency on six of the seven chakras, measured in level 1 of 8. Both patients started treatment with auricular acupuncture associated with apex ear bloodletting, Chinese dietary counselling and use of homeopathy to replenish the energy of the chakras. The second patient is performing the same treatment, with the addition of crystal-based medications.

Results: Both patients had improvement with the treatment instituted and are still being treated, but improvement was noticed three months after the beginning of the treatment, in the case of the first patient, and one month of treatment for the second patient.

Conclusion: For the treatment of patients with acne it is important to treat the energy imbalances at the root level, reorientating the diet, correcting the energy imbalances and replenishing the chakras energy with high-dilluted medications.

Keywords: Energy, Chakras, Acne, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Homeopathy.

Biography:

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised and graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, working with the approach and treatment of all diseases of all systems of the human body in a holistic way, with treatment guided through the teachings of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Hippocrates.

Daniel De Rossi Fattaccioli*

Department of Dermatology, Peru Dermatology Society, Peru

Chemical peelings it's the most ancient procedure to remove and repair the photo damage effects (Ebers papyrus).

The newest with Erbium, Neodimiun YAG Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Laser (ultrapulsed, fraccional & others) are be using for the same : remove sun damage elastotic collagen on reticular dermis , atrophic basal-malphigi stratum and hyperkeratosis cornium stratum and , the paramount , production of the best neo Collagen.

Olders Phenol Deep Chemical peelings (Backer-Gordon ,Litton ,Fintzi and Hetter formulas) have been used and still using extensively for facial skin rejuvenation.

Treatments with Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Laser and Phenol Deep Chemical peelings (Backer-Gordon ,Litton ,Fintzi and Hetter formulas) have been used and still using extensively for facial skin rejuvenation.

Both treatments are using actually to improve ACNE SCARS WITH DIFERENT RESULTS.I introduce a NEW FORMULE wich use the HEAT like a penetration factor and on the same time in its preparation use GLICERINE like booster buffer.

These studies have been done to compare the effects of the treatments using histologic views in different periods of time. Biopsies of facial skin treated on pre and retroauricular zone were maked: immediately after application of DERMASANDING WITH ATC and 24 hours after the application of a new adaptation of the Baker´s formula: De Rossi Fattaccioli`s formule for deep chemical peeling. HEAT PHENOL AND HISTOLOGIC COMPARATION MECHANICHAL-MANUAL DERMABRATION SHOWING HISTOLOGICAL IMAGES

Areas nearly the first biopsies were biopsied after 12 hours, 24 hours, 1 week, 2 weeks, 2 and 3 months after MECHANICAL DERMASANDING ACNE SCARS and 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 1 week, 1 year and 10 years after application of Phenol.

Initial biopsies showed that being DERMASANDING (TCA 50%-35%+DERMABRATION ablations deeper than deep chemical peeling Phenol-Croton oil De Rossi Fattacioli`s Formule, both treatments have produced a zone of new collagen formation, but at 3 months comparatively deep chemical peeling with De Rossi Fattaccioli´s formula show a HORIZONTALIZATED thicker and wide new collagen zone than THE NEO COLLAGEN DERMABRATION ablation.THATS ITS NEW COLLAGEN BUT STILL ACNE SCARS WILL SHOWN

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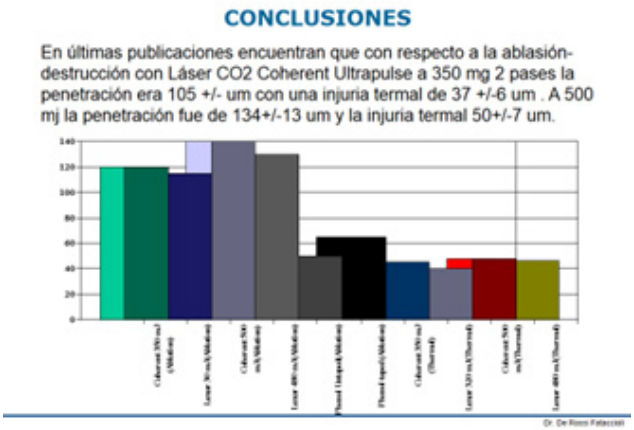
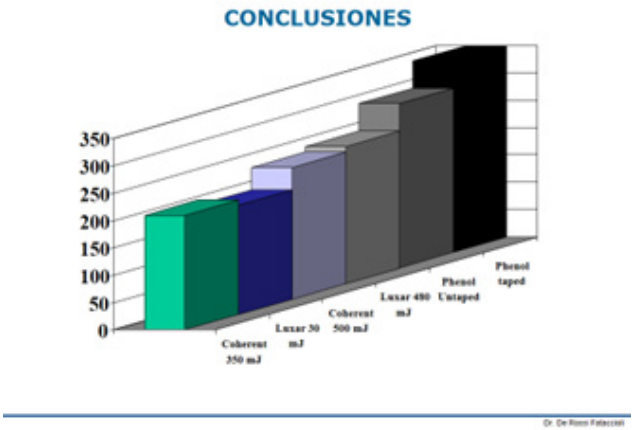
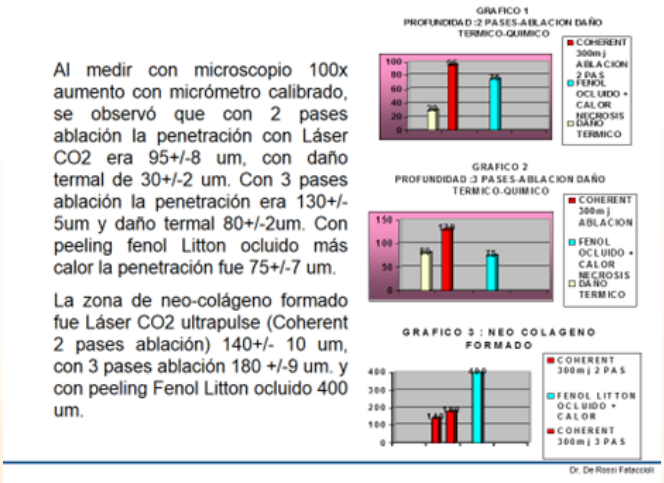
Proving that this new Formule is more effective than the others AND MUST BE USE ON THE TREAMENTS TO IMPROVE AND DISSAPAIR ACNE SCARS WICH THE PARAMOUNT PROBLEM ITS DEEP FIBROSIS ALLONG THE SCAR OF THE HAIR –SEBACEUS GLAND FOLICULE . I introduce it for your knowledge. And for use it on your practice.

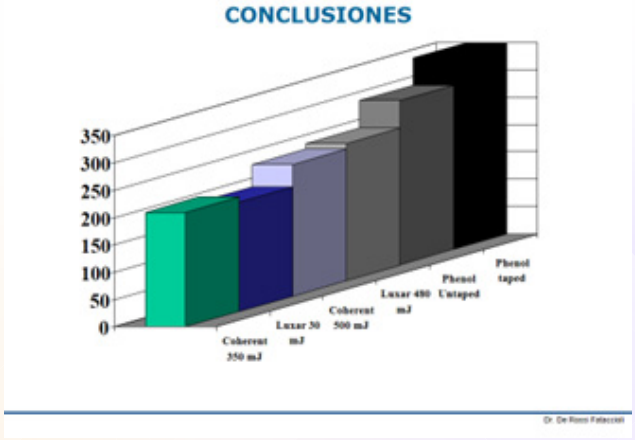
MY FIRST MOTIVATION TO PRESENT THIS PROCEDURE IS SHOW THAT MY DEEP CROTON OIL PHENOL FORMULA IT'S BETTER THAN THE OLDERS INCLUSIVE .HETTER AND FINTZI FORMULES

AND THE ART TO USE DEPTH DEEP CHEMICAL PEELING NEVER BE REPLACED ONLY FOR LASER SURGICAL TREAMENTS. CROTON OIL PHENOL PEELINGS ARE MORE ALIVE THAN EVER AND ARE PARAMOUNT CHEAPER THAN LASER FOR US THE SURGEONS









Biography:

De Rossi Fattaccioli is the member of American Academy of Dermatology, International Society of Peeling (ISP), Argentina Dermatology Society, Cilad Coligeo Iberolatino Mericano of Dermatology, Peruvian Society of Dermatology. He is the Principal Professor of Dermatology National University of Tacna "Jorge Basadre Grossman" and University of Tacna. He is an ex-President of Peruvian Society of Dermatology

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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

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Multibacillary (MB) Leprosy with Nerve Damage and Anesthetic Ulcers: A Case Report Study

Elita Nurhidayati MD*, Antonius Wibowo MD
Faculty of Medicine, Islamic University of Indonesia Dr.Soedirman General Hospital Indonesia

Morbus Hansen (MH) or leprosy is a chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae. Leprosy mainly affects the skin and peripheral nerves. Clinical manifestations were associated with the host immune response. Leprosy could occur in all age groups. There are 2 types of Leprosy, namely Pausibasilar (PB) and Multibasilar (MB), which are differentiated based on skin lesions and nerve damage. This case report aims to determine the diagnosis and management of Leprosy. Herein we describe the case of 48-year-old man diagnosed with Multibacillary (MB) Leprosy. He complained of numb spots appearing blackish white that spread to almost all over the body since 1 year before admission to the hospital. Symptoms are also accompanied by appearance of nodules on the neck area. Patient also complained anesthetic ulcers on the fingertips and the toes. Physical examination was found that the patient looked moderately ill, compost mentis, blood pressure 130/80 mmHg, pulse 90 x/minute, temperature 36.5 0C and breathing 20 x/minute. Examination of the head in supersilia there is madarosis (+/+). There are bilateral enlargement of the nerve (n.auricularis magnus) with a soft palpable consistency and pain. Examination of the superior and inferior extremities there is atrophy of the intrinsic muscles with anesthesia on the right and left. The dermatological status in this patient was in the generalized region, there were hypopigmented-hyperpigmented anesthetic macules with multiple sizes diffuse and soft squama. The patient was treated with Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) for 12 months. One a month : Day 1 (rifampicin 600mg, clofazimine 300 mg, and dapsone 100mg). Once a day : Days 2-28 (clofazimine 50 mg and dapsone 100mg). Multybacillary Leprosy need Multiple Drug Therapy (MDT) with one year duration of therapy to reduce the occurrence of more nerve damage and reduce the incidence of anesthetic ulcers. Early treatment can lead to a better outcome.

Keywords: Leprosy, Morbus Hansen, Anesthetic Ulcers

Biography:

Elita Nurhidayati, MD is Graduated from the Islamic University of Indonesia, As Co Assistant in the Dermatology Department of Dr. Soedirman General Hospital in 2019, Currently as an Internship Doctor in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Therapeutic Aspect of Antihypertensive in Dermatology

Dr. Snehal Balvant Lunge *
Associate professor of Department of Dermatology, Bharti vidyapeeth medical college, Pune, India

Many systemic and topical medications have been used off-label in Dermatology and Antihypertensive (AHTs) is one of them. Of the various antihypertensives available now, some are being used effectively in dermatological conditions. Antihypertensives are widely used in the medicine, they are classified into different classes based on their mechanism of action viz. calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, alpha1 blockers, direct vasodilators, diuretics, aldosterone antagonists, angiotensin receptor antagonists and centrally acting drugs. Minoxidil, which was used as an emergency drug for hypertension, was accidentally found to cause increased hair growth. Similarly, dramatic response of infantile hemangiomas to propranolol, when it was used in children with infantile hemangiomas with various cardiac problems like obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, increased cardiac output etc. The efficacy of these antihypertensives in hemangiomas and androgenetic alopecia has been subsequently proved without doubt in various randomized controlled trials. Although they are being used 'off-label' for certain indications in dermatology, many more are under study and promising results have been shown in various cutaneous diseases.

Biography:

Speaker for 27th EADV conducted in Paris in 2018, Featured poster presentation at 23rd WCD conducted in Vancouver Canada in 2015, 40 publication in international, national and regional journals, Speaker for many regional and local academic meets, Conducted trials for psoriasis.

Evaluation of repigmentation with Cultured Melanocytes transplantation (CMT) compared to non-cultured epidermal cell (NCES) transplantation at 12th week reveals better repigmentation with CMT.

Rajni Rani [*1], Suraj Varkhande[1], Gunjan Verma[2] & H. K. Kar[2]

[1.] National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India

[2.] Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, India

Vitiligo is a Complex, autoimmune, depigmenting disorder of the skin, that results due to selective loss of pigment producing cells called melanocytes. It affects 1-4% of the world population, however, the prevalence in India varies from 1 to 8%. It affects both sexes irrespective of age and ethnic background. The disorder is not fatal but can lead to severe psychological stress. It manifests broadly in two forms: generalized and localized. Several studies have performed epidermal cell transplants or pure melanocyte transplants with varied results in different studies since different sets of individuals were treated either with NCES or CMT. Therefore, to minimize inter-individual differences, we have evaluated the efficacy of CMT versus NCES in a pilot study on stable vitiligo cases, where similar lesions of the same cases were transplanted with either NCES or CMT. After transplantation Follow- up was done at 7th day, 4th, 8th and 12th weeks after the transplantation and repigmentation was using three different methods: Visual estimation, 3-D estimation using graph paper and 2-D computerized analysis of digital photographs. The results showed significantly better pigmentation when cultured melanocytes were transplanted compared with non-cultured epidermal cell transplants.

Biography:

Dr. Rajni Rani is a Senior Consultant at Indian Council of Medical research, New Delhi, India. Formerly, a Senior Scientist at National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, she has made significant contribution in the area of Molecular Immunogenetics having far reaching implications in prognosis and management of several important autoimmune and infectious diseases such as vitiligo, psoriasis, Type 1 diabetes (T1D) and leprosy.

Her latest studies on vitiligo and hypoparathyroidism which were published in high impact journals, provide strong evidence for autoimmune nature of these diseases. Her work on vitiligo has invited a commentary in the Journal of Investigative Dermatology (JID), a Nature Press journal with the highest impact factor in the field of Dermatology. She has evaluated transplantation of epidermal cells and pure melanocyte cultures in the lesional skin of vitiligo patients which was also published in JID. Her group has further shown the role of micro RNAs in aetiopathogenesis of vitiligo which was published in Scientific Reports. Her studies have a direct bearing on understanding of the causes and genetic factors associated with human diseases

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Stimulating effect of rosemary extract and rosmarinic acid on type I collagen biosynthesis in human osteogenesis imperfecta type I skin fibroblasts

Joanna Sutkowska*, Medical University of Bialystok/ Department of Medical Chemistry, Bialystok, Poland

Jakub Strawa, Medical University of Bialystok/ Department of Pharmacognosy, Bialystok, Poland,
Michał Tomczyk, Medical University of Bialystok/ Department of Pharmacognosy, Bialystok, Poland
Katarzyna Gawron, Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
Anna Galicka, Medical University of Bialystok/ Department of Medical Chemistry, Bialystok, Poland

Introduction. Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) type I is a connective tissue disorder characterized mainly by bone abnormalities. It is associated with mutations in COL1A1 gene encoding type I collagen, the major protein of the bone and skin. Hence, the reduction of type I collagen biosynthesis by approx. 50% is also associated with impairment of the proper structure and function of the skin. Increasing type I collagen biosynthesis could, at least in part, improve the properties of the affected tissues rich in this protein.

The aim. The estimation of the effect of rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) extract (RE) and its component rosmarinic acid (RA) on type I collagen as well as on the expression of its chaperone HSP47 and the activity of MMPs involved in collagen degradation was the purpose of this study.

Material and Methods. The study was performed on the OI human skin fibroblasts and age-matched normal cells. RE was prepared and its chemical composition was determined. The cytotoxicity of RE and RA was assayed by MTT, collagen was determined by Real-time PCR and Western blot, and MMP activity by zymography.

Results. RE and RA at the concentrations up to 100 µg/mL and 100 µM, respectively, did not affect cell viability and showed maximal stimulation of collagen type I and HSP47 transcript expression at 10 µg/mL (RE) and 1 µM (RA). The results were confirmed by Western Blot. Additionally, RE decreased MMP-1 and increased MMP-9 activity while RA decreased MMP-9.

Conclusion. This study demonstrates new clinically relevant properties of RE and RA related to their potential to promote the expression of type I collagen in OI skin fibroblasts.

Keywords: collagen, osteogenesis imperfecta, rosemary extract, rosmarinic acid

Biography:

Joanna Sutkowska is Graduating in 2019 with a Master's degree in Cosmetology from the Medical University of Bialystok. In 2019 starting International Doctoral Studies in Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Sciences at the Medical University of Bialystok. Participation in numerous courses and trainings to deepen the knowledge of the research conducted for the doctorate, as well as numerous cosmetology trainings.

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Comorbidities Patterns in Psoriasis Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study

Abdullah A. Alabbasi*[1,2], Rakan S. Alajmi[1,2], Saeed M. Alamoudi[1,2], Alhanouf Alwagdani[1,2], Ali A. Alraddadi[1,2,3], Awadh Alamri[1,2,3]

[1] King Saud bin Abdulaziz University of Health Sciences, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
[2] King Abdullah International Medical Research center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
[3] King Abdulaziz Medical City, Ministry of National Guard - Health Affairs, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory, and immune-mediated dermatological disease of unknown etiology with predominant involvement of the skin, nails, and joints. This study aimed to assess comorbidities patterns in psoriasis patients. This is a cross-sectional study conducted at King Abdulaziz Medical City (KAMC) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Data were collected through a retrospective chart review of the electronic medical record system (BestCare) and by utilizing a structured data collection sheet. A total of 128 confirmed psoriasis cases were included with a mean age of 44.2 ± 17.3. The sample had 45.7% females and 54.3% males. Nearly half the patients (46.1%) had no comorbidities, followed by those who had at least one comorbidity (24.2%) and those who had two or more comorbidities (29.7%). Most patients were classified as plaque psoriasis (57.0%), followed by those who had psoriatic arthritis (13.3%). There was no statistical significance between the gender, BMI, and smoking with the number of comorbidities (P= 0.422, P=0.361, P=0.772). 41.2% of psoriatic arthritis patients and all erythrodermic arthritis patients had two or more comorbidities, which is statistically significant at p-value <0.018. In conclusion, this study demonstrated the prevalence of different comorbidities associated with psoriasis patients. 41.2% of psoriatic arthritis patients and all erythrodermic arthritis patients had two or more comorbidities, which was statistically significant. This necessitates closer monitoring of different comorbidities a psoriasis patient might present with. Especially those who are diagnosed with psoriatic arthritis and erythrodermic arthritis.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Comorbidities, Dermatology, Prevalence

Biography:

Abdullah Alabbasi is a medical Intern and academic researcher who studies at college of medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University of Health Sciences.He formerly worked in the same university as research supervisor and student coordinator. He has served in many public health campaign as a speaker, organized, and leader. He is author of 3 peer-reviewed publications including the current research sumbitted at cureus medical journal.

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Evaluation of NSZ Complex effects on treatment of acne lesions in the formulation of Trust anti acne cream

Sara Shamaei*, Ehsan Eslahi, Nooshin Hashemi
Mahloran Company, Tehran, Iran

The four main causes of acne are enlargement of the sebaceous glands, increased production of sebum, the establishment of Propionibacterium acnes bacteria, and their overgrowth in the sebaceous glands and follicular ducts producing inflammation. The best treatment for acne lesions had been sebum control products for years. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a novel anti-acne complex (NSZ) comprising three actives namely niacinamide, Syringa Vulgaris extract, and zinc PCA in the formulation of anti-acne Trust cream on the sebum production level and the surface levels of blemishes. The efficacy of the NSZ complex was conducted on a panel of 23 women whose mean age was 24.5 years (19 - 32 years). These women had oily skin and some acne-type blemishes on their faces. This study was a single-blind study conducted on the face (2.8% NSZ and placebo cream were applied on opposite sides of the face). Both creams were massaged twice a day for 1 month. The analysis of the results using Sebufix demonstrates that applying 2.8% NSZ for 1 month leads to a significant decrease in the quantity of sebum produced compared with T0 (-15%) or placebo (-18%), ($p<0.05$). To estimate the surface area of blemishes, standardized photographs were taken of the face of the volunteers at T0 and T1 month using high-definition digital and then were computer analyzed. After applying NSZ, there was an observed -38% decrease in the surface area of red blemishes and a -48% decrease in the number of inflamed skin blemishes. In contrast, applying a placebo for 1 month did not significantly improve the state of the skin. So, this complex is a product that was developed to reduce sebum overproduction and contributes to reducing the dark spots caused by inflammatory blemishes.

Keywords: sebum, acne, NSZ complex, Trust cream

Biography:

Sara Shamaei, New product development manager /R&D department/ Mahloran cosmetic company, I am currently studying MSc Cosmetic Science at the University of the Arts in London/ BSc Pharmaceutical Chemistry from Islamic Azad University of Tehran

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Evaluation of Brightening and Anti spot effects of Trust sreum active ingredients

Nooshin Hashemi*, Sara Shamaei, Ehsan Eslahi
Mahloran Company, Tehran, Iran

Nowadays, Sunspots have become a serious concern for those who want flawless skin. Blemishes are actually an excessive accumulation of melanin pigment in the skin caused by extravagant sun exposure, pregnancy, and other hormonal and genetic factors. Thus, what is the best solution for clearing out the skin from dark spots and brightening it? Formerly, several active compounds have been used to remove and decrease different types of skin spots like sunspots and melasma. Resorcinol and arbutin have been used as skin-lightening agents in order to treat hyperpigmentation disorders for years. The aim of this research was to evaluate the effect of a novel skin brightening complex (RAL) comprising three actives namely resorcinol, arbutin, and licorice root extract (Glycyrrhiza glabra) in the formulation of skin-lightening Trust serum on decreasing or removing the skin spots. For this purpose, 40 females divided into two groups of 20 persons with dispersed patterns of face spots selected to evaluate the effect of the RAL complex and hydroquinone active comparatively in the same way and concentrations of 4%. These compounds applied for 4, 8, and 12 weeks twice a day to the entire face. Then the skin brightness percent and efficacy percent of compounds evaluated and then the number of spots was measured using the mexameter device. The results showed the highest percentage of skin brightness (90%), the highest efficiency percent (85%) of the RAL complex, and the lowest amount of skin spots after 12 weeks for this complex in comparison to the hydroquinone compound. So, the Trust skin-lightening serum showed an incredible effect on dark spots and effectively improved the skin tone and brightness.

Keywords: sunspots, RAL complex, Trust serum, skin-lightening

Biography:

Nooshin Hashemi, R&D expert/ R&D department/ Mahloran cosmetic company,I have graduated with a bachelor's degree in Microbiology and a master of Microbial biotechnology fields at the Alzahra University of Tehran and now I'm working as an expert in Mahloran cosmetic company.

Glycomimetic Peptides in Treatment of Atopic Dermatitis

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Dermatitis was induced on depilated mouse skin with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) following a 2-hour treatment with 1% SDS every third day. svL4, a tetravalent peptide mimetic of N-acetylgalactosamine, in a 1 µM solution in PBS was tested as a topical treatment. SvL4 binds to the C-type lectin receptor CLEC10A [1], the human ortholog of MGL2 (CD301b), a receptor expressed by dendritic cells and macrophages in the dermis. The irritants caused extensive infiltration of neutrophils, thickening of the epidermis, and numerous necrotic lesions, but when svL4 was added along with LPS, neutrophils in the dermis were essentially absent and the skin had returned to its normally morphology after 14 days of treatment. Topical svH1C, a control tetravalent peptide mimetic of sialic acid, was ineffective, although subcutaneous administration reduced neutrophil frequency in the dermis. A 5-day treatment with svL4 after induction of dermatitis with an extract of house dust mites and Staphylococcus enterotoxin B resulted in incomplete resolution, but lesions were absent and only a low frequency of neutrophils remained at the base of the dermis or sub-dermally. Several lesions, along with small areas of the dermis that contained neutrophils, were found after topical application of 1 µM dexamethasone in PBS. These results support the characterization of neutrophilic dermatitis and resolution with a high molecular weight glycoprotein described by Kanemaru et al. [2] but provide a small molecule drug suitable for clinical use.

Biography:

Hoober JK. 2020. ASGR1 and its enigmatic relative CLEC10A. Int J Mol Sci 21:4818, Kanemaru K, Noguchi E, Tahara-Hanaoka S, Mizuno S, Tateno H, Denda-Nagai K, Irimura T, Matsuda H, et al. 2019. Clec10a regulates mite-induced dermatitis. Sci Immunol 4:eaax6908.

NOTE:

Venue: Manchester Meeting Place, Sackville campus, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

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