6th Edition of International Conference on

DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGY

JUNE 02-04,

2025

ROME, ITALY

VENUE:

NH Villa Carpegna

Via Pio IV, 6, 00165 Roma RM, Italy

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

magnus Group

6th Edition of
International Conference on

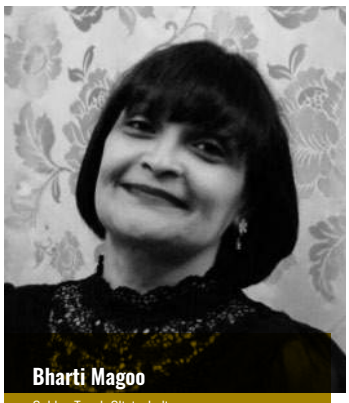
Dermatology and Cosmetology

JUNE
02-04

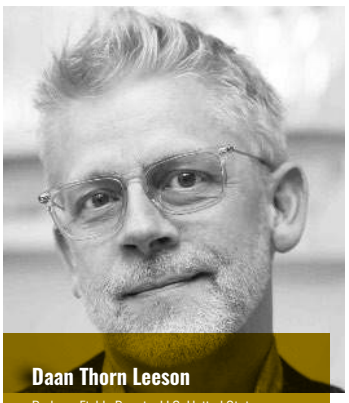
BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS

Index

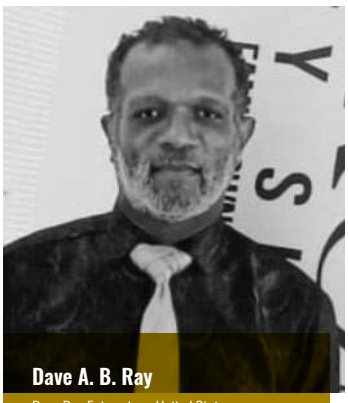
Keynote Speakers



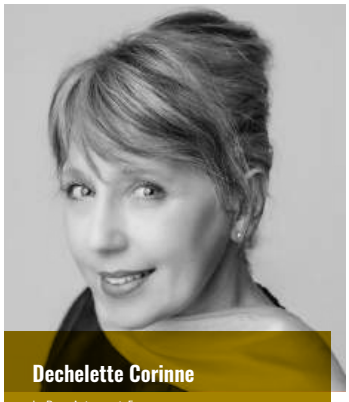
Bharti Magoo
Golden Touch Clinic, India



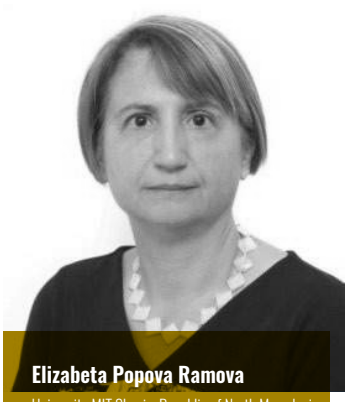
Daan Thorn Leeson
Rodan + Fields Beauty, LLC, United States



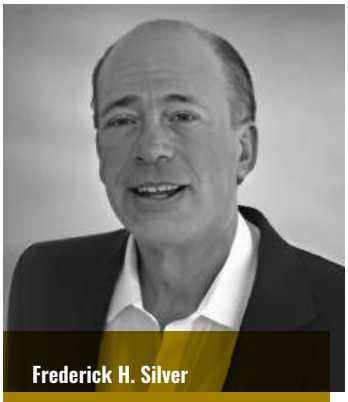
Dave A. B. Ray
Dave Ray Enterprises, United States



Dechelette Corinne
La Peau Autrement, France



Elizabeta Popova Ramova
University MIT Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia



Frederick H. Silver
RWJMS, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, United States

Georgios N Stamatas
SGS, France

Gustavo H Leibaschoff
ICAM (International Consultants in Aesthetic Medicine), United States

Karolina Chilicka Hebel
University of Opole, Poland

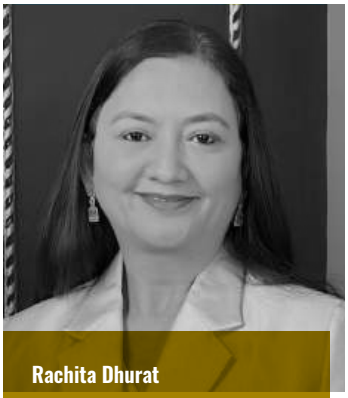
Keynote Speakers

Madhu Gupta
Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, India

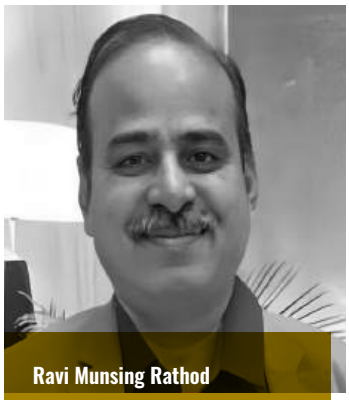
Nalini Kaul
Princeton Consumer Research, Canada

Qasim Abu Elrub
MVZ Hautzentrum am Kalten Markt, Germany

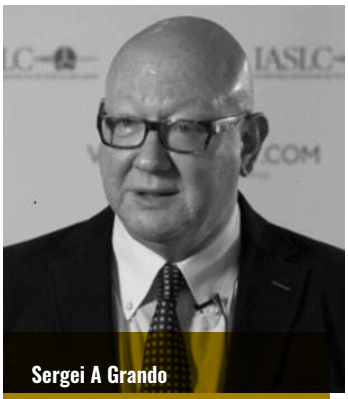
R Brannon Claytor
Claytor Noone Plastic Surgery, United States



Rachita Dhurat
LTMMC & LTMG Hospital, India



Ravi Munsing Rathod
Karnataka Medical College and Research Institute (KMCRI), India



Sergei A Grando
University of California Irvine, United States

Sergey Suchkov
National Center for Human Photosynthesis, Mexico

Thank You All...

Welcome Message

Dear Colleague,

It gives me great pleasure to extend a very warm welcome to you for the IDC 2025 in beautiful Rome from June 2-4th, 2025.

The theme for this conference is Global Perspectives on Skin Health: Diversity in Dermatology and Cosmetology and it is going to be three fantastic days of science from around the world, covering various aspects of dermatology and cosmetology. We hope this theme resonates with you and we warmly invite you to join us in Rome for new learnings, networking and fostering collaborations to exchange ideas, gain valuable insights and familiarize yourself with the latest technical research.

I am certain that all attendees will come away richer from this experience. I also hope you get enjoy your stay not only for new learning, but also renew old friendships, make new acquaintances, and discover the cities terrific attractions and cuisine.

I look forward to hosting you at the IDC 2025. Please accept my very best wishes for a very productive and successful conference.

Dr. Nalini Kaul

Princeton Consumer Research, Canada

Welcome Message

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to the 6th Edition of International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology (IDC 2025-Hybrid Event) in Rome, Italy. IDC 2025-Hybrid is a specialized event offering a unique hybrid experience, allowing participants to either attend in person or from the convenience of their homes or workplaces. The theme of this year's congress Revolutionizing Skin Care Through Advances in Dermatology & Cosmetology will focus on improving outpatient treatment, improving patient health and experience and expanding data analysis abilities among dermatologists to embrace new challenges and advance the profession. IDC 2025-Hybrid, distinguished by renowned speakers, cutting-edge methodologies, and recent advancements in Dermatology and Cosmetology, stands out as an outstanding conference that seeks to facilitate the interchange and integration of ideas, perspectives, and research approaches across various fields, with a primary focus on the latest advancements and discoveries in skin-related research. I sincerely hope that you take the opportunity to network, learn, share and collaborate with international experts. I wish you an enjoyable and productive meeting. For those who comes to Rome, I hope you enjoy your stay in this wonderful city and use pre and post conference times to enjoy the sites. We are enthusiastic about your attendance and participation. Enjoy the conference!

Sergei A. Grando, MD, PhD, DSc

Distinguished Professor

Department of Dermatology

University of California Irvine

USA

Welcome Message

Dear Conference Attendees,

It is an honor and great pleasure to welcome you to the 6th Edition of the International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology. This year, we gather under the theme of Global Perspectives on Skin Health: Diversity in Dermatology and Cosmetology, a timely topic as we continue to witness rapid advancements in our field. This conference unites leading thinkers, academics, and industry experts to share innovative ideas and research in dermatology and cosmetology, fostering collaboration and connections across diverse disciplines.

The conference features a diverse array of sessions that reflect the multifaceted nature of dermatology. Among these, we will explore several important areas including: (1) Dermatological Investigations; (2) Melanoma; (3) Neonatal and Pediatric Dermatology; (4) Cosmetic Dermatology; (5) Skin Care Therapies; and (6) Experimental Dermatology.

This international meeting presents a unique opportunity for participants, including young researchers, seasoned clinicians, and esteemed academicians, to engage with cutting-edge research and share insights that can enhance our collective understanding and practice. We encourage you to participate actively in discussions, ask questions, and network with your peers.

Georgios Stamatas, PhD

SGS, France

Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues, Scientists, Clinicians and Friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to welcome you to the 6th Edition of International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology which is scheduled in June 2-4, 2025, in the Grand City of Rome, Italy.

Over the last few decades, design-driven biomedical translational research has unraveled a plethora of pathophysiological steps putatively important for the global skin disease knowledge and practice, which was largely made possible by the close cooperation of basic researchers, translational (bench-to-bedside approach) biodesigners and clinical investigators, aiming at the development of truly effective cutaneous therapeutics.

In this context, this conference will focus on the latest science and innovative techniques emerging in dermatology, cosmetology and plastic surgery, covering a wide range of phenomenal topics. The conference is designed to canvas a variety of contemporary considerations of interest to medical and biopharma world as well as other allied healthcare providers. And will thus feature a highly interactive and multidisciplinary Program including initiatives in the latest and innovative transdisciplinary areas of the dermatology of the future, including various interactions of many subspecialties to understand better integrality of medicine, as applicable to Personalized and Precision Medicine (PPM) and PPM-inspired healthcare services. So, this unique event provides great opportunity to exchange ideas and increase our understanding of the latest technical and beneficial research and translational applications across the field.

This conference brings together a unique and international mix of profiled companies/industries, leading universities, and research institutions, including academicians, healthcare professionals, dermatologists, cosmetologists, pharmacists, and bioindustry leaders, making the Conference the ideal setting for exchanging knowledge, creating cross-industry partnerships, and assessing innovative innovations from around the world.

So, our mission is to boldly advance higher standards of dermatology care through academic, clinical and educational offerings, resources for providers, students and patients, and much more. And thus attending this conference is an opportunity to get updates on, and a comprehensive understanding of the latest research in dermatology and cosmetology, with the Program covering the complete range of diverse specialties presented by world-renowned experts sharing their latest insights.

We do hope to see you all in Rome in June 2-4, 2025 to enjoy the event in academic sense, and do it also along with the exceptional beauty of the unique Rome, which is abundant the historical attractions. And here, in beautiful Rome, you will be hosted with great devotion by the dermatological and thus beaty-related community for a global highlight in dermatology and skin images as a whole.

And thus extend a heartfelt Welcome on this occasion to see you at the grand event IDC 2025!

Dr. Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD

N.D. Zelinskii Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Russian

Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Centro de Estudios de la Fotosíntesis Humana, Aguascalientes, México

Welcome Message

Dear colleagues, it is a great honor to introduce the 6th edition of the International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology and to welcome all the participants from all over the world. This conference is placed under the sign of multiculturality, interdisciplinarity and conviviality as the human size of this congress allows us to interact throughout the scientific presentations covering all aspects of dermatology and cosmetology: fundamental research, applied research, therapeutic and aesthetic protocols. Art is also invited to IDC 2025 to discover Dermatology and cosmetology through art and history of art. Until we meet us in Rome, may I suggest you to have a look to your skin and consider it, in addition to its biological complexity as a work of art.

Dr. Corinne Dechelette, PharmD., PhD,

Author, PEAUrigami® Medical Art Creator

Bachelor of History of Art, France

Welcome Message

Dear conference attendees,

It is a great pleasure and honor to welcome you all to the topic The Management of Female Pattern Hair Loss (FPHL) – How It Differs from Male Androgenetic Alopecia (AGA).

Hair loss is a deeply impactful condition, not only medically but also psychosocially, especially among women. While both FPHL and male AGA share some genetic and hormonal influences, the patterns, underlying mechanisms, diagnostic challenges, and therapeutic approaches in FPHL are distinct and demand specialized attention.

This session will explore:

- The unique clinical presentation and trichoscopic findings in FPHL
- Hormonal influences and the role of microinflammation in women
- Evolving treatment paradigms, including systemic therapies and regenerative medicine
- Differences in response rates and therapeutic endpoints between men and women

It is an exciting time in trichology, with expanding options and evidence-based strategies tailored specifically for female patients. This forum will offer a valuable opportunity for dermatologists, researchers, clinicians, and young investigators to update themselves with the latest insights, discuss evolving practices, and address the unique needs of women facing hair loss.

I look forward to a highly engaging and productive session with all of you.

Dr. Rachita Dhurat
Professor & Head
Department of Dermatology
LTM Medical College and LTMG Hospital
Mumbai, India

Welcome Message

Dear Conference Attendees,

It is an honor and great pleasure to write a few welcome notes for the topic entitled Acne vulgaris and the most popular and new cosmetological treatments. I am extremely happy that I can once again take part in the 6th Edition of International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology and give two lectures for you. Today's cosmetology is extremely evolved and offers a range of treatments that can improve the condition of the skin. Modern cosmetology treatments using equipment allow us to support clients in the fight against many dermatoses. This includes Acne vulgaris - a disease that significantly affects the quality of life of patients. A properly conducted cosmetology interview, as well as selected skin care can support dermatological treatment. It will be a great opportunity for the IDC participants including young and senior researchers, scientists, clinicians and academicians to gain knowledge with the up-to-date research in Dermatogy and Cosmetology.

Karolina Chilicka-Hebel, Assoc. Prof.

University of Opole, Poland

ABOUT
MAGNUS GROUP

Magnus Group, a distinguished scientific event organizer, has been at the forefront of fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration since its inception in 2015. With a steadfast commitment to the ethos of Share, receive, grow, Magnus Group has successfully organized over 200 conferences spanning diverse fields, including Healthcare, Medical, Pharmaceutics, Chemistry, Nursing, Agriculture, and Plant Sciences.

The core philosophy of Magnus Group revolves around creating dynamic platforms that facilitate the exchange of cutting-edge research, insights, and innovations within the global scientific community. By bringing together experts, scholars, and professionals from various disciplines, Magnus Group cultivates an environment conducive to intellectual discourse, networking, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

Magnus Group's unwavering dedication to organizing impactful scientific events has positioned it as a key player in the global scientific community. By adhering to the motto of Share, receive, grow, Magnus Group continues to contribute significantly to the advancement of knowledge and the development of innovative solutions in various scientific domains.

ABOUT
IDC 2025

The **6th Edition of the International Conference on Dermatology and Cosmetology (IDC 2025)**, organized by Magnus Group, continues to stand as a premier platform for dermatology and cosmetology professionals worldwide. We are excited to extend our invitation to global delegates to join us for this highly anticipated event, which will be held from **June 2–4, 2025**, in **Rome, Italy,** and **virtually.**

This year's conference will revolve around the theme **Global Perspectives on Skin Health: Diversity in Dermatology and Cosmetology.** As dermatology and cosmetology continue to evolve, embracing diverse skin types and conditions, it is essential to recognize the vital role that ethnicity, culture, and geography play in shaping skin health care. IDC 2025 will highlight how global perspectives and inclusive practices are revolutionizing patient care and treatment in these fields.

IDC 2025 is designed with a multifaceted approach, where the exchange of knowledge is at its core. We aim to bring together seasoned professionals, researchers, scientists, and emerging scholars from various disciplines to explore the latest trends, innovative treatments, and new methodologies in dermatology and cosmetology. The conference will also serve as a platform to foster a sense of community and collaboration, offering attendees the opportunity to engage in discussions, share research, and forge meaningful professional relationships.

This year’s event will feature interactive sessions, keynote addresses from world-renowned experts, and workshops that dive deep into skin health advancements. Attendees can expect to discover ground-breaking research, explore new treatment approaches, and learn about the latest innovations in dermatology and cosmetology. IDC 2025 is a nexus for professionals in these fields to connect, collaborate, and contribute toward advancing the global understanding of skin health and care.

With an emphasis on both scientific innovation and cultural diversity, IDC 2025 offers dermatologists, cosmetic scientists, and clinicians the chance to explore the dynamic intersection of science and patient care. Join us in Rome or virtually for three days of insight, inspiration, and international collaboration that will shape the future of dermatology and cosmetology.

ABOUT

CPD Accreditation

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) credits are valuable for IDC 2025 attendees as they provide recognition and validation of their ongoing learning and professional development. The number of CPD credits that can be earned is typically based on the number of sessions attended. You have an opportunity to avail 1 CPD credit for each hour of Attendance.

Some benefits of CPD credits include:

Career advancement: CPD credits demonstrate a commitment to ongoing learning and professional development, which can enhance one's reputation and increase chances of career advancement.

Maintenance of professional credentials: Many professions require a minimum number of CPD credits to maintain their certification or license.

Increased knowledge: Attending IDC 2025 and earning CPD credits can help attendees stay current with the latest developments and advancements in their field.

Networking opportunities: Dermatology Conference provide opportunities for attendees to network with peers and experts, expanding their professional network and building relationships with potential collaborators.

Note: Each conference attendee will receive 20+ CPD credits.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

magnus Group

6th Edition of
International Conference on

Dermatology and Cosmetology

JUNE
02-04

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

Dr Bharti Magoo

Golden Touch Clinic, Member of World Society of Interdisciplinary Anti-Aging Medicine (WOSAIM) and American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine (AAAM) Mumbai, India

How to correct cosmetic procedures gone wrong

Cosmetic procedures touted as non-invasive or minimally invasive can sometimes result in complications or unsatisfactory outcomes, even when the physician has performed the procedure skillfully, and to the best of their ability. As the aesthetic field continues to grow rapidly, approximately 1% of cosmetic procedures result in complications, fail to meet expectations, or experience other issues. Such outcomes can be distressing for both the physician and the patient.

Each patient's anatomy can vary by just a few millimeters, which may lead to standard procedures appearing unnatural, overly tight, or resulting in fluid accumulation, marks, abscesses, or, in the worst cases, necrosis. However, many of these issues can be successfully addressed, either by allowing time for resolution or through alternative corrective procedures.

Unsatisfactory results do not necessarily imply any fault on the part of the physician. Marketing hype has contributed to inflated patient expectations, often leading them to anticipate universally flawless outcomes.

Biography

Dr. Bharti Magoo studied Medicine at Mumbai University, India and graduated in 1977. Also, studied different aspects of Aesthetic Medicine all over the world. Dr. Bharti continued private practice at Golden Touch Clinic and started presenting cases world over since 2013. Apart from being regularly published, has gained global recognition for her consecutive 1st place win in 2013 and 2014, and place as finalist in 2015 for the Anti-aging and Beauty Trophy in Best Clinical Case at the Aesthetic & Anti-Aging Medicine World Congress (AMWC) organized by EuroMediCom in Paris, France.

Dr. Brannon Claytor R* MD, FACS; Grace Tolan BS

[1]Plastic and Aesthetic Surgery, Claytor Noone Plastic Surgery, Bryn Mawr, PA, USA

[2]Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Main Line Health, Philadelphia, PA, USA

LaMiNa: A synergistic, multimodal approach to facial rejuvenation

As more patients pursue facial rejuvenation treatments, an increasing number of innovative procedures are emerging in the market. Popular options typically focus on single-modality treatments for fine lines and wrinkles, such as microneedling or ablative CO_2 lasers, often combined with topical biologic applications. Historically, the thermal and mechanical skin injury created by combined treatment with microneedling and ablative CO_2 lasering have been considered to traumatic to the skin. However, when these modalities are paired with the powerful repair and regenerative properties of autologous nanofat, the LaMiNa procedure effectively addresses fine lines and perioral rhytids with the added benefit of a faster recovery. We investigated the safety and efficacy of co-terminus CO_2 lasering and microneedling with the addition of autologous nanofat to resolve fine lines and facial rhytids. Twenty-three patients underwent facial CO_2 lasering and microneedling with immediate application of autologous nanofat (LaMiNa). On verbal report, all patients reported significant resolution of perioral rhytids, negligent pain, and an average recovery period of 5 days. Histological tissue analysis showed complete recovery of the epidermis and significant reduction of perineural inflammation. We demonstrate multimodal, triple therapy with ablative CO_2 lasering, microneedling, and topical application of autologous nanofat (LaMiNa) effectively treats fine lines and facial wrinkles with the benefits of a pain free, accelerated recovery.

Biography

Dr. R. Brannon Claytor completed is medical degree at Jefferson Medical College and his General Surgery and Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery residencies at the University of Massachusetts. Has serves as the chair of the department of plastic and reconstructive surgery at Main Line Health in Bryn Mawr, PA. Has been published numerous papers in reputable journals and continues to conduct innovative research, contributing to advancements in the realm of cosmetic and plastic surgery. Dr. R. Brannon is an active member of the American Society of Plastic Surgeons and serves as a board member for the American Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery.

T. Falla[1] PhD, D. Ong[1], C. Crane[1] PhD, M. Brehm[1], C. Hwang[2] PhD, D. Thorn Leeson[1*] PhD

[1]Rodan & Fields Beauty, LLC 3001 Bishop Dr. #450, San Ramon, CA 94583

[2]InnovativeBio, New Milford, New Jersey, NJ

Clinical evaluation of a new skin care regimen for hyperpigmentation

This 8-week clinical study evaluated the efficacy and tolerability of a new four-step regimen targeting hyperpigmentation that included an exfoliating wash and toner, used twice daily, and a moisturizing treatment used nightly, and SPF used daily.

The regimen was specifically formulated with selected ingredients targeting multiple pathways associated with skin discoloration, including melanin synthesis with hexylresorcinol (HR) formulated in a toner format (1,2). Retinol, which promotes cell turnover and addresses uneven/photoaged skin (3) and niacinamide, previously shown to reduce glycated end-product accumulation in-vitro (4) and reduce yellowing/hyperpigmentation (5), were also formulated separately in a moisturizing PM cream. To assist ingredient uptake, chemical exfoliation was increased with ∝- and β-hydroxy acids and hydration/moisturization/redness supported with witch hazel, bisabol, panthenol, glycerin, squalane, microceramides and cholesterol was also addressed in the regimen.

Methods: Thirty-four women (ages 32-75) with mild to moderate facial dullness including subjects with mild to moderate mottled facial hyperpigmentation (71%) or moderate discrete facial hyperpigmentation (62%) participated in this 8-week clinical study. Mean melanin measurements on a pigmented spot were determined by mexameter and skin hydration by corneometer. Local

Biography

Dr. Daan Thorn Leeson is the Senior Director for Innovation and Formulation at Rodan + Fields. In this role, Dr. Daan oversees the formulation of all new Rodan + Field products, including the development of ingredient technology, and is ultimately responsible for the efficacy and performance of all Rodan + Field products. Dr. Thorn Leeson has worked in Skincare Research & Development for well over 20 years, having been at the forefront of many innovative product technologies resulting in more than 20 patents and patent publications. During this time, has focused on methods of measuring and improving the skin's barrier function, the discovery and development of novel botanical actives, the application of retinoids in facial anti-aging, and the application of bio-engineered ingredients in topical skincare formulations.

cutaneous tolerability was evaluated by assessing the objective and subjective irritation parameters globally on each subject's face at all timepoints on a 0-3 scale. Erythema, edema, dryness and scaling/peeling were clinically graded. Burning, stinging, itching and tightness were assessed by subjects. *In vitro* permeation testing with human cadaver skin using a franz diffusion cell system was used to determine delivery of HR 12 hours after application of a finite dose of formula.

Results: After 8 weeks, 85% of subjects had a statistically significant improvement in mean melanin measurements on a pigmented spot (-9.5%, p=0.002), 71% had statistically significant improvement in skin hydration (+13.8%, p=0.003), and 91% of subjects perceived the regimen as comfortable and gentle enough to use daily. Analysis of tolerability parameters showed no statistically significant change in scores for any parameter at weeks 4 or 8 when compared with baseline indicating tolerability of the regimen. No serious AE were reported. In addition, IVPT results suggest a sufficient concentration of HR was delivered to the epidermis when formulated in a toner, and therefore likely contributed to the performance of the regimen (1,2).

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated the effectiveness and tolerability of the selected ingredients formulated in a regimen format. This holistic approach allowed key ingredients to be effectively delivered to the skin as well as provide moisturization and retinoid-based cell turnover in later steps. Meaningful improvements in the appearance of discolored, uneven skin and hydration were visible and quantifiable after 8 weeks of use.

Dave Ray

Dave Ray Enterprises., United States

Global perspectives on skin health: Diversity in dermatology and cosmetology

Skin health is not merely a reflection of physical well-being; it is a dynamic indicator of holistic health that encompasses emotional, social, and psychological dimensions. As the largest organ of the human body, the skin plays a pivotal role in protection against environmental hazards and in the expression of identity. Thus, recognizing and addressing the diversity inherent in dermatology and cosmetology is crucial for developing effective, respectful, and inclusive health practices. This presentation delves into the intricate ways global perspectives shape our understanding and management of skin health, underscoring the necessity of accommodating these multifaceted influences in contemporary dermatological practices.

Unique Skin Concerns: The variability in skin type and condition across different ethnicities and geographies necessitates a nuanced approach in dermatological treatment. For example, individuals from tropical climates frequently exhibit higher incidences of hyperpigmentation and post-inflammatory erythema due to increased sun exposure and humidity levels. These concerns underscore the need for preventative strategies, including tailored sunscreen education and personalized skin care routines. In contrast, colder climates often present challenges related to severe dryness, increased sensitivity, and skin barrier dysfunction, common in conditions such as atopic dermatitis and psoriasis. Moreover, environmental stressors—such as urban pollution, allergens, and climate change—significantly exacerbate skin conditions, making it essential that treatment protocols are informed by local environmental factors. This highlights the critical need for

Biography

Award-winning Beauty Educator/ Trichologist/Entrepreneur/Author of twelve publications. Motivational Speaker and Life Skills Coach, Dr. Dave Ray, also known as, The Beauty Surgeon has upwards of 40 years in the beauty industry. He is the newly sought-after Customer Service guru. Dr. Ray was also featured as the main judge in Chris Rock's HBO's Documentary, Good Hair. He was the stylist responsible for bringing to life the OXYGEN's and Hair Battle Spectacular logos for the Oxygen Network. The Beauty Surgeon completed hair pieces for the Oxygen's Network Hair Battle Spectacular promo ad. He has recently been featured in the new Netflix series called, {We Are The Champions. As Board Certified Master Colorist and former Regional Training Director for Mizani/L'Oreal USA, He has won almost every national competition in which he has participated. He also runs a successful Professional Salon/Spa & Trichology Center, along with a hands-on Training Facility in New York City for beauty professionals. As President/CEO of the education company and the ten-salon franchise, BEAUTY WERKZ, he brings advanced education in nine areas of the beauty field. Dave has

dermatologists to consider geographic and lifestyle factors in diagnosis and treatment, leading to more effective management plans.

Cultural Significance: The significance of skin health transcends beyond physical appearance, deeply embedded in cultural beliefs, practices, and identities worldwide. In many cultures, skin care routines are not only rituals of beauty but also acts of community bonding and heritage preservation. Traditional remedies, such as the use of tea tree oil in Australian Indigenous cultures for its antimicrobial properties, or the application of honey in Middle Eastern beauty regimens for its humectant qualities, reveal a rich history of utilizing nature's resources to promote skin health. Incorporating these cultural elements into modern dermatological practices not only enriches the therapeutic options available but also validates the cultural identities of diverse populations.

As practitioners integrate traditional knowledge with contemporary science, they can foster an environment of respect and collaboration, empowering clients to participate actively in their skin care journeys. This integration also opens pathways for dialogue between practitioners and clients, leading to a deeper understanding of personal and cultural narratives surrounding skin health.

Advancements in Research and Technology: The dermatological field is experiencing a revolution driven by technological advancements and research breakthroughs. Novel techniques, such as tele-dermatology, enable remote consultations, expanding access to dermatological care for underserved populations. Furthermore, the rise of genomics and personalized medicine allows practitioners to tailor interventions based on an individual's unique genetic makeup, leading to more effective and targeted treatments. However, for these innovations to be truly beneficial, it is imperative that they arise from inclusive clinical research that accounts for the diversity of the human population. Historically, clinical trials have underrepresented minority groups, leading to gaps in efficacy and safety data across various skin types. By focusing on inclusive research practices and health equity, the dermatological community can ensure that new treatments are viable and safe for all patients, thereby enhancing overall health outcomes and

been honored with Cosmetologist of the Year Award 2006 by the New York State and the same in Richmond, VA in 2011. The Beauty Surgeon was recently awarded Educator of the Year 2011 by the Black Beauty Association in Richmond, VA. He is chairman of judges for all major US competitions to include the Bronner Brothers competitions. He has a PhD in Clinical Trichology from the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. He attained a post-doctoral degree from the fraternity of the National Institute of Cosmetology (NIC), a division of the National Beauty Culturists' League (NBCL), Washington, DC, with accreditation from the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL. He is also a Certified Trichologist and Licensed Massage Therapist. His zeal for improving Customer Service in his homeland from all fronts, is being recognized in every quarter, as he vehemently brings these powerful workshops to Antigua and Barbuda.

fostering trust between practitioners and diverse communities.

Education and Awareness: Ongoing education and increased awareness among dermatology and cosmetology professionals are paramount in establishing a globally conscious approach to skin health. By engaging with diverse learning opportunities-such as cultural competency training, workshops on traditional healing practices, and alignment with global health initiatives-practitioners can better serve their multicultural clientele. Additionally, promoting awareness of systemic issues such as health disparities and environmental justice must be an integral part of the conversation in dermatological education. By adopting a more holistic perspective, practitioners can advocate for health equity, ensuring that skin health is perceived as a right rather than a privilege. This dedication to education not only enhances practitioner expertise but also equips clients with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their skin health.

Conclusion: In conclusion, embracing a global perspective on skin health is not merely an aspiration but an essential strategy for practitioners committed to cultural humility and inclusivity in their practice. By understanding and integrating the complex interplay of biological, environmental, and cultural factors into dermatological and cosmetological care, professionals can create effective, personalized treatment plans that respect and celebrate skin diversity. This commitment to inclusivity enhances the quality of care delivered, fosters trust and engagement with clients, and actively contributes to the advancement of health equity in the beauty and health industry, ultimately paving the way for a future characterized by holistic, culturally sensitive, and effective skin health practices.

Dechelette Corinne Pharm.D, Phd

PEAUrigami® independent artist, LA PEAU AUTREMENT Scientific consulting, Toulouse, FRANCE

Dermatology and cosmetology through art and history of art

The skin has a special place in pictorial representations from antiquity to the renaissance. It is a visible organ that is painted and represented according to different styles and techniques available to artists. This pictorial skin, centuries later, will provide valuable information on the lifestyle, skin care and dermatoses of the contemporaries of the time of the paintings studied.

We have studied the relationship between skin and pictorial art from several aspects. To answer the following questions, we have carried out a bibliographical approach and we have exemplified each item by a selection of paintings from the main International Fine Arts museums.

The dermatological iconodiagnosis is carried out according to the human graphic representations of the different historical periods where the skin defects were strictly reproduced and allow today to make a posteriori diagnosis of dermatoses. The analysis of pictorial representations of life scenes provides information on the skin care used according to the periods and cultures: Hygiene habits, cosmetic care and products used.

The art of cosmetics is an ancestral practice, dating back at least 10,000 years, closely linked to the history of civilizations, to the desire to maintain one's skin, to adorn it, to beautify it or to heal it. Thus, the skin that can be read on Greek vases, Roman bas-reliefs, medieval illuminations or even renaissance paintings, is as much a witness to past civilizations as it is the cartography of an individual's life, which has left traces on the skin. Over time and the vagaries of life, the skin is filled with signs and becomes a living archive of the past.

Biography

Dr. Corinne Déchelette studied Pharmacy and Cutaneous Biology in Lyon University, France and is double graduated as Pharm.D in 1996 and as Ph.D in 1997. Then joined in the research group of Dr. Odile Damour, at the Skin Substitutes Laboratory of the French National Research Center (CNRS) and contributed to the development of artificial skin for major burn patients and cosmetic testing. Worked during 25 years at Pierre FABRE Dermo-Cosmetic group as Scientific Advisor of the chairman, Platform Research & Development/Marketing Director, Dermatology Prospective Director and Medical value Director. Dr. Corinne is the main inventor of 5 patents relative to cosmetic actives. In 2018, created the PEAUrigami educational-artistic concept and became in spite of herself, a plastic artist. Also, the author of 8 books dedicated to the skin, one of which won a literary prize, and created a collection of books called LA PEAU ANALOGIQUE. In 2021, and founded LA PEAU AUTREMENT, a scientific consulting company dedicated to skin and cosmetics. In 2022, Dr. Corinne is a graduate in philosophy and is currently

All this information allows us to apprehend the skin under the prism of anthropology. Art, skin, dermatology and cosmetology are thus interrelated and these three elements are encompassed more generally in the medical humanities.

studying for a degree in Art History. Dr. Corinne Déchelette is currently secretary of the Société Française des Sciences Humaines sur la Peau (French Society for Human Skin Sciences) (SFSHP) and vice-president of the International Society of Iconodiagnosis (ISI).

Elizabeta Popova Ramova*,
Biljana Apostolova

College for medical cosmetology and physiotherapy, MIT University, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

Standards, education and application of special cosmetic treatments in cosmetology practice

The beautiful face and harmonious body, both for women and for men, have been shown in many works of art throughout history, and today there are also special criteria for aesthetics and the ratio of individual parts of the body. The aim of our research was to determine the educational principals and principals of application during 13 analyzed beauty techniques.

Material and Method: In our review research, we analyzed papers from 13 applied techniques and their side effects, namely: Depilation and epilation, laser pigment and tattoo removal treatment, ozone therapy, sonophoresis, magnetic field treatment such as magnetophoresis and magnetogymnastics, cryolipolysis, electrogymnastics, apparatus vacuum massage, cavitation, fillers, radiofrequency therapy, shock wave therapy.

Results: We analyzed all applications under three units, namely definition, indication for treatment and expected side effects. All are presented based on evidence-based medicine.

Discussion: In every application, there is a risk of side effects in medicine, even in cosmetology. They can be avoided or minimized if you pay attention to the contraindications and apply according to a work protocol by a highly educated medical person.

Biography

Doctor of medical sciences Elizabeta Popova Ramova, is specialist of Physical medicine and Rehabilitation, and works like a professor at College for medical cosmetology and physiotherapy at the moment, with 17 years like an educator for physiotherapists in few universities. Elizabeta is a member of ISPRM, Cochran rehabilitation and International Reha forum. Has been published more than 255 publications in PM&Reha, physiotherapy and cosmetology. Research Interests: Spine deformity, pain management, osteoporosis, alternative medical methods based on science, rehabilitation, exercise, health & wellness.

Conclusion: The modern standards for the application of cosmetology interventions determine the quality of the device, permission to use, and professional medical personnel who will apply, regulated by the law on health care, so that both clients and medical personnel will be legally medically protected.

Keywords: Cosmetic Treatments, Side Effects.

Frederick H. Silver

Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, RWJMS, Rutgers University, NJ, USA, OptoVibronex, LLC., Ben Franklin Tech Ventures, Bethlehem, PA, USA

Use of non-invasive OCT images and vibrational information to follow the effects of skin rejuvenation

Vibrational Optical Coherence Tomography (VOCT) is a non-invasive optical technique. It uses infrared light reflection and changes in tissue structure induced by elastic vibrations using acoustic sound. This produces images and resonant frequency measurements to follow changes in skin structure in real time. The technique produces a color-coded image based on light reflections from the cells in the different layers of the epidermis, as well as from the papillary dermal collagen, and from any fibrotic tissue present. The images from these layers are converted into measurements of elastic modulus based on determination of the resonant frequencies of each layer. While the blood vessels cannot be seen in these images the resonant frequency peak height for blood vessels can be measured. The talk will contain information on the changes in OCT images and resonant frequency measurements on skin after treatment with different skin rejuvenation techniques including needling, salicylic acid, and other topical preparations. While normal skin contains peaks at 50 Hz (cells), 100 Hz (papillary collagen), and 150 Hz (blood vessels) the height of these peaks is altered by different treatments. By breaking the grey-scale OCT images into low, medium, and high intensity pixels, the cellular and collagen contents of the treated skin can be quantitatively analyzed as well as the location of newly deposited collagen.

Biography

Dr. Frederick H. Silver is a Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Dr. Silver did Ph.D. in Polymer Science and Engineering at M.I.T. with Dr. Ioannis Yannas, the inventor of the Integra, Dermal Regeneration Template, followed by a postdoctoral fellowship in Developmental Medicine at Mass General Hospital in Boston, MA with Dr. Robert L. Trelstad, a connective tissue pathologist. Dr. Silver invented the technique termed vibrational optical coherence tomography (VOCT). US and European patents have been granted to Rutgers.

Georgios N Stamatas[1*] PhD and Stefan Bielfeldt[2] PhD

[1]Cosmetics, Dermatology & Hygiene, Division of Health & Nutrition, SGS, Arcueil, France

[2]SGS proderm, Hamburg, Germany

Perspectives on healthy skin aging and pre-aging concepts

The evolution of classic anti-aging strategies towards Best Aging and Healthy Aging reflects a deeper understanding of skin health and vitality throughout various life stages. This shift emphasizes the importance of tailored approaches in skincare, prompting manufacturers to develop age-specific products that address the unique needs of different demographics. In our exploration, we will examine how these targeted cosmetic interventions can be effectively evaluated for their efficacy. A critical aspect of this discussion will focus on the primary causes of aged-looking skin, including photoaging, which manifests as pigmentation spots, wrinkles, and redness. By employing advanced measurement techniques, we can gain valuable insights into these issues, ultimately leading to more effective treatments. The concept of pre-aging refers to a proactive approach in skincare and cosmetics aimed at preventing the signs of aging before they manifest. This trend emphasizes the importance of early intervention, focusing on maintaining skin health and vitality throughout various life stages rather than merely addressing aging after it occurs. Pre-aging strategies encourage consumers to adopt preventive measures, such as using products with protective ingredients and engaging in healthy lifestyle choices, to mitigate factors like sun exposure and stress that contribute to premature aging. Ultimately, pre-aging promotes a mindset of empowerment, allowing individuals to embrace their skin's natural changes while prioritizing its care and longevity. Additionally, we will delve into the emerging field of neurocosmetics, which highlights the

Biography

Dr Stamatas has more than 25 years of international experience in the Health Care industry and is passionate about discovering actionable scientific insights, focusing on the understanding of skin physiology and the effects of topical skin care products. Then pioneering work ranges from skin microbiome and metabolome to computational biology and development on non-invasive clinical methods. This research has led to a paradigm shift in our knowledge of infant skin maturation and understanding the cutaneous adverse reactions during oncology therapy. Dr Stamatas holds a PhD in Chemical/Biomedical Engineering and has co-authored more than 110 peer-review publications and 14 patents.

significance of stress reduction in maintaining youthful skin. This innovative approach opens new avenues for product development and testing, underscoring the interconnectedness of mental well-being and skin health. Furthermore, collagen's pivotal role in anti-aging research cannot be overlooked; it is essential for preserving skin firmness and elasticity. We will present cutting-edge methods for investigating collagen's presence and functionality within the skin, providing deeper insights into strategies for maintaining its integrity as we age. This comprehensive examination of the transition from traditional anti-aging to a more holistic perspective on skin health underscores the necessity for rigorous research into these emerging areas. By focusing on specific life stages, understanding the underlying causes of aging, integrating stress management techniques, and emphasizing collagen's importance, we can pave the way for innovative solutions that not only promote longevity but also enhance overall skin vitality. This presentation aims to equip researchers and industry professionals with the knowledge needed to navigate this evolving landscape effectively, fostering a more nuanced approach to skincare that prioritizes health and well-being at every age.

Dr. Gustavo H Leibaschoff

World Society of Cosmetic Gynecology, United States

Vulva vagina regeneration in 2025

The vulva vaginal regeneration or biostimulation involves a group of procedures that improve anatomy and vaginal vulva functionality to improve aesthetics or achieve more pleasurable sex. External vaginal procedures are defined as those performed on the female genitalia outside the vaginal introit, with essential structures such as the labia Majora, Mons pubis, labia minora, clitoris hood, and introitus.

Internal vaginal procedures are defined as those performed inside the vagina, extending from the introitus to the cervix.

The prevalence of elective vaginal vulva regeneration procedures has increased in recent years, a trend that can be attributed to increased exposure through the media, including television reality and pornography. In a survey of 482 women undergoing labiaplasty, almost all had heard of rejuvenation procedures in the past 2.2 years, and 78% had received information through the media.

In addition, genital self-image can have a considerable effect on sexual behavior and relationships. Genital dissatisfaction has been associated with decreased sexual activity, while positive genital self-image correlates with increased sexual desire and less sexual distress or depression.

The big question of 2025 is whether it is necessary to use only one type of equipment, call it Laser, radio frequency, or HIFU. According to the pathophysiology of aging that leads to vaginal vulva atrophy, it is necessary to associate other types of treatments.

Biography

Gustavo H Leibaschoff is president of the International Union of Lipoplasty IUL, President of ICAM International Consultants in Aesthetic Medicine, Director of the International School of Carboxytherapy, Director of the ICAM USA Academy Dallas Texas USA, CV Abstract of Gustavo Hector Leibaschoff, President and Founder of the World Society of Cosmetic Gynecology WSCG, Co-Director of the University Course of Specialist in Aesthetic and Functional Gynecology and Aesthetic Genital Surgery of Women University of Barcelona Spain 2017-2020, Member of the American Academy of Cosmetic Surgery, Honorary Member of the Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery, Honor Member of the French Society of Aesthetic Surgery, Honor Member of the Italian Society of Liposuction, Director of the Postgraduate Course of Cosmetic Surgery and Cosmetic Medicine in the Faculty of Sciences of the Health, University of Mendoza, Argentina, Honor President of the Argentina Association of Aesthetic Medicine, Scientific Coordinator of the Anti-Aging Medicine World Congress 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016. Member of the ISPRES International Society of Plastic Regenerative Surgeons

It is my opinion that today we can perform excellent treatments of vaginal vulva regeneration without using laser, HIFU or radio frequency as a sine qua non condition, for which I will present various non-invasive techniques that are associated to achieve a good therapeutic outcome in patients.

The combined use of non-cross-linked and cross-linked hyaluronic acid, the use of PRP, exosomes of PRP, nanofat, adult mother cells of adipose tissue, micrograft, and transcutaneous carboxytherapy achieves the biostimulation of the affected tissues.

On the other hand, using EBD in isolation may not meet the Bioregeneration conditions, so I believe the therapeutic association of EBD equipment and different techniques acquires therapeutic relevance today.

Karolina Chilicka-Hebel

Department of Health Sciences, Institute of Health Sciences, University of Opole, 45-040, Opole, Poland

Acne vulgaris and the most popular and new cosmetological treatments

Acne vulgaris is a disease that has an enormous impact on appearance of the skin of the patients and also on their quality of life. Long-term dermatological treatment, which often lasts years, and disease relapses contribute to the occurrence of low self-esteem and depression. Acne is one of the 10 most common diseases in the world and the most common inflammatory skin disease. Many methods of dermatological treatment that bring very good results are available. However, educating people with acne on how to take care of their skin on a daily basis to minimize the bleak effects of the disease is an extremely important element. Contemporary cosmetology creates an environment for not only taking care of the skin at home, but also develops in-office treatments with exfoliation of the dead epidermis as an extremely important and priority part of treatment. The cosmetologist can propose both chemical and apparatus methods, which are selected individually for each client. A cosmetology offers a new cosmetic treatment such as: Oxybrasion and hydrogen purification, that seems to be a very good treatment to reduce acne.

Biography

Assoc. Prof. Karolina Chilicka-Hebel is an employee at the University of Opole, Poland and is a cosmetologist specializing in cosmetic equipment, skin bioengineering, and the impact of modern cosmetic treatments on acne-prone skin. Has been published in many scientific articles in high-impact journals. Prof. Karolina is the author and editor-in-chief of the book Cosmetic Equipment and Treatment Methodology. Also collaborates with many journal editorial boards as a scientific reviewer, including Frontiers in Medicine, Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, and Clinical, Cosmetic and Investigational Dermatology. Prof. Karolina participated in numerous national and international scientific conferences, presented the results of scientific research and a member of the Horizon-MSCA-2023-SE-01 grant team (PurHumanDrome).

Dr. Madhu Gupta, Associate Professor

Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, Opposite Sainik Farm Gate No. 1, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi-110017

Tackling stubborn wound by advanced polysaccharides-based biopolymer delivery system

Polysaccharides elicit enormous and promising applications due to their extensive obtainability, innocuousness, and biodegradability. Various outstanding features of polysaccharides can be employed to fabricate biomimetic and multifunctional hydrogels as efficient wound dressings. These hydrogels mimic the natural extracellular matrix and also boost the proliferation of cells. Owing to distinctive architectures and abundance of functional groups, polysaccharide-derived hydrogels have exceptional physicochemical properties and unique therapeutic interventions. Hydrogels designed using polysaccharides can effectively safeguard wounds from bacterial attack. This review includes wound physiology and emphasises on numerous polysaccharide-based hydrogels for wound repair applications. Polysaccharide hydrogels for different wound types and diverse therapeutic agents loaded in hydrogels for wound repair with recent patents are portrayed in the current manuscript, debating the potential of fascinating hydrogels for effective wound healing. More research is required to engineer multifaceted advanced polysaccharide hydrogels with tuneable and adjustable properties to attain huge potential in wound healing.

Biography

Dr. Madhu Gupta is working as an Associate Professor in Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, New Delhi and pioneer scientist in the field of nanotechnology and drug delivery field. Dr. Madhu Gupta has research experience pertaining to drug delivery to nanoformulations for placental extract, regenerative medicine, magical molecule delivery, bioligands for targeting of bioactive and drug moiety, biopolymers, and exploring the area of fungal infection, wound healing, diagnostic devices, PK-PD modelling, herbal delivery and psoriasis. Dr. Gupta recognized among the top 2% of scientists globally in the year 2023-24, list that often comes from data compiled by Stanford University researchers, published in collaboration with Elsevier and other academic databases. Dr. Gupta has over 100 research publications to her credit published in journals of high scientific impact and contributed 30 chapters in various renowned books and to several international and national books.

Nalini Kaul[1*], Barrie Drewitt[2], Elsie Kohoot[1]

[1]Princeton Consumer Research, Winnipeg Canada

[2]Florida USA

A twelve week clinical study testing efficacy and safety of a cosmetic cream with novel actives for uneven skin tone, hyperpigmentation & photoaging

Uneven skin tone-hyperpigmentation is a common pigmentary disorder affecting all ages. This uneven skin tone damage from sun exposure, (solar lentigos/ age spots/sunspots) or skin disruption following acne, or rashes ((Post Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation-PIH)) or hormonal changes (melasma) can lead to significant psychosocial impairment. Dyschromia is a result of various alterations in biochemical processes regulating melanogenesis. Treatments include daily use of sunscreen with lightening, brightening and exfoliating products. Depigmentation is achieved by various agents including hydroquinone, arbutin, azelaic acid, aloesin, mulberry, licorice extracts, kojic acid, niacinamide, retinol, resorcinol, ellagic acid, green tea, turmeric, soy, ascorbic acid, and tranexamic acid which interfere with mechanisms of melanin synthesis. While various cosmetics countering these conditions are available, lack of efficacy, tolerability, and length of time to see effects are issues that exist. Yearning for an efficacious product intervention is at an all-time high. Products with multiple ingredients are available and more being formulated exploiting strength/s of each individual ingredient, in the hope of obtaining higher efficacy, tolerability and showing effects in less time. While immediate correction is much sought after, patience and diligence are key.

Biography

Dr. Nalini Kaul completed her Master of Science in Biochemistry from Kashmir University in India and her PhD. from the reputed PGIME&R Chandigarh, India. She got her post-doctoral training at St Boniface General Hospital Winnipeg Canada and at the University of Southern California, USA. Thereafter she took a Senior Scientist position at the University of Dallas, Texas. Following her return to Canada in 2000 she worked as Technical Director on Clinical trials with Hill Top Research and then, moved on to hold a joint appointment as Sr. Director of Regulatory Affairs and Director of Clinical Trials with Source Nutraceutical Inc. At present she is Vice President of Technical services at Princeton Consumer Research, a CRO conducting clinical trials serving North American and the UK. She serves as technical expert, advising and consulting with clients. She has been an Investigator on many trials related to skin, antiaging, hair care, dandruff, photobiology, dietary supplements, probiotics, the microbiome and more. She has published 40 papers in national and international journals, has several

Our objective was to assess the effects of facial product with pigmentation treatment and UV protection for 12 Weeks in 35 healthy F (35-65y) meeting study criteria. Subjects with mild to moderate hyperpigmentation and fine lines with no use of skin lightening products in last six months or any dermatological procedures in last twelve months before study start were included. Efficacy parameters included expert visual grading for hyperpigmentation,radiance,skintone&smoothness,fine lines, and wrinkles bioinstrumentation (Corneometer®, Colorimeter®, Mexameter®) digital imaging (Visia-CR®), and self-assessment questionnaires. Safety included grading for erythema, edema, and self-assessments for itching, stinging, tingling, and burning.

Our results showed statistically significant improvement in various parameters -clinical grading scores, bioinstrumentation and digital photos for hyperpigmentation-brown spots, fine lines/wrinkles, skin tone, radiance, skin smoothness and overall appearance compared to baseline. The product was well-tolerated and liked by subjects.

Conclusion: Facial skin tone-hyperpigmentation are of great concern. Efficacious and safe treatment strategies are being increasingly sought after. Well-thought-out clinical trials with appropriate study designs to distinguish evidence-based products are a pressing priority. While the multifunctional cosmetic product tested in our clinical study showed a level of efficacy, tolerability, and subject satisfaction in dealing with uneven skin tone-hyperpigmentation and overall photoaging, Future studies for longer duration are much needed.

book chapters, magazine articles, other writeups to her credit and has presented widely at conferences, both nationally and internationally. Research experience involves: Cosmetics, Natural Health Products/ dietary supplements, Veterinary products, and OTC drugs. She regularly consults on efficacy and safety studies involving Antiaging; hydration, barrier disruption, antidandruff, patch testing, sunscreen use antiperspirants/deodorants, supplements, devices and use tests.

Dr. Med. Qasim Abu Elrub* D.A.L.M, Reem Fannana M.D, Abeda Aburub B.Sc. (Pharm.)

[1]CEO, Medical Director, Dermatologist, Dermatosurgeon and Allergologist, Germany

[2]Germany Ministry of Health Gaza/Palestine, Jordan

Rebuilding the dermatological healthcare system in Gaza during and after war

The dermatological healthcare system in Gaza has been critically damaged due to ongoing warfare and what numerous international experts and human rights organizations have described as acts of genocide. The systematic targeting of medical infrastructure, blockade of essential supplies, and mass displacement of civilians have led to the near-total collapse of dermatological services. This presentation examines the severe consequences of this destruction on skin health care in Gaza—both amid the continuing military assault and in the vital post-conflict reconstruction period.

We begin with testimonies from two frontline health workers who have been operating within Gaza since the onset of the war. Their firsthand accounts provide a rare and urgent window into the challenges of delivering dermatological care under extreme conditions—treating patients in overcrowded places without access to clean water, medication, or functioning clinics. They will highlight the sharp increase in preventable skin conditions such as scabies, bacterial infections, and eczema, particularly among displaced populations living in unsanitary and high-stress environments.

Biography

Dr. med. Qasim Abu Elrub, D.A.L.M. CEO, Medical Director, Dermatologist, Dermatosurgeon and Allergologist Senior Dermatology Physician, Dermatosurgeon, Specialist in Dermatology and Venereology. (The German Board of Dermatology), Subspeciality in Allergy Diseases (The German Board of Allergology), Diploma in Aesthetic Laser Medicine (University of Greifswald/Germany), PhD in Medicine (University of Greifswald/Germany).

The second part of the presentation proposes a series of actionable strategies for restoring dermatological care in Gaza, tailored to both immediate and long-term needs. Urgent interventions include the deployment of mobile dermatology units, the integration of teledermatology to connect with global specialists, and rapid training programs for general healthcare providers to identify and treat common skin diseases. In the post-war recovery phase, efforts must prioritize the reconstruction and enhancement of medical infrastructure, ensure consistent access to dermatological medications, and establish sustainable education and training pathways for local healthcare professionals.

Rachita S Dhurat

LTMMC & LTMG Hospital, India

The management of female pattern hair loss: Distinctions from male androgenetic alopecia

Female Pattern Hair Loss (FPHL) is a prevalent non-scarring alopecia that exhibits distinct clinical, pathophysiological, and therapeutic characteristics compared to male Androgenetic Alopecia (AGA). Unlike AGA, which follows a well-defined pattern of hairline recession and vertex thinning, FPHL typically presents as diffuse thinning over the central scalp while sparing the frontal hairline. It is difficult in early stages to diagnose FPHL as there is no obvious thinning. The multifactorial etiology of FPHL includes hormonal, genetic, and environmental factors, with a lesser role of androgens than in AGA. Therapeutically, the management of FPHL differs significantly from AGA due to these biological variations. Minoxidil remains the cornerstone treatment for both conditions; however, its efficacy is influenced by factors such as the differential expression of SLC22A9 transporters, which are reportedly higher in men, affecting drug response. Moreover, systemic antiandrogens like spironolactone and oral contraceptives are often employed in FPHL to counteract androgenic activity, a strategy less commonly applied in men. Finasteride dose for women is higher than men. Pregnancy and lactation add complexity to FPHL management, as certain treatments, including oral medications, must be avoided. Additionally, FPHL treatment demands a psychosocial approach due to the significant emotional impact of hair loss in women, necessitating supportive counseling alongside medical interventions. Understanding these distinctions is essential for optimizing outcomes in FPHL management. Future research focusing on gender-specific pathophysiology and therapeutic targets, including biomimetic peptides and exosome-based therapies, holds promise for advancing personalized care in hair disorders.

Biography

Rachita S Dhurat is the professor and head of Department of Dermatology at LTMMC and Sion hospital, Mumbai. She was the only female dermatologist who became a member in International Advisory Committee for 6th Congress For Hair Research in 2010, Cairns Australia. She is member of International society of Dermatology, American Academy of Dermatology, international dermoscopy society and Member of Asia – Pacific centre for aging skin (APCAS), for Proctor & Gamble Ltd Australia. She is a scientific advisor to Scientific Folica Bio, USA and Faculty for F1000 - post peer publication review for trichology. She has received Systopic oration award at international congress of dermatology, Delhi, Dec 2013 for microneedling for hair stimulation and Dr Marquis oration at Cuticon Nov 2018, Nagpur. She has received International Scholarships at AAD 2018 and WCD 2019. She has been the Chairperson and organising secretory in the hair conference - Trichology Update 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018.

Dr Ravi M Rathod* Professor,
Dr Meghana R Junior Resident

KMCRI, Hubballi, Karnataka, India

Efficacy and safety of rituximab versus pulse therapy in immunobullous disorders: A retrospective study

The immunobullous disorders represents a group of conditions characterized by antibody-mediated autoimmune responses. Antibody target includes proteins in the hemidesmosomes and the basement membrane zone (pemphigoid group), desmosomes (pemphigus group).

The mainstay of treatment for these conditions are systemic corticosteroids. However, due to serious adverse events associated with long term corticosteroids therapy, dexamethasone cyclophosphamide pulse therapy was introduced by Pasricha and Gupta in 1982 in India. It consists of the administration of supraphamacological doses of steroids in an intermittent manner to achieve rapid therapeutic effect while minimizing the adverse effects of long-term steroids.

With the introduction of rituximab, the monoclonal antibody, a favorable and durable response to autoimmune bullous disorders was noted. US FDA approved its use in these conditions in 2017.

A study conducted at Karnataka Medical College and Research Institute from 2019 enrolled 87 patients with immunobullous disorders, including 64 with Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV), 15 with Pemphigus Foliaceus (PF), 7 with Bullous Pemphigoid (BP), and 1 with Pemphigus Erythematosus (PE). Treatment regimens included Dexamethasone Cyclophosphamide Pulse (DCP), Dexamethasone Azathioprine Pulse (DAP), Dexamethasone Methotrexate Pulse (DMP), and rituximab.

Among 64 PV patients, 44 were started on DCP, of which 12

Biography

Dr. Ravi M Rathod studied MBBS in 1988 at Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka, India and completed his post-graduation in MD Dermatology in 1994 at Karnataka Medical College and Research Institute, Hubballi, Karnataka, India. Then completed his Fellowship in HIV medicine from Christian Medical College Vellore, Karnataka, India. Was a former president IADVL Karnataka branch (2021-22), Former Head of Department of Dermatology at KMCRI (2014-2024) Faculty for National board, New Delhi. Dr. Ravi authored a chapter on HIV & STD in an E-book entitled 'SKIN & HIV' edited by Dr. Leelavathi, Professor and Head, BMC&RI, Bangalore and has 3 publications and 100 plus presentations.

completed all phases (11 achieved complete remissio, 1 relapsed and responded to rituximab) and 31 discontinued treatments (22 in Phase I, 9 in Phase II), with only 1 continuing in phase II. 14 PV patients received DAP; only 1 completed all phases but relapsed and responded to rituximab. 9 discontinued treatments (4 in Phase I, 5 in Phase II), with 1 is continuing in phase I. 3 patients on DAP started on rituximab because of disease relapse. 1 PV patient on DMP completed all phases and achieved remission. 5 PV patients were directly started on rituximab.

Among 15 PF patients, 12 were on DCP, 1 on DAP, and 2 on rituximab. Most DCP patients failed to complete treatments (5 in phase I, 6 in phase II) with only 1 continuing in Phase I. The single DAP patient was in Phase III. All BP patients (n=7) on DCP failed to follow up. The single PE patient on DCP completed treatment and achieved remission. Of 12 patients on rituximab, 7 were directly initiated without prior DCP or DAP therapy and 5 shifted to rituximab due to treatment failure or side effects associated with DCP or DAP therapy 9 responded, 2 were lost to follow-up, and 1 died.

This study proves that rituximab therapy for immunobullous disorders is superior to DCP or DAP therapy However, the high cost associated with rituximab therapy prevents its usage as first line of treatment in developing and resource limited countries.

Sergei A. Grando[1*], Jorge Mauricio Reyes-Ruiz[2], Alex Chernyavsky[1], Charles Glabe[2]

[1]Department of Dermatology, University of California Irvine, Irvine, USA

[2]Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, University of California Irvine, Irvine, USA

Epitomic analysis revealed pemphigus autoantibodies against the ligand-binding pocket of M3 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor

Pemphigus Vulgaris (PV) is a potentially lethal mucocutaneous blistering disease characterized by IgG autoantibodies (AuAbs) binding to keratinocytes (KCs) and inducing devastating blisters affecting oral mucosa and, sometime, also the skin. Most PV patients develop AuAbs against desmoglein (Dsg) 3±1, which are believed to cause blisters. Anti-keratinocyte AuAbs in patients who do not have anti-Dsg1/3 AuAbs are also pathogenic, because their IgGs induce skin blistering in neonatal mice. Among known species of non-Dsg1/3 AuAbs are AuAbs against the M3 subtype of muscarinic class of acetylcholine (ACh) receptors (M3AR). This AuAb is pathogenic, because absorption of PV IgGs on recombinant M3AR prevents skin blistering in neonatal mice. The anti-M3AR AuAb produces an agonist-like effect on downstream signalling, but its long-term effect is receptor desensitization, because of which ACh regulation of KCs via M3AR is lost. Epitomics is the study of linear and discontinuous peptide epitope segments of antibodies that serve as a fingerprint to distinguish among different antibodies that bind to the same protein target. The epitomic approach is to immunoselect random sequences from a phage display library and determine the sequence

Biography

Sergei A. Grando, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sci., is Distinguished Professor of Dermatology at the University of California Irvine and graduated from Kyiv Medical Institute in 1980, obtained his Ph.D. in 1984 and in 1989, the Doctor of Science in medicine (D.Sci.) degree for studies of pemphigus and pemphigoid, from 1991 to 1996 was at University of Minnesota, from 1996 to 2007 at University of California Davis, and then joined UC Irvine. Sergei A is certified by the American Board of Dermatology. Also published 287 papers and obtained over $12 million research funding from NIH and other funding agencies in the USA.

patterns that are common to the antibody. Therefore, we used epitomics to identify the differentially expressed epitope segments of M3AR associated with the acute phase of PV. The study identified 122 statistically significant M3AR tetramers targeted by PV sera. The targeted pentamers encompass the 10 amino acids-long epitope LSEPTITFGT (amino acids 226-235) located on the border of the second extracellular loop and the fifth transmembrane helix, including the tetramer TFGT containing Thr235 which is a part of the ACh-binding pocket. The functional consequences of binding anti-M3AR AuAbs that targeted the ACh-binding pocket was a very high elevation of phospholipase C, which is consistent with an agonist-like effect. In marked contrast, AuAbs that targeted M3AR outside of its ACh- binding pocket produced a much weaker response. These results indicate that acute PV patients develop two types of anti-M3AR AuAbs that possess their own intrinsic activity being able to activate the receptor in the absence of an agonist. One type attaches to orthosteric, ie, ACh-binding, site and elicits a very strong signaling response comparable to a full pharmacologic agonist, whereas another type binds to an allosteric site and elicits submaximal signaling response comparable to a partial (allosteric) pharmacologic agonist. Hence, blocking the functional sequelae of binding of a single type of pathogenic anti-M3AR AuAb, such as one targeting the ACh-binding pocket, may be sufficient to restore keratinocyte adhesion, and most importantly, treat PV patients without the need to use high doses of systemic steroids.

Sergey Suchkov[1-6*], Hiroyuki Abe[5,9], Shawn Murphy[7,8], Noel Rose[7,8,10]

[1]The Russian University of Medicine, Moscow, Russia

[2]The Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS), Moscow, Russia

[3]EPMA, Brussels, EU

[4]PMC, Washington, DC, USA

[5]ISPM, Tokyo, Japan

[6]AHA, Houston, TX, USA

[7]MGH, Boston, MA, USA

[8]Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

[9]Abe Cancer Clinic, Tokyo, Japan

[10]Center for Autoimmune Disease Research, John Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD, USA

Integrating personalized and precision medicine into dermatology clinical practice securing ITS potential to get skin diseases cured and to revolutionize dermatology

Personalized & Precision Medicine (PPM)-Driven dermatology: Uses individualized dermatologic disease-directed targeted therapy for the management of dermatoses and for the evaluation and therapy of cutaneous malignancies. For instance, the pathologic diagnosis of a pigmented lesion and determining the prognosis of a malignant melanocytic neoplasm can be enhanced by genomic/transcriptomic analysis.

The other example is psoriasis, when choosing a biologic medication for the disorder often relies on patient preference, provider preference, and a trial-and-error

Biography

Sergey Suchkov was born in the City of Astrakhan, Russia, in a family of dynasty medical doctors. In 1980, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University and was awarded with MD. In 1985, Suchkov maintained his PhD as a PhD student of Sechenov University and Institute of Medical Enzymology. In 2001, maintained his Doctor Degree at the National Institute of Immunology, Russia. From 1989 through 1995, was being a Head of the Lab of Clinical Immunology, Helmholtz Eye Research Institute in Moscow. From 1995 through 2004-a Chair of the Dept for Clinical Immunology, Moscow Clinical Research Institute (MONIKI).

At present, Dr Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD, is:

- Professor, Dept for Clinical Allergology & Immunology of the Russian University of Medicine, Moscow, Russia

Dr Suchkov is a member of the:

- Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Russia
- New York Academy of Sciences, USA
- American Chemical Society (ACS), USA;
- American Heart Association (AHA), USA;

approach. Utilizing PPM-based tests, we can help providers identify biomarkers unique to a patient's pathophysiology and choose the optimal targeted medication through a targeted and evidence-based approach. Among psoriasis-specific biomarkers and thus modes of targeted therapy, most of the latter discovered and de-signed focused on anti-TNF and IL12/23, with still few on IL17 (secukinumab). So, PPM-driven treatment in psoriasis would provide excellent outcome minimizing the risk of side effects.

It would be extremely useful to integrate available scientific knowledge on skin disorders-associated abnormal genes and gene products and their implications for targeted therapy! And thus data harvesting from different databanks for applications to thus provide more tailored measures for the patients resulting in improved patient outcomes, reduced adverse events, and more cost effective use of the latest health care resources including diagnostic (companion ones), preventive and therapeutic (targeted molecular and cellular) etc. The latter requires the incorporation of information from multiple data sources, linking the functional effects of altered genes to potential therapy options into a central repository that can be easily accessed, interpreted, and utilized by physicians and patients.

But! For many dermatological conditions, there is a lack of standardized methodology for quantitatively tracking disease progression and treatment response. And new tools using digital health technology can aid in capturing the variables over time. With these data, machine learning can inform efforts to improve health care by, for example, the identification of high-risk patient groups, optimization of treatment strategies, and prediction of disease outcomes.

The advent of PPM in dermatology could lead to a paradigm shift in how patients are treated, with the resulting improved clinical outcomes leading to concomitant reductions in wasted healthcare expenditures. We are entering an era of rapidly evolving transformation in skin pathology-related research as it relates to medical practice, and a shifting paradigm of standardized health care in which detailed genetic and molecular information regarding a patient's cancer is being used for PPM-based treatments.

- European Association for Medical Education (AMEE), Dundee, UK;
- EPMA (European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine), Brussels, EU;
- ARVO (American Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology);
- ISER (International Society for Eye Research);
- Personalized Medicine Coalition (PMC), Washington, DC, USA

Coordination of all health care stakeholders has become more important than ever to unite derma-tologists, pathologists, immunologists, geneticists, and payers to work with Big Pharma and Bio-tech to develop products, services, and coverage policies that would improve patient outcomes and lower overall health care costs for institutions that put personalized regimens in place. This is the reason for developing global scientific, clinical, social, and educational projects in the area of PPM dermatology to elicit the content of the new branch and to stress the impact and benefits of the latter.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

magnus Group

6th Edition of
International Conference on

Dermatology and Cosmetology

JUNE
02-04

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Alexandra Soares*; Dias, R; Vilela, P; Vinheiras, A; LaPeña, R. M

USF Receber e Cuidar - ULS Castelo Branco, Castelo Branco, Portugal

UCSP Castelo Branco – ULS Castelo Branco, Castelo Branco, Portugal

When the ozone layer fails to protect, ozone oil heals: A case report on the use of topical ozone therapy as an adjuvant in the treatment of complicated wounds

Wounds in diabetics tend to heal slowly and are often associated with difficult-to-treat infections that, in most cases, require surgical intervention. Inefficient protection and accidental injuries can cause ulcers that, in more severe cases, lead to the amputation of part or all of the limb. Ozone is a gas that was initially discovered as an oxidant and disinfectant in 1834 and played an important role in the treatment of amputations in soldiers during the First World War. Since then, numerous studies have evaluated the effects of ozone in the treatment of skin wounds. Topical ozone therapy is an adjuvant in the treatment of chronic wounds in diabetics due to its antimicrobial and neoangiogenesis promoting effects, increasing local irrigation, accelerating the formation of granulation tissue and reducing healing time.

We describe the case of an 85-year-old female, diabetic and hypertensive, who suffered a third-degree sunburn on her right thigh during sun exposure following a fall with loss of consciousness of approximately 4-6 hours in an agricultural field. The wound presented recurrent infections and stagnation of the healing process despite prolonged dressing care and surgical debridement. Topical ozone therapy with ozonated sunflower oil was introduced as an adjuvant to conventional therapy. As such, there was a significant increase in the healing process speed, reduction of purulent exudate, rapid formation of granulation tissue, repair of a large area of the wound and pain relief. There was one episode of recurrent infection, which was treated with debridement and antibiotic therapy with good response. Complete healing occurred in approximately 90 days after the introduction of ozone therapy.

Biography

Alexandra Maria Santos Soares was born on March 17, 1990 in Souto da Casa, Portugal. Has graduated in Medicine from the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Beira Interior in 2018 with an Integrated Masters on the theme Tuberculosis at Centro Hospitalar Cova da Beira and its relationship with immunosuppression. Alexandra Maria is currently working as a training doctor at USF Receber e Cuidar – ULS Castelo Branco (Castelo Branco, Portugal) since 1st March 2021.

Alexey M. Borovikov

Department or Plastic Surgery, Hospital Mira, Moscow, Russia

Controversies in tubular breast treatment

The major controversy with tubularity is that the grolleau classification is very logical from the point of view of progressive footprint shrinkage. But the clinical recommendations are irrelevant–no matter which type you have–just make flaps: Parenchyma (Lin Puckett) or chest wall based (Ribeiro). Another controversy: According to the classification scale, the biggest surgery must be done in type III. The easiest Grolleau type I in fact may be not easy to understand to detect and to deal with. In the contrary type III is believed to be the most serious. In our choice in the type III tubularity no sophisticated flaps are needed just because there is no enough parenchyma to influence the outcome. All what is needed is to adjust skin to the implant. Type II is more difficult for us than type III and indeed requires flaps but not those shown in most publications. Instead of spreading of all available parenchyma caudally we choose to substitute the deficient lower pole with the implant only. We prefer the supraareolar approach, then we dissect the pocket leaving all upper pole parenchyma intact. The small central portion is left attached to areola to maintain projection after surgery. Then we address directly the former inframammary sulcus destroying any residual fascial framework. Then we insert the implant. Wound closure is very easy with no risk of areola distortion as happens sometimes at the site of infraareolar incision. We ask patients to bring their regular bra. Its wire shows exactly where the new inframammary sulcus should be placed. And the upper edge of the bra shows the limit to which the areola can be safely elevated. And areola should be centered accordingly but not higher than the limit indicated by the bra.

Biography

Professor Alexey M. Borovikov M.D. joined the first Russian microsurgery team after completion residency in general (1977) and vascular surgery (1979). Last fellowship (1995): Registrar at Salisbury Plastic Surgery Center as a fellow of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons (BAPS). Since 2001 Professor Borovikov is in private practice and hence mostly involved in aesthetic surgery and participates in the Society of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery (SPRAS-Russian)–Board member; International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons (ISAPS)–life member. His academical and teaching engagements currently are mainly in facial rejuvenation surgery, breast aesthetic surgery, breast reconstruction.

Alexey M. Borovikov

Department or Plastic Surgery, Hospital Mira, Moscow, Russia

Transaxillar Breast Augmentation (TBA) with and without endoscope aim at different outcomes

The endoscopically assisted Transaxillar Breast Augmentation (TBA) is usually favoured over the blind transaxillar approach because of the visual control over the dissection and hemostasis. This makes one believe that these two are same surgeries in all other respects. Indeed, we deal with same small breasted women with poorly developed Inframammary Crease (IMC). Most of the time they are slim and we have to go to submuscular plane. Sharp cautery dissection is claimed to be a technical advantage over the rude blunt evulsion. But in fact, the differences between these two operations are much deeper, and emerge as early as in marking. In endoscopic TBA the desired IMC is primarily sure and must be observed by all means. While blind dissection must go 2-3 cm lower from the desired IMC. As the electrocautery is a principle endoscopic dissection tool, then infiltration is not welcome, while the blind dissection depends on tumescence both for hydrodissection + local analgesia + vasoconstriction. Along with the intercostal nerve block, the ample infiltration provides for full perioperative comfort for a patient and free movements. While postoperative pain is pertinent to a dry operative field, the Pectoralis Major muscle (PM) spasm and pain constitute the vicious circle, which may affect the implant position in the early postoperative period after endoscopic TBA.

Endoscopically we open the deep fascia from underside to cut the PM lower insertions and weaken the superficial fascia for stretching the lower pole skin.

In both techniques a space cranial to the footprint is created bluntly as a route for the implant placement. Than we endoscopically attenuate the flap to provide enough room for the implant. While in blind surgery we provide the necessary room by undermining the composite flap further on and hence we have yet another hostile space lower to the implant. These spaces account for different redraping of tissues. That means that in blind we have to deal with lower (idle hostile) space by blocking the implant downward displacement, as well as with the upper space. Endoscopically we end up with redraping problems only in the upper pole, while the IMC is primarily well defined. Both techniques provide for excellent results in 90%, otherwise we would not use them.

Endoscopy is best when IMC needs no modification, meaning that the lower pole is well developed. Blind TBA effectively copes with lowering of IMC (but be careful not to confuse with tubularity. There is no constriction of the lower pole). Violations of postop regimen lead

to displacements, which are always asymmetric. It can be quickly corrected by asymmetric compression, which may be additionally empowered by insertion under the compression strap.

Biography

Professor Alexey M. Borovikov M.D. joined the first Russian microsurgery team after completion residency in general (1977) and vascular surgery (1979). Last fellowship (1995): Registrar at Salisbury Plastic Surgery Center as a fellow of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons (BAPS). Since 2001 Professor Borovikov is in private practice and hence mostly involved in aesthetic surgery and participates in the Society of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery (SPRAS-Russian) – Board member; International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons (ISAPS) – life member. Professor Borovikov academically and teaching engagements currently are mainly in facial rejuvenation surgery, breast aesthetic surgery, breast reconstruction.

Angélica de Almeida Lupatelli[1,2*], Luciana Atayde da Hora[2], Leandro Procópio Alves[2,3], Renato Amaro Zângaro[2,3], Rodrigo Alexis Lazo Osório[3], Henri que Cunha Carvalho[3,4], André Luiz da Silva Mendes[5], Raphael Andrade de Castro[6] and Lívia Helena Moreira[2,3,7]

[1]Department of Physiotherapy, Universidade Santo Amaro (UNISA), São Paulo 04829-300, Brazil

[2]Department of Biomedical Engineering, Anhembi Morumbi University (UAM), São José dos Campos 12247-016, Brazil

[3]Center for Innovation, Technology and Education (CITÉ), São José dos Campos 12247-016, Brazil

[4]Department of Electronic Engineering, Federal Technological University of Paraná (UTFPR), Campo Mourão 87301-899, Brazil

[5]Department of Animal and Human Anatomy, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), Rio de Janeiro 23897-000, Brazil

[6]Universidade Estácio de Sá (UES), Resende 27515-010, Brazil

[7]Department of Animal Science, State University of Londrina (UEL) , Londrina 86055-900, Brazil

Ozone and ultrasound in tattoo removal: Preliminary in-vivo study

Tattoo removal, which is currently widely performed using the Nd: YAG laser, still has limitations such as pain and scar formation (Baleisis and Rudys, 2023; Chacur et al., 2014). Therapeutic ultrasound (TUS) has been used in the field of aesthetic health because it promotes biological effects such as increased skin permeability, as well as influencing cellular processes through cavitation and local heating (Alizadeh et al., 2016; Azagury et al., 2014; Ter Haar, 2007). Medical Ozone (O_3), in turn, has antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties, with lipoperoxidative action through mild oxidative stress (Liu et al., 2023; Sagai and Bocci, 2011). There are no studies evaluating the use of ozone and/or UST in the removal of pigments in biological tissues in vivo. In this study, 21 tattoo sites were analyzed (n=7 tattoos ×3 pigs), distributed into four experimental groups: Control Group (C, n=3), with no intervention; Ozone Group (O_3, n=6), treated with 1.0 mL of ozone gas and a concentration of 20 mg/L; Therapeutic Ultrasound Group (UST, n=6), with application in continuous mode of 1 W/cm² for 5 minutes; and Hybrid Group (H, n=6), which received both interventions according to the isolated protocols. After the tattoos had been applied, the patients waited 30 days for baseline healing before starting the experimental treatment, which consisted of 10 sessions, totaling 10 weeks. A skin biopsy was taken on the 11th week. The porcine animal model was chosen because of its similarity morphofunctional, physiological and immunological to humans (Lunney et al., 2021; Summerfield, Meurens and Ricklin, 2015). The tattoos were made with blue pigment, chosen because it is difficult to remove and easy to see. The macroscopic results showed that both ozone and therapeutic ultrasound (TUS), applied alone, promoted progressive lightening of the pigmented area over the course of the sessions. On the other hand, the hybrid protocol

did not outperform the isolated approaches. Image analysis corroborated these findings, indicating greater depigmenting efficacy in the groups treated with ozone or UST independently. Histological evaluation confirmed the presence of moderate pigment in the control and hybrid groups, and slight pigment in those treated with ozone or UST alone. Ozone showed action through oxidative stress, while UST facilitated pigment dispersion by increasing permeability and cavitation. In the hybrid group, the thermal and oxidative interaction seems to have impaired the overall effectiveness of the treatment, and it is believed that the thermal and cavitational effect of UST may have negatively interfered with the cellular action of ozone through lipoperoxidation of the membranes. The findings indicate that ozone and UST promote partial depigmentation of recent blue tattoos in pigs, with histological and visual confirmation. Further investigations with old tattoos, different pigments, dosages and application intervals are needed to validate the efficacy of the technique (Schubert, Kluger and Schreiver, 2023; Snehota et al., 2020). The study concludes that both resources have the potential for safe and less invasive application in tattoo removal, especially with fewer side effects and patient discomfort.

List of other benefits:

Complementary benefits of the therapeutic proposal with ozone and ultrasound: In addition to contributing to simplification and greater efficiency in the process of removing skin pigments, the study conducted by Lupatelli et al. (2024) presents clinical and social benefits associated with the combined or isolated use of medical ozone and therapeutic ultrasound.

Less risk of scars, burns or keloids: Compared to conventional tattoo removal methods, the application of medical ozone and therapeutic ultrasound has been shown to be less aggressive to skin tissue. The histological evaluation carried out on a pig model showed a mild inflammatory response, with less inflammatory infiltrate and preservation of the dermis architecture in the groups treated with ozone and ultrasound, which suggests less potential for scar formation (Lupatelli et al., 2024).

Reduction of pain during treatment: Therapeutic ultrasound, when used in appropriate parameters (3 MHz, 1 W/cm², continuous mode), is generally well tolerated and painless, and does not require the use of topical anesthetics. This represents a significant advantage over ablative techniques, which often cause significant discomfort during application (Lupatelli et al., 2024; Ter Haar, 2007).

Reduced risk of allergic reactions associated with pigments: Considering that tattoo pigments can contain heavy metals and other potentially allergenic substances (Schubert et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2021), the controlled and assisted oxidative action of ozone can contribute to the degradation of these molecules, favoring the safe removal of pigments and minimizing the risk of adverse skin reactions.

Anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties: Medical ozone promotes physiological effects widely described in the literature, including modulation of inflammation, activation of antioxidant pathways and stimulation of tissue regeneration through mild oxidative stress (Liu et al., 2023; Sagai & Bocci, 2011). These effects were corroborated in the present study through

less edema, less residual pigment and less tissue damage in the biopsies of the treated groups (Lupatelli et al., 2024).

Reduced recovery time and positive impact on emotional well-being: The technique's less invasive performance can contribute to a shorter recovery time compared to conventional methods, promoting not only greater safety, but also an improvement in the self-esteem and emotional well-being of patients seeking to remove unwanted tattoos.

Contributions to public health and prevention of unsafe practices: The feasibility and accessibility of the proposed technique offer a safe clinical alternative, capable of preventing the use of empirical and unsafe methods-such as acids, abrasive objects or unregulated substances-often used by patients who do not have access to specialized services. These homemade methods can cause necrosis, serious infections and irreversible sequelae (Chacur et al., 2014; Arellano et al., 1982).

Prevention of infections through the antimicrobial action of ozone: Medical ozone has a bactericidal, fungicidal and virucidal effect, which has already been demonstrated in various clinical applications. Its topical application in dermatological procedures can reduce the local microbial load, contributing to the prevention of secondary infections in already sensitized or damaged tissues (Bocci, 2011; Viebahn-Hänsler et al., 2012; Lupatelli et al., 2024).

Biography

Angélica de Almeida Lupatelli is a physiotherapist specialized in Dermatofunctional Physiotherapy from the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), and a pharmacist graduated from São Judas Tadeu University (USJT), with a specialization in Aesthetic Health. Also, holds a Master of Science (MSc) in Biomedical Engineering from Anhembi Morumbi University and is currently pursuing a degree in Dentistry at the University of Santo Amaro (UNISA). And, teaches undergraduate programs in Physiotherapy and Pharmacy at the University of Santo Amaro and is also a faculty member in the specialized postgraduate programs (lato sensu) in Aesthetic Health at IBECO College, the Arel Iuga Institute, and the ITA Educational Institute. Almeida Lupatelli academic and professional background focuses on Dermatofunctional Physiotherapy, Aesthetic Health, Women's Health, and Bioengineering, with a particular emphasis on translational research. Almeida Lupatelli dedicated to the investigation and application of innovative technologies—such as biomaterials, phytotherapeutics, and electrophysical modalities in the development of advanced therapies for wound healing and the rehabilitation of hyperchromatic tissues.

Natalia Gennadievna Kulikova[1] and Anna Nikolaevna Nekrasova[2*]

[1]Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Sports Medicine and Medical Rehabilitation of the I.M. Sechenov First Moscow Medical University (Sechenov University) of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and Head of the Department of Physiotherapy of the P. Lumumba University of Russia (RUDN) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation

[2]Head of the Laboratory of the Department of Physiotherapy of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education P. Lumumba Russian University (RUDN University) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Head of the Medical Medical and Cosmetology Center Remake in Moscow

Modern anti-aging complexes with the inclusion of injectable carboxytherapy technologies

Modern technologies have made it possible to significantly increase the life expectancy of patients. At the same time, an important condition for this is cosmetological anti-aging programs, in which balneological technologies take a priority place. Among such technologies, there are those that lie within the pathogenesis of aging: Deterioration of microcirculation, hemorheological disorders, psycho-emotional exhaustion, decreased hydration and microelement balance in tissues.

The use of the cosmetology line Skipofit (Men's, Women's, Relax, Rejuvenating, etc.) provides not only the potentiation of the effects of cosmetic manipulations (PRP, Carbon injection, BBL, Lazer), but also their prolongation, as well as the strengthening of the overall healing effect. Multiactive extracts, which were used in patients of different ages (46.5 [41.2–54.4] years) after they signed the informed consent, provided a general healing effect, increased the immune status, and had a beneficial effect on the psycho-emotional state.

At home, men (n=29) took baths with Skipofit Male for 1 month. A course of baths 3 times a week, in the evening, duration -15-20 minutes, T - +36C. Baths improve microcapillary blood flow in the pelvic organs and at the same time restore facial skin turgor, help smooth wrinkles, enhancing cosmetic effects, carried out in the form of one of the procedures PRP, Carbon injection, BBL, Lazer.

The multiactive extract Female was carried out at home by women (n=35) in the form of baths for 1 month, a course of 3 baths per week, in the evening, duration -15-20 minutes, T - +36C. Baths provide antitumor effects, improve microcapillary blood flow in the pelvic organs, improve skin respiration, effectively restore facial skin turgor and smooth wrinkles, which enhances cosmetic effects, carried out as one of the procedures PRP, Carbon injection, BBL, Lazer.

Biography

Anna Nikolaevna Nekrasova is the Head of the Laboratory of the Department of Physiotherapy of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education P. Lumumba Russian University (RUDN University) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Head of the Medical Medical and Cosmetology Center Remake in Moscow, dermatologist of the highest qualification.

Hunter Bohman[1] M.D, Niloofar Anooshiravani[2] M.D, Ardalan Minokadeh[1*] M.D, Ph.D

[1]Skin Care and Laser Physicians of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, CA

[2]Department of Dermatology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

Reframing aesthetic ideals: Nuances of male neuromodulator treatments

The field of aesthetic medicine has increasingly recognized the importance of a gender-specific approach, particularly in the use of neuromodulators. Historically, aesthetic standards and treatment techniques have been largely developed with female patients in mind. However, male facial anatomy, aging patterns, aesthetic goals, and social perceptions differ significantly, necessitating a distinct approach. This presentation will delve into the critical nuances that differentiate male from female aesthetic treatment with neuromodulators, focusing on preserving masculine features, avoiding feminization, and achieving natural, confident results.

Attendees will be guided through anatomical, functional, and psychosocial considerations that inform male-specific treatment planning. Topics will include differences in muscle mass and activity, skin thickness, brow shape, and facial proportions, as well as gendered expectations for movement and expressiveness. The session will highlight practical injection strategies, optimal dosing, and common pitfalls to avoid.

Importantly, this talk will be grounded in current evidence-based guidelines and peer-reviewed literature, offering attendees not only clinical insight but also scientifically supported frameworks for practice. By bridging clinical experience with scholarly data, this presentation aims to enhance precision, safety, and satisfaction in neuromodulator treatments tailored specifically for male patients.

Biography

Ardalan Minokadeh M.D., Ph.D. is a board-certified dermatologist and fellowship-trained cosmetic dermatologist in private practice at Skin Care and Laser Physicians of Beverly Hills. He completed the Physician Scientist Program at Tulane University, earning both his M.D. and Ph.D., with doctoral research focused on neuropeptides and supported by NIH funding. He completed his dermatology residency at Tulane, serving as Chief Resident of Medical Education. His clinical expertise includes neuromodulators, injectable fillers, laser procedures, and body contouring. Dr. Minokadeh is an active clinical investigator, published author, and Assistant Editor for Dermatologic Surgery.

Arvind Poswal
Dr A S Clinic Pvt Ltd, India

Unlocking the potential of epigenetics: Gene biohacking therapy for hair restoration

Gene biohacking therapy represents a revolutionary approach in the field of hair restoration, leveraging the principles of epigenetics to modulate gene expression and activate pathways essential for hair growth. This innovative therapy combines advanced scientific research with practical applications, using a synergistic protocol of supplements, peptides, diet, and lifestyle modifications.

The presentation will delve into the science behind gene biohacking, focusing on its role in enhancing cellular regeneration, improving stem cell health, and activating dormant hair follicles. Key pathways like WNT signaling, BMP, and FGF, which are critical for hair follicle growth and cycling, will be explored in detail.

Real-world case studies will demonstrate how targeted biohacking interventions, such as NMN, Resveratrol, Fisetin, GHK-Cu peptides, and dietary adjustments, have yielded significant results in both hair regrowth and overall scalp health. The safety and ethical considerations of this therapy, along with the integration of cutting-edge technologies like biological age testing and personalized treatment protocols, will also be addressed.

This presentation aims to educate and inspire doctors, researchers, and practitioners to adopt gene biohacking therapy as a core component of advanced hair restoration strategies. It invites collaboration in ongoing global studies to establish standardized protocols and further elevate the field of regenerative medicine.

Biography

Dr. Arvind Poswal, an inventor, an artist, a perfectionist, a compassionate dermatologist and a teacher, is popular among his patients and peers alike. He completed his medical studies from the prestigious Armed Forces Medical College, Pune (India). He did Professional Diploma in Dermatology from Australia. His areas of special interest include Body hair to scalp transplant, dermatologic-aesthetic surgeries and anti-ageing/longevity medicine and Peptide- Gene therapies. For this, he also completed the Post Graduate program in Diabetology from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore and Masters in Business Administration. He has been felicitated by heads of states and celebrities alike. Dr. Capt Arvind Poswal widely acclaimed for his contributions to the field of hair transplant. He is the inventor of the stitchless FUSE/fue technique and Beard hair to scalp transplant.Dr. Arvind Poswal : MBBS (AFMC), Prof. Diploma Dermatology, MHA, PGPD (Johns Hopkins), Dip.Pys, PCTD, PCP, Founder Member, FUE

Europe, President, SHTS. He is also a member of the American Hair Loss Association, IAHRS, IPHA, SHTS, ESHRS, ISHRS, AHRS, FUE Europe, IFSCC.

Dr Bairbre Wynne
St James Hospital, Ireland

Learning from 15 years of multidisciplinary lupus clinic

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem autoimmune disease. For the past 15 years I have run a multidisciplinary monthly lupus clinic with consultant colleagues in rheumatology and nephrology with close working relationships to the Oral Medicine Department and Fetomaternal Medicine Unit in our local maternity hospital. 80% of SLE patients will have cutaneous involvement at some point during the course of their disease and I will present the common and uncommon cutaneous presentations of SLE. A combined multidisciplinary lupus clinic allows for shared decision making with colleagues and results in fewer hospital visits for SLE patients. A dedicated clinic allows for streamlined investigation protocols. Treatment of SLE depends on which are the predominant organs involved in the disease and usually require a combination of several medications, collaboration with colleagues allows for the best combination to be decided on in this complex disease.

Biography

Dr. Wynne graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1997. She is a Consultant Dermatologist in St. James's Hospital since 2008 and is Head of the Department of Dermatology in St James's Hospital. She has teaching and examining roles as Clinical Lecturer in Trinity College Dublin. Dr. Wynne has a special interest in Lupus and Connective Disease and runs the Multi-disciplinary Lupus Clinic in St James's Hospital with consultant colleagues in Rheumatology, Nephrology and Oral Medicine.

Chajra Hanane
Activen Sa, Switzerland

Improvement of facial beauty by a non-invasive cosmetic approach using a miniprotein

One of the most easily recognized aspects of beauty is the shape of the face, which can convey age, gender, and attractiveness. In women, an oval facial shape is considered attractive; however, this structure is significantly altered with age due to skin laxity. One solution to preserve or restore an oval face shape is the use of dermal fillers as an invasive aesthetic approach. In our work, we propose a non-invasive cosmetic alternative based on the topical application of a miniprotein. The objective of this work was to demonstrate the efficacy of this miniprotein to preserve and/or restore the aesthetic aspects of the faces of aged panelists. A double-blind, vehicle-controlled, split-face clinical trial was conducted on 30 healthy caucasian women before and after 14 days, 1 month, and 2 months of topical product use. The oval face improvement parameter was determined by volume reduction measurement determined by clinical grading assessment coupled to quantitative measurements and by 3D image illustrations (Lifeviz Mini). The study's results confirm the efficacy of the miniprotein in reversing visible signs of skin aging on the face. The clinical grading of oval shape showed that after two months of miniprotein application, the percentage of subjects without an increase in assigned score was higher than the vehicle group, and the percentage of subjects that maintained the score was higher in the active ingredient group. The quantitative measurements confirmed the improvement of oval face. These results demonstrate the ability of the miniprotein to combat the aging process. These outcomes were further substantiated by 3D images.

Biography

Dr Hanane Chajra holds a PhD in Biotechnology from the University Claude Bernard Lyon, France. Has more than 10 years of industrial experience in medical devices and tissue engineering for pharmaceutical applications at Symatese. Dr Chajra joined the cosmetic industry in 2013 where has worked for well-known raw material suppliers specialized in the development of innovative active ingredients (Induchem, Givaudan and Clariant). Since 2023, Dr Hanane Chajra is the Product Development and Innovation Manager at Activen, a Swiss company specialized in the discovery and development of miniproteins for cosmetic and dermatological applications. Also, published more than 30 research articles in scientific journals and a book chapter.

Christina Setareh Sharafi[1*], B. Ashleigh Guadagnolo[2], Kelly Nelson[3], and Devarati Mitra[2]

[1] NOVA Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine

[2] Department of Radiation Oncology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

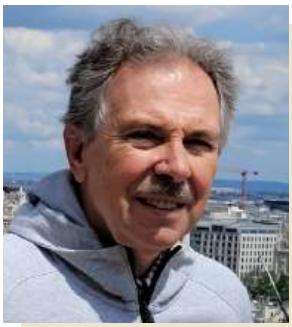
[3] Department of Dermatology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center

Adjuvant radiation therapy in desmoplastic melanoma

Desmoplastic Melanoma (DM) is an uncommon subtype of cutaneous melanoma that presents distinct diagnostic and treatment challenges. This review aims to explore the role of adjuvant Radiation Therapy (RT) in managing DM. To evaluate this question, we reviewed relevant published reports on DM and its treatment and synthesized these findings. It was found that the clinical behavior of DM varies significantly based on its classification as either pure DM (pDM, ≥90% desmoplastic features) or mixed DM (mDM, ≤90% desmoplastic features). Patients with pDM have a uniquely high risk of local recurrence but a relatively lower likelihood of nodal disease. Recent studies question the necessity of sentinel lymph node biopsy for pDM patients while illustrating impressive response rates to immune checkpoint inhibition. Most data supporting adjuvant RT predate these changes in surgical management and systemic therapy, yet consistently demonstrate that adjuvant RT reduces the absolute risk of local recurrence by >50%, without significant long-term toxicity. Thus, the existing literature continues to support the conclusion that adjuvant RT effectively reduces the likelihood of local recurrence in pDM patients. Although evolving surgical and systemic therapies are reshaping treatment approaches, adjuvant RT should remain a standard of care.

Biography

Setareh graduated from Baylor University in 2019 and earned a certificate in biomedical sciences from Baylor College of Medicine in 2023. Setareh is currently a medical student at Nova Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine, and serves as the Research Chair on the Dean's Committee and the Community Outreach Lead for the Student Dermatology Association interest group. Previously, the Lab Director in Dr. Fuller's lab at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, also managed lab operations and conducted research. With eight publications focused mainly on artificial intelligence in cancer research, Setareh current interests include skin cancers and the mental health impact of dermatological conditions.



Federico Svarc Ph.D.
Asociación Argentina de Químicos Cosméticos (AAQC), Buenos Aires. Argentina

What´s new in the estimation of SPF and UVA-PF?

For the last 20-30 years there has been no real change in the way in which sunscreens were tested regarding the protection given while applied in cosmetic formulations to human skin.

The Gold Standards in Europe and other countries, including Mercosur, where ISO 24444 for the SPF and ISO 24442 for the UVA-PF. Both are in vivo methods, performed on human volunteers. Later, for the UVA-PF the ISO 24443 in vitro standard method was developed, which still needed the value obtained for the SPF in vivo to normalize both to a common scale.

In the USA, the FDA maintained their own methodologies, which differ from those cited previously by the way to estimate the UVA protection (critical wavelength).

All these approaches had serious drawbacks and ethical concerns. To begin with, the need to burn the back of human beings to calculate the experimental SPF via the erythema produced. Then, low reproducibility, high inter lab variability, inclusion-exclusion problems, and low correlation between the in vivo and in vitro experiments.

For these reasons the international experts have been looking for alternatives in vitro that would be reliable and reproducible. Last year (2024), after extensive inter lab experiences, they validated two alternatives that would fulfill the requisites: ISO standard 23675 (SPF in vitro) and ISO standard 23698 (HDRS, Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy).

In this conference, the principles and advantages of both methods will be explained, analysing the differences with the former ones.

Biography

Dr. Svarc graduated in 1992 with a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from Buenos Aires University. Has worked for L' Oreal Argentina in different positions: Manufacturing, R&D, QA, Industrial Logistics and temporary Industrial Director. Afterwards was Materials Manager at Beiersdorf Argentina and CEO of fabriQUIMICA, a local company manufacturing and distributing raw material for the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. Throughout his career Dr. Svarc kept in contact with the university teaching, and after retirement served as an advisor with the productive environment. From the institutional side, que was President of the Argentine Association of Cosmetic Chemists (a member of IFSCC) and served in the Board of Directors of different industrial associations. Has published more than 40 research and technical articles and a book chapter.

Hephzi Bah Konadu Agyeman
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, Ghana

Fungi infection on the skin

Purpose of review: Fungal skin infections can happen anywhere on your body. Some of the most common are athletes foot, yeast infections, ringworm and jock itch. This presentation aims to highlight on recent findings about soft tissue infections, risk factors and therapeutic options for fungi causing skin.

Recent findings: Recently, the occurrence of fungal infections is very rampant. This fungi infection occurs in two parts either primary or secondary skin infections and not only on systematic infections. Fungal pathogens which include Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida spp. and Dermatophytes. Antifungal resistance has become a major issue and covers several fungal. Multidisciplinary usage of newly targeted, immunomodulatory therapies may predispose patients to have fungal infections through mimicking an immunosuppressed status caused by genetic factors or the disease itself. Nonimmunosupressed patients, although less frequently than those with immunosuppression may also be vulnerable.

Summary: Systematic mycosis which is associated with skin and tissues should be discuss with physicians. Antifungal resistance can affect the success of the treatment. The use of antifungal susceptibility test should be used when disseminating fungal infections.

Biography

Miss Hephzibah Konadu Agyeman is a Principal Technologist in Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, she is currently a PhD student pursuing Nuclear and Environmental Protection in the University of Ghana, School of Nuclear and Allied Sciences (SNAS). She holds a Master degree in Environment Science which she obtained from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) in Kumasi. She also attended Accra Technical University (Formally Known as Accra Technical University) where she obtained a Bachelor of Technology in Science Laboratory Technology (B. TECH), a Higher National Diploma Science Laboratory and a Diploma Certificate in Science Laboratory Technician. She has a certificate in Ms Dos and Windows. She attended a training Course in School on Radiation Technology organized by the World Nuclear University and a training course organized by ENEN – IAEA. Throughout her professional training as a laboratory Technologist, she has attained several workshop and training courses both locally and Internationally organized by the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA). She has also been involved in executing IAEA technical co-operation (TC) project and coordinated research projects (CRP). She have written eight (8) publications and co- authored seven (7) publications on water and other related fields and her Research Publications in the Research Gate publishers reached 7,426 reads in 31ST January, 2025. She has Peer reviewed twenty (20) manuscripts, Five Book Chapters (5) and receive certificates for Peer reviewing in Scientific International Journals. She was nominated as the Best worker in 2019 among the Technologist in

Radiation Protection Institution Ghana Atomic Energy Commission(GAEC). She was invited by UNESCO to attend an award ceremony for women in Science for sub - Sahara Africa by UNESCO in Botswana in 2023.

Irina Poleva
Compagnie Generale des Hospitaux, Rome, Italy

The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in aesthetic medicine

This presentation explores the transformative integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into aesthetic medicine, focusing on its impact on skin assessment, treatment planning, and patient engagement. It highlights AI's capacity to enhance precision, efficiency, and outcomes, while also addressing the ethical considerations and practical challenges that accompany its implementation.

The discussion is grounded in real-world applications of AI-powered tools, including Quantificare 3D LifeViz®, and HAUT.AI. These technologies enable objective skin analysis by providing standardized, data-driven insights into skin health. Predictive modeling capabilities allow for personalized treatment recommendations and the ability to track and measure post-treatment results objectively. The presentation also examines practical implementation strategies for aesthetic clinics, offering guidance on how to seamlessly integrate AI into existing workflows.

In conclusion, AI is revolutionizing aesthetic medicine by bridging the gap between traditional subjective evaluations and objective, data-driven insights. While AI enhances clinical decision-making, streamlines workflows, and improves patient satisfaction, it is crucial to prioritize ethical considerations such as data privacy, inclusivity, and adherence to regulatory guidelines. A responsible and thoughtful approach to AI implementation will ensure its benefits are realized while mitigating potential risks, paving the way for a more advanced and patient-centric future in aesthetic medicine.

Biography

Dr. Irina Poleva, a board-certified Dermatologist and Venereologist, holds degree from the University of Rome La Sapienza and renowned expert in Cosmetic and Aesthetic Medicine, distinguished for her approach that harnesses the innate ability of tissues to repair and rejuvenate. In the last two years, has augmented her expertise by focusing on AI in medicine, earning certifications from Harvard Medical School's AI in Healthcare program, as well as from Microsoft and Founderz. In addition to clinical work, Dr. Irina actively contributes to the advancement of aesthetic medicine as a speaker at international congresses (including IMCAS and AMWC) and as an author of scientific publications.

Dr Macha Soniya[1*] and Dr CH Vijay Bhasker Reddy[2]

[1]Second year postgraduate, Department of Dermatology, Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpalli,, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

[2]Head of the department, Department of Dermatology, Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpalli, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Dermoscopy of topical steroid damaged faces

Introduction: Unsupervised overuse of Topical Corticosteroids (TCS) is highly common in dermatological practice, leading to steroid abuse known as topical steroid damaged face. Topical corticosteroid abuse is rampant and results in steroid addiction labeled as Topical Steroid-Dependent or Damaged Face (TSDF). Indian market is replete with triple combination creams containing TCS sold as over-the counter products at low cost, luring people to use them without prescription. The resultant damage if detected late is irreversible and difficult to treat. Dermoscopy can help in the early identification of features of TSDF at a preclinical stage resulting in better prognosis.

Aims:

1. To study Morphological dermoscopic patterns in Topical steroid damaged faces.
2. To correlate dermoscopic patterns with duration of application of topical corticosteroids.

Type of study: Hospital based observational study

Materials & Methods: Dermoscopic examination was done after taking consent in 60 patients aged 15 years and above, with clinical symptoms and signs suggestive of TSDF and with history of application of TCS on the face for a period of more than two months, are enrolled in the study. Their demographic details, clinical features, and dermoscopy findings are recorded using a predesigned structured format. Comparison of dermoscopic findings with clinical examination, gender, potency of TCS, and duration of TCS use was done using Chi-square test.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 25±6 years. Clinical findings noted in the patients were erythema (87%), hyperpigmentation (84.6%), and hypertrichosis (70%). The most common dermoscopy findings seen are brown globules (98.7%), red diffuse areas (94.4%), vessels (90%), white structure less areas (84%), and hypertrichosis (82.4%). Red diffuse areas, vessels, brown globules, white structureless areas, and white hair were observed in a statistically higher proportion of cases dermoscopically. Y-shaped vessels and brown globules were seen in significantly higher number of patients, using TCS for more than three months and in those continuing it beyond six months, polygonal vessels were predominant.

Conclusion: Dermoscopy in topical steroid damage faces can help dermatologists in a multitude of ways from confirming the diagnosis to differentiating from other causes of red face and predicting the approximate duration of TCS abuse.

Biography

Dr. M Soniya studying 2nd year dermatology residency at Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpalli, Hyderabad, Telangana. Has been awarded 2nd prize in award paper presentation at 7th Roots national conference, Banglore, Karnataka. Dr Soniya received diploma degree in dermoscopy and trichoscopy under the aegis of Dermoscopy society of India, International dermoscopy society and Bangalore dermatological society. Also, done poster presentation at Biennial national conference of leprosy Indian association of leprologists and at Dermacon 2024.

Madilynn Hintz
B.S. (Creighton University School of Medicine)

A review of the benefits and difficulties of teledermatology

Background: Telemedicine is an innovative use of technology that has transformed the medical system. For specialties such as dermatology that rely heavily on synthesizing visual information, telemedicine has proven to be useful. Although many advantages using teledermatology have been identified, limitations remain.

Objectives: To determine current benefits and drawbacks of using telemedicine within the field of dermatology.

Methods: A scoping review of the literature on the advantages and limitations of teledermatology was performed. Data was collected from Pubmed and Google Scholar. Several areas were investigated including telemedicine's impact on accessibility, patient care quality, diagnostic reliability, security risks and reimbursement.

Results: A total of 6 broad categories were used to organize and collect data. Categories included patient care quality and experience, healthcare accessibility, privacy, technology limitations, insurance and policy. Current advantages and disadvantages were investigated and grouped appropriately for each subject of interest.

Conclusions: Teledermatology in many ways proves to be beneficial through expanding healthcare accessibility and continuity of care. Additional studies are needed in order to predict how patient care will be impacted as technology continues to evolve.

Biography

Madilynn Hintz is a fourth-year medical student at Creighton University School of Medicine in Arizona, where she is pursuing her passion for dermatology. Throughout her academic journey, she has demonstrated a deep commitment to advancing the field by co-founding the on-campus dermatology interest group and enhancing mentorship opportunities for fellow students. In addition, she aspires to build a career that not only advances clinical excellence but also expands access to dermatological care in underserved communities.

Mavlyanova Sahnoza Zakirovna*, Hakimov Dilshod Rustamovich

Department or dermatology Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Dermatovenerology and Cosmetology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Innovative method of phototherapy using essential silicon tonic in patients with atopic dermatitis

The development of new methods for treating allergic skin diseases is a priority area of practical dermatology. Recently, there has been an increase in the incidence of severe atopic dermatitis. In the treatment of allergic skin diseases, much attention is paid to physiotherapeutic procedures. Among them, Photodynamic Therapy (PDT) occupies a significant place in dermatological practice, which is a modern method of treatment consisting in the introduction of a photoactive dye (photosensitizer) into biological tissue.

Purpose of the study: Evaluation of the therapeutic effectiveness of combined phototherapy with the use of essential silicon tonic in patients with atopic dermatitis

Material and methods of the study: 112 patients with atopic dermatitis aged 8 to 49 years were observed. Among them, 68 were female and 44 were male. By age from 7 to 18 years -28, 19-30 years -31, 19-30 years -21, 31-40 years -17 and over 41 years -15. 79 patients received diode photodynamic therapy at a dose of 633 nm. The control group consisted of 33 patients who received traditional therapy. All patients underwent clinical, immunological, microbiological and statistical

Research Results: Analysis of the obtained results showed that in the group of patients with AD who received the innovative method of photodynamic therapy in combination with essential siliceous tonic, the SCORAD index decreased by 3.2 times compared to before treatment, and contributed to skin regeneration, smoothing and moisturizing of the skin in the lesions. Clinical observation of patients with AD who received an innovative method of therapy showed an increase in therapeutic effectiveness, expressed by clinical recovery.

Biography

Mavlyanova Shakhnoza Zakirovna Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, is the head of the dermatology department of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is a member of EADV, the Association of Dermatovenerologists of Uzbekistan. Has more than 30 years of experience, has more than 300 scientific publications, 12 patents for inventions, 9 monographs, under her leadership 8 PhD, 4 doctors of sciences defended their theses.

Melanie Miyanji de Souza
Aga Khan University Hospital, Kenya

Pigmentay disorders not just a medical condition

Pigmentary conditions are a mental bane to the afflicted, more so among dark skinned persons. Determinants of the anguish are cosmetic aspects entangled with perception, misunderstanding, interpretation, social and communal attitudes. These govern the choice of treatment for the condition leading to disastrous results. Cosmetic concerns are over shadowed by beliefs, taboo and unnatural, absurd causes spread by unscrupulous groups. In some African communities. Albinism, is in the forefront of heinous acts, atrocities committed by criminals on unfortunate sufferers. The perpetrators of these attacks consider body parts of the afflicted persons objects of wealth, good luck charms and cure of terminal disease. Their organs are traded with following attacks and murders. Other entities such as, Vitiligo, post inflammatory hyper and hypopigmentation are subjected to diverse theories and explanations of their cause to the detriment of those affected. My presentation deals with several conditions, where proper guidance and management is marred by external and confusing interference.

Biography

Melanie Miyanji de Souza is a Kenyan, born in Mombasa, Kenya, a Dermatologist/Venereologist by Profession. Souza did her schooling in Mombasa. Has studied her basic Medical degree at the University of Navarra, Pamplona Spain (on a scholarship). Also, completed post graduate studies (dermatology/ venereology) in Kenya and University of Vienna, Austria and also did other courses, locally and overseas, including Occupational Dermatology in Finland. This area of skin care is of special interest to her. As advice on preventive measures will go a long way in protecting workers. Worked several years for the Kenya government, ministry of Health in several areas of the country. As a specialist, worked at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi, our University hospital, doing clinical work, lecturing at the university, and involved in clinical research. Currently Souza is in her practice, attached to private hospitals, with a part-time arrangement with the Aga Khan University Hospital, Nairobi. Also special interests in preventive Dermatology., through public education, information seminars, the media etc. Personal campaign is against the absurd concept of SKIN BLEACHING in Africa, educating people on the adverse effects of products and methods. Souza is interested in wiping out certain myths, taboo, beliefs and misconceptions of certain conditions, like Albinism. Such false beliefs interfere with normal life, medical attention of affected persons and expose them to dangerous attacks.

Nanditha Srinivasan[1*], Tuheen Sankar Nath[2]

[1]MBBS, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

[2]Research Tutor, California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences and Microbiology

Outcomes of artificial intelligence use for analysis of non-invasive dermatological images, comparison of skin datasets and performance versus humans

In the sector of non-invasive skin diagnostics, Artificial Intelligence trained using datasets consisting of multiple clinical gross images, dermoscopy images, etc., of normal and pathological skin conditions collected from different hospitals around the world by doctors have shown different degrees of accuracy and reliability in diagnosing skin conditions using the non-invasive dermatological images provided.

This study aims to review the outcomes of AI use in the analysis of non-invasive dermatological images of different skin diseases, comparing studies with AI trained with different skin datasets and the performance of AI versus humans.

Two databases, Pubmed and Cochrane Library database were used to identify studies for this review by devising a search strategy using appropriate keywords and PRISMA protocols. This resulted in a total of 16 studies to be included in our review. The results are discussed under three subtopics-diagnostic accuracy of AI analysis, comparison of different algorithms, and performance of AI versus humans. The limitations of the study along with areas of caution were also noted.

In conclusion, this review shows that AI diagnosis can be accurate, more or equal to that of trained dermatologists and can vary according to algorithms, datasets used and augmentations applied to the data. It is also essential to continue to improve the standard of care and in some cases, can also improve human performance when AI data is used to further their diagnostic accuracy.

Keywords: Algorithms, Dataset, Diagnosis, Non-Invasive, Dermatology, Skin, Artificial Intelligence, Quality Improvement, Health Technology.

Biography

Dr. Nanditha Srinivasan is a 2024 MBBS graduate from Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India. Dr. Nanditha is very passionate about technological innovations that seek to augment physician efficacy and patient outcomes in both urban and rural settings all over the world.

Natalia G. Kulikova[1*], Albina S. Tkachenko[2]

[1]Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Sports Medicine and Medical Rehabilitation of the I.M. Sechenov First Moscow Medical University (Sechenov University) of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and Head of the Department of Physiotherapy of the P. Lumumba University of Russia (RUDN) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation

[2]Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Physiotherapy of the Faculty of Continuing Medical Education of the Medical Institute of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Pediatric dentist of the Medical Dental Center Videntis in Moscow

Aesthetic concept of visualization of crowns on the teeth of the frontal zone of the face in children under 13 years of age

Background: Aesthetic dysfunction of incisor damage in adolescent children (7-13 years old) due to injuries and chronic caries is accompanied not only by the development of a number of complications that predict the risks of developing permanent teeth and low parameters of the hygienic status of the oral cavity, but also forms psychological stress-dependent reactions that bring the problem to the medical, social and psychological level.

Methods and materials: Methods of the British Association for the treatment of dental pulpitis in children (H.D. Rodd, 2006-2022), methods for assessing the anthropometric parameters of teeth for the installation of aesthetic protective crowns (3MESPE), X-ray methods for monitoring the stability of teeth, analysis of the parameters of the increase in the intensity of carious changes based on scanning electron microscopy, vital methods for preparing maryars, water ozonation apparatus (SORP), apparatus Doctor Smile-D5 (wavelength - l=810 nm, power 5 W), Wilcoxon statistical methods for pre-treatment and post-year follow-up data, U-Mann index for the analysis of three groups. Children of the first group were treated with SORP against the background of treatment of pulpitis and caries, both at the reception and on an outpatient basis (the children were given a working solution of 0.5 liters at home). The course of treatment was 10-12 days, depending on the severity of the process, the area affected by SORP, and the dynamics of the process. Children of the other group received laser illumination (810 nm) of the vital preparation zone from the Doctor Smile-D5 laser system (wavelength 810 nm, power 5 W) against the background of pulpitis and caries treatment. The course of treatment was 10-12 days, depending on the severity of the process, the area affected by SORP, and the dynamics of the process.

Results: All children showed an improvement in dental status by 12 months after thorough, regular sanitation and treatment with the installation of aesthetic protective crowns on the incisors. Particular attention is paid to the use of physiotherapy methods, which have shown higher results in terms of the reduction index of caries intensity increase (after LI–0.5%, SORRT–1.0%, without physiotherapy (control)–1.5%); caries risk index (aHR) from 1.18

(95%CI, 1.12-1.16 - after LI, 1.31-1.72 - after SORRT -95.0%, 1.5-1.92%-without physiotherapy (control)-95,0%); of the quality of life index (QOL) for D5 indicators–by 15 [9.2; 20.8] points: In group 1–by 24.5 [10.5; 38.5] points, in group 2–by 9.5 [8.5; 10.5] points, in the control group– by 4.5 [3.5; 5.5] points (for all indicators, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The installation of aesthetic protective crowns on the incisors in adolescent children not only improves the formation of the roots of permanent teeth and dental hygiene indices, but also reduces the degree of stress and psychological stress, forming aesthetic confidence.

Keywords: Aesthetic Module, Dental Status, Laser Illumination, Reduction of Complications, Stress-Psychological Load, Aesthetic Confidence.

Biography

Natalia Gennadievna Kulikova is the Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Sports Medicine and Medical Rehabilitation of the I.M. Sechenov First Moscow Medical University (Sechenov University) of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and Head of the Department of Physiotherapy of the P. Lumumba University of Russia (RUDN) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

P. Cramer

Dermatology Department, Dres Cramer, Krosta & Kost, Geslenkirchen, NRW, Germany

Effectiveness and safety of outpatient dermatosurgical procedures

With the rising preference for outpatient care in dermatosurgery due to its advantages such as shorter waiting times, reduced administrative burden, and quicker reintegration into the patient's normal environment, it becomes increasingly important to evaluate its safety profile—particularly concerning postoperative complications.

This prospective observational study investigates the incidence and management of postoperative haemorrhage in 105 patients undergoing outpatient dermatosurgical procedures. A specific focus was placed on comparing outcomes between unilateral and bilateral surgeries. Key data points collected included patient demographics, surgical type and technique, procedure duration, and anticoagulant therapy.

The results indicate that, when managed properly, outpatient dermatosurgery yields outcomes comparable to—if not exceeding—those of inpatient procedures. Postoperative haemorrhage occurred infrequently and was effectively managed in almost all cases, including those involving patients on anticoagulation therapy. These findings underscore the importance of proactive bleeding risk assessment and the implementation of tailored perioperative protocols.

This study contributes to the growing body of evidence supporting the safety, efficiency, and practicality of outpatient dermatologic surgery. It also highlights the need for individualized management strategies to maintain a high level of patient safety while maximizing the systemic and patient-centered benefits of ambulatory care.

Biography

Dr. med. Philipp Cramer Born on April 20, 1994, in Recklinghausen, Germany, Dr. Philipp Cramer is a board-certified dermatologist specializing in dermatosurgery. Has completed his medical education across Hungary and Germany, culminating in his qualification as a doctor in 2018. Dr. Cramer began his clinical career at Universityclinic Bochum St. Josef-Hospital and continued to refine his expertise at the dermatology practice Dre's Cramer & Dr. Krosta, where has been a partner since February 2024. With international educational experience and a strong commitment to patient care, Dr. Philipp Cramer dedicated to providing comprehensive dermatological services.

Dr.Med. Qasim Abu Elrub, M.H.B.A.

CEO, Medical Director, Dermatologist, Dermatosurgeon and Allergologist, Germany

Is Erbium-YAG laser efficient to treat Morbus Darier?

Morbus Darier, also known as keratosis follicularis, is a rare autosomal dominant genodermatosis characterized by abnormalities in keratinization, resulting in hyperkeratotic papules, plaques, and malodorous lesions primarily affecting seborrheic areas. Mutations in the ATP2A2 gene make treating this disease difficult because it never goes away and keeps returning. People who receive standard treatments including retinoids and corticosteroids to treat their condition experience minimal benefits and suffer unwanted drug side effects.

The therapeutic use of Erbium-YAG and CO_2 lasers as ablative techniques helps patients with Darier disease control local and challenging skin lesions. The lasers remove hyperactive outer protective tissue to accelerate skin regeneration while reducing future outbreaks and delivering better cosmetic results.

One of the effective ways to treat this disease is to use Ablative lasers (Erbium-YAG or CO_2). I need to present a case in which I treated with Erbium-YAG Laser. Ablative laser therapy shows great promise as a new solution to help patients who do not respond to traditional treatments.

Before treatment

7 days after Laser treatment

5 months after treatment

12 months after treatment

Biography

Dr. med. Qasim Abu Elrub, D.A.L.M. CEO, Medical Director, Dermatologist, Dermatosurgeon and Allergologist. Senior Dermatology Physician, Dermatosurgeon, Specialist in Dermatology and Venereology. (The German Board of Dermatology), Subspeciality in Allergy Diseases (The German Board of Allergology), Diploma in Aesthetic Laser Medicine (University of Greifswald/Germany), PhD in Medicine (University of Greifswald/Germany).

Dr. Ekore, Rabi Ilemona[1*] & Li, S. Kevin[2]

[1]Dhaman Primary Healthcare Centre, Kuwait

[2]James L. Winkle College of Pharmacy, University of Cincinnati, U.S.A

Cosmetic camouflage therapy: A vital missing piece in the care of persons with visibly disfiguring dermatologic issues in family medicine clinics?

Background: Overtly visible skin issues like acne vulgaris, vitiligo, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, scars, port-wine stain, and dyspigmentation are among the most prevalent skin diseases seen by family medicine physicians and core skin care experts worldwide. Associated with significant psycho-social impact and impaired quality of life, these skin issues also pose significant aesthetic concerns that require effective treatment and concealment. Cosmetic Camouflage Therapy (CCT) offers a non-invasive solution to conceal visible skin flaws, using highly pigmented cosmetic products to temporarily normalize the appearance of disfigured skin, or to hide transient skin blemishes that result from dermatological diseases and procedures. However, it is uncertain if family medicine physicians typically address the aesthetic aspect of skin issues when caring for affected persons during clinical encounters.

Objectives: To explore the role of CCT in the management of visibly disfiguring skin issues and ascertain the status of practice of cosmetic camouflage therapy by family medicine physicians.

Methods: This narrative review involved literature search to retrieve relevant evidence from accessible databases.

Findings and Discussion: There is paucity of information on the practice of CCT by family physicians. However, emotional/psychological impact, self-consciousness, and embarrassment were reported as the most bothersome impact of visible skin flaws/disfigurements. The site and severity of the skin lesion were reported to play important roles in the significance of the impact. CCT offered immediate aesthetic improvement and psychological relief, potentially enhancing patients' self-esteem and social interactions. Combining CCT with conventional medical treatment and phototherapy resulted in higher and clinically significant improvement in quality of life compared with medical treatment and phototherapy combination. Similarly, combining CCT with conventional medical treatment and psychotherapy resulted in clinically significant improvement in quality of life compared to medical treatment and psychotherapy combination. Lastly, CCT was recommended for use as an adjunct to medical treatment, serving as bridge therapy, and as a novel drug delivery system with a dual function of aesthetic improvement and therapeutic benefit.

Summary: CCT improves psychological well-being and self-esteem thereby enhancing social functioning and quality of life. The authors recommend an increase in awareness of CCT and camouflage cosmetic products among family physicians. The authors also recommend the integration of CCT into family medicine encounters for the management of common skin issues that result in overtly visible flaws or disfigurements, if the provided care is to be deemed truly holistic and comprehensive.

Biography

Dr. Rabi Ilemona Ekore is a Family Medicine Physician/Cosmetic Scientist. Received her MBBS degree in 2001 (University of Ibadan, Nigeria); a Fellowship in Family Medicine in 2008 (The West African College of Physicians); three Masters degrees: Professional Ethics in 2011, University of Ibadan, Child & Adolescent Mental Health in 2015, University of Ibadan), and Cosmetic Science in 2024, University of Cincinnati); two diplomas: Personal Care Science (Institute of Personal Care Science, Australia) and Dermatology (Royal College of Physicians of Ireland). Dr Rabi Ekore currently works at Dhaman Centre, Kuwait. Has published about 20 peer-reviewed articles and one co-authored text-book chapter.

Dr Sai Bindu M[1*] and Al Shyam Prasad[2]

[1] Third year postgraduate, Department of Dermatology, MS Ramaiah Medical College, Banglore, Karnataka, India

[2] Head of the department, Department of Dermatology, MS Ramaiah Medical College, Banglore, Karnataka, India.

Gliptin-induced dermatoses: A case series

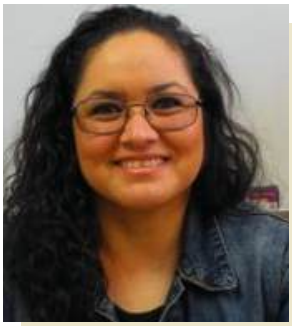
Introduction: Gliptins are dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors, which are frequently prescribed for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus. These medications, while effective, have been associated with a range of cutaneous adverse effects, potentially influencing patient outcomes and treatment decisions. Though bullous pemphigoid is the most commonly described skin condition associated with gliptin use, our observations include other morphologically varied dermatoses, necessitating comprehensive evaluation and causality assessment using Naranjo scoring.

Objectives: 1) To examine the occurrence and clinical characteristics of potential gliptin-induced cutaneous disorders and perform necessary investigations to confirm diagnoses.
2) To determine the probability of these dermatological adverse events being induced by gliptins, using the Naranjo scoring scale.

Case History: We identified a total of 12 cases, including 4 cases of gliptin-induced bullous pemphigoid, 2 of vesiculodermatitis, 1 of Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP), and 5 of cutaneous vasculitis. Clinical evaluations revealed distinctive morphological characteristics, leading to appropriate investigations to confirm the diagnoses. Naranjo scoring established a probable causality with gliptin usage in the majority of these cases.

Discussion: Our findings suggest a potential correlation between gliptin use and the development of diverse cutaneous dermatoses. Most conditions demonstrated a good prognosis upon discontinuation of the drug, except in 4 cases of bullous pemphigoid and 2 of the 5 cases of vasculitis. The resolution of symptoms in most patients following the discontinuation of gliptin and the initiation of appropriate dermatological therapy further strengthen this association.

Conclusion: This case series contributes valuable insights into the varied dermatological manifestations potentially induced by gliptins, thereby informing improved patient management.



Selene Solorza-Calderón

Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Ensenada, Baja California, México

Challenges in the development of Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) methodologies for skin lesion classification

The early detection of skin diseases is one of the priority tasks today worldwide. In 2013, skin diseases were the fourth leading cause of non-fatal illnesses that caused economic loss due to disability. Among the main risk factors are ultraviolet radiation and tanning beds. The diagnosis of skin lesions depends significantly on the expert's clinical experience in the area. It has been measured that the range of precision in specialized dermatological centers is between 64% to 80%. Therefore, Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) is beneficial to dermatologists and their assistants to make diagnoses more objective. However, there are significant and varied challenges to developing such applications. Among them are that skin lesions have irregular edges, non-uniform illumination, low contrast between healthy skin and lesion, databases with a different number of images by class, and in some cases, lack of representativeness in the type of lesions, in addition to the fact that the images are of varying size. On the other hand, the Computer-aided diagnosis should be reproducible and robust; then, computational experiments must be designed in such a way that there are no biases, so it is vital to report performance metrics for the training set as well as the test set. And, at least the CAD's performance metrics to present should be accuracy, precision, sensitivity, and specificity.

Biography

Dra. Selene Solorza-Calderón received Bachelor's degree in Applied Math in 1997 from Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexico; MSc degree in 1999 and Ph.D. degree in 2005, both in Earth Sciences from Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada. Since 2003, has been a researcher in the Math Area at the Faculty of Sciences, UABC. Dra. Selene research interests include image processing, pattern recognition in digital images, and wave propagation in poroelastic media. Also, is a member of the Mexican National Research System (SNI) and a member of the Mexican Mathematical Society.

Sergeeva Irina

Institute of Medicine and Medical Technologies, Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia

Signs of addictive behavior on the skin

Addiction is, in a broad sense, an obsessive need for a particular activity that a person feels. The term is often used in a negative aspect for such phenomena as drug addiction, drug addiction, but recently it has been more often applied not to chemical, but to psychological addictions, for example, behavioral ones, examples of which include: Internet addiction, gambling addiction, shopaholism, psychogenic overeating, fanaticism, pornography addiction. Some of the addictions are related to dermatology, for example, tattoo addiction, self-harm (as autoaggression). Tobacco addiction and dependence on electronic cigarettes may also have their own dermatological masks. The message will address the markers of addictive behavior that a dermatologist can identify during a patient's examination. It will also discuss why self-farming can be considered an addiction, but trichotillomania is not. Adolescents are also characterized by such types of addictive behavior as anorexia, overeating, and the abuse of unhealthy foods. An important part of the modern world is the dependence on medications that patients take without indications. This is important to remember when treating toxicoderma, especially when the causes of the disease are not fully understood. When the dermatologist gets an idea of the possible presence of addictions in the patient, the information obtained can be an important key to the patient's therapy and prevention of complications and disease progression. Beauty addiction is a global problem that is also often primarily faced by a dermatologist. These are dependence on plastic surgery, the use of cosmetics, addiction to tanning, excessive exercise, dependence on the opinions of others regarding appearance. The lecturer's clinical examples from his own practice illustrate various variants of addictive behavior.

Biography

Professor, MD, PhD Sergeeva studied medicine at the Novosibirsk Medical University and graduated as MD in 1996. Prof. Sergeeva is a certified in dermatology and oncology. She received her PhD in 1999 and Doctor degree in 2008. She has published more than 150 research articles in the SCI journals. Professor Sergeeva has been working in the Novosibirsk state university from 2002. Professor Sergeeva had her own course in Coursera Trip with skin, she is author of the book High frequency ultrasound in dermatology. She is the member international professional organizations.

Sergey Suchkov[1-6*], Hiroyuki Abe[5,9], Shawn Murphy[7,8], Eteri Mikaberidze[11,12], Noel Rose[7,8,10]

[1]The Russian University of Medicine, Moscow, Russia

[2]The Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS), Moscow, Russia

[3]EPMA, Brussels, EU

[4]PMC, Washington, DC, USA

[5]ISPM, Tokyo, Japan

[6]AHA, Houston, TX, USA

[7]MGH, Boston, MA, USA

[8]Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

[9]Abe Cancer Clinic, Tokyo, Japan

[10]Center for Autoimmune Disease Research, John Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD, USA

[11]Beaty Lab Diana, Moscow, Russia

[12]Arbat-Estetic Beaty Reconstructive Surgery Clinic, Moscow, Russia

Personalized and Precision Medicine as a unique avenue to have the healthcare model renewed to secure the national biosafety: Towards individualized cosmetics, reconstructive plastic surgery and the beauty of the future to come?

Topical problems in cosmetic and plastic medicine and surgery: Dozens of cosmetics and skin care products are suspected to provoke allergic reactions. This ambiguity encourages the development of particular tools to assist in product individualization, which has thrived among cosmetic companies. Usually cosmetic companies create health, wellness and beauty products for consumers, based on its proprietary genome-, phenome- and exposome-based testing. For instance, devel-oped by the L'Oréal, the Perso smart skincare system is capable of providing individualized skin-care solutions via a four-step process taking into account the specificities of the user's skin, local weather conditions, and the user's product preferences. L'Occitane en Provence is also betting on personalized beauty with Duolab, an innovation comprising a device, a range of capsules-including three moisturising bases and five targeted concentrates and a skin predictive diagnostic tool. The tool assesses individually the customer's skin requirements and generates a personalized care protocol. Amorepacific presented a 3D face mask printing system coupled with the 3D printing sys-tem developer Lincsolution. The latter uses a smartphone app to instantly measure individual us-ers' facial dimensions and print a personalized hydrogel mask that caters to individual facial fea-tures and skin conditions.

Envision a world where your face cream is tailor-made for your DNA, your hair mask knows you got highlights the last 5 years, and your serum has a better handle on your likes, your dislikes-even what you had for breakfast - than your partner. Innovators from the worlds of precision biotech and unique beauty are dreaming up those personalized beauty products right now, and they'll be in our hands soon. In the wellness sphere, precision tests are also used to define slow or fast

metabolizers. While genomic-based customized nutrition is being implemented, personalized diets might lack sufficient evidence for full integration into the full-set cosmetic setting. The concept of PPM-based nutriogenomics is to provide accurate nutritional recommendations for an individual to obtain a healthier lifestyle. Those advances are paving the way for the design of innovative strategies for the control of chronic diseases and obesity, in particular. Personalized nutrition has the huge potential to maintain health and wellness due to the rigorous nutrigenomic analysis whilst considering the genetic makeup of an individual. So, in a more distant future, the new cosmetic and nutritional brands like would create unique shampoos, conditioners, masks and personalized diets based on your individualized answers and data being harvested from your genetic passport.

Dermatology and cosmetology require doctors to make treatment decisions based on patient self-reporting, which poses challenges including patient recall or recognition of exacerbating factors, leading to a trial-and-error approach to management and additional consultations. Meanwhile, a lack of particular guidelines is the predominant barrier for adoption, indicating a need for the development of best practices and guidelines to support the implementation of PPM. So, the implementation of PPM requires a lot before the current model physician-patient could be gradually displaced by a new model medical advisor-healthy person-at-risk. This is the reason for developing global scientific, clinical, social, and educational projects in the area of PPM to elicit the content of the new branch.

Biography

Sergey Suchkov was born in the City of Astrakhan, Russia, in a family of dynasty medical doctors. In 1980, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University and awarded with MD. In 1985, maintained his PhD as a PhD student of Sechenov University and Institute of Medical Enzymology. In 2001, maintained his Doctor Degree at the National Institute of Immunology, Russia. From 1989 through 1995, was a Head of the Lab of Clinical Immunology, Helmholtz Eye Research Institute in Moscow. From 1995 through 2004-a Chair of the Dept for Clinical Immunology, Moscow Clinical Research Institute (MONIKI). At present, Dr. Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD, is: Professor of the Center of Biodesign of N.D. Zelinskii Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. RD Director of InMedStar, Russia-UAE. Centro de Estudios de la Fotosíntesis Humana, Aguascalientes, México. Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Moscow, Russia. Dr. Suchkov is a member of the: New York Academy of Sciences, USA. American Chemical Society (ACS), USA; American Heart Association (AHA), USA; European Association for Medical Education (AMEE), Dundee, UK; EPMA (European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine), Brussels, EU.

Sergey Suchkov[1-8*], Roger D.Kamm[9], Arash Ghareh Baghi[12], Shawn Murphy10, Havva Keskin[11], R Holland Cheng[13], Hiroyuki Abe[6]

[1]Center of Biodesign of N.D. Zelinskii Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

[2]InMedStar, Russia-UAE

[3]Centro de Estudios de la Fotosíntesis Humana, Aguascalientes, México

4New York Academy of Sciences, USA

[5]EPMA (European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine), Brussels, EU

[6]ISPM (International Society for Personalized Medicine), Japan

[7]PMC (Personalized Medicine Coalition), Washington, USA

[8]ACS (American Chemical Society), Washington, DC, USA

[9]Center for Environmental Health Sciences, Department of Biological Engineering, MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA

[10]Center for Bioinformatics and Artificial Intelligence, Harvard Medical School and MGH, Boston, MA, USA

[11]Istanbul Medeniyet University, Goztepe Training and Research Hospital, Turkey

[12]School of Innovation, Design and Technology, Mälardalen University, Västerås, Sweden

[13]University of California (UC Davis), Briggs, Davis CA, USA

Personalized and Precision Medicine (PPM) through the view of biodesign-inspired translational & data-driven applications: An option for clinical dermatologists, skin care experts and consumers to realize the unique potential of getting personal about skin and skin conditions to secure the human biosafety?

A new systems approach to diseased states and wellness result in a new branch in the healthcare services, namely, *Personalized and Precision Medicine* (*PPM*). Since traditional approaches based on clinical (including dermatological) symptoms and a few classic (canonical) indicators can only provide incomplete information on disease manifestations. So to achieve the implementation of PPM concept in clinical practice, it is necessary to create a fundamentally new strategy based upon the recognition of biomarkers, which are, in turn, an integral part of PPM and defined as indicators of normal or pathological biological processes.

The evolution of PPM-guided biodesign in dermatology signifies a transformative shift towards individualized treatments, driven by the integration of biomarkers, which serve beyond diagnostics, offering insights into disease staging, prognosis, and therapeutic monitoring. DermTech, a leader in PPM-driven dermatology, enabled by a non-invasive skin genomics platform, focused on non-invasive precision dermatology approaches. The DermTech Smart Sticker™ is used today for biomarker analysis of RNA, DNA, protein, and microbiome, and predict and track responses to therapeutic intervention.

PPM-driven dermatology uses individualized dermatologic disease-directed targeted therapy for the management of dermatoses, as well as for the assessment and therapy of cutaneous malignancies.

A well-known inflammatory condition is psoriasis with a background of polygenic inheritance. Some genetic markers have been applied in the disease prediction, clinical diagnosis, treatment, and new drug development, which could further explain the pathogenesis of psoriasis and promote the development of PPM-related tools to get the disease treated and cured. Genetic studies have identified >80 susceptibility loci for psoriasis and provided mechanistic insights into its pathogenesis. The American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) and National Psoriasis Foundation (NPF) joints official guidelines on the treatment of psoriasis with biologic agents reference the utility of biomarker use in efficient treatment.

In Atopic Dermatitis (AD), serum Thymus and Activation Regulated Chemokine (TARC) is considered to be the superior biomarker for assessing disease severity. Identifying patients by specific endophenotype of AD, along with their individual biomarkers, and using this information to treat them in a targeted fashion, may not only help more effectively treat patients with AD, but it may potentially help identify risk for this inflammatory disease in susceptible individuals (persons-at-risk) and help avoid the development of AD in the first place. The two most promising substance groups for preventive, prophylactic and therapeutic treaments are biodrugs and Janus kinase inhibitors. The latter including biologics and small molecules have created an unprecedented potential for PPM-driven dermatology and opened up the constructive discussion referring to the complex nature of AD.

Eczema poses a significant burden on both healthcare resources and patients' quality of life. Modifying environmental risk factors or exposure plays a substantial role in managing the disease.

With the advances in hair research, the powerful tools of PPM-driven innovative technologies, we have the robust scientific data and tools to adapt the concept of PPM to the practice of trichiatry. And the trichiatrist must participate with the other medical disciplines in the diagnosis and treatment of all types of hair problems as they may relate to systemic disease. And thus the databases pertaining to the development and efficacy of PPM must be analyzed and be used to form the basis of PPM-based trichiatry.

PPM can be used in the treatment of skin cancer as current cutaneous melanoma therapy utilizes biomarkers for more effective diagnosis and treatment. With credible and systemic biomarker models, reliable and precise PPM-based diagnosis and assessment will be achieved! And patients would be more likely to be cured and have a higher quality of life. Multi-molecular biomarker panels integrating the information (predictor) into one predictive model significantly improve diagnostic accuracy and enhance the predictive power in skin carcinomas. In this context, there is a need to focus on tumor heterogeneity and homogeneity, whilst providing an understanding of biomarker and target discovery and application for PPM of oral squamous cell carcinoma.

The progress in active ingredients has boosted the dermopharmaceutical and cosmetic fields by allowing formulations to display enhanced skin permeation capabilities. For instance, Cyclodextrins (CDs) proved to be able to form host-guest inclusion complexes with guest active molecules, resulting in improved physicochemical properties of such molecules. The incorporation of CDs in dermopharmaceutical and cosmetics formulations has received much attention by enhancing modulation of the passage through the skin and vectorization into the target site while simultaneously offering a biocompatible delivery system in strongly promising both in the treatment of skin diseases and in the improvement of cosmetic formulations.

Of special interest is the introduction and incorporation of biodesign-inspired nanotechnology-based approaches into cosmetics for evincing novel formulations that confers esthetic as well as therapeutic benefits. *Nanocosmetics* acts via numerous delivery mechanisms which involves nanocarrier systems, polymeric or metallic nanoparticles, nanocapsules, dendrimers, nanosponges,etc. Each of those, have particular characteristic properties, which facilitates increased drug loading, enhanced absorption, better cosmetic efficacy, and many more. For instance, nanocrystal technology offers consumers cutting-edge and effective products and exhibits enormous development potential in the beauty business as a new delivery method to address the issue of low solubility and low permeability of sensitive chemicals, including nanocrystalline loaded gel and emulsion, demonstrating the beauty efficacy five aspects: anti-inflammation and acne, anti-bacterial, lightening and freckle removal, anti-aging as well as UV protection.

Advances in computational and analytical approaches combined with the increasing amounts of healthcare data offer enormous potential for PPM-driven dermatology and cosmetology. The collection and integration of the diverse data sources can be facilitated through the use of digital health technology, whilst constructing the datasets and databanks. While challenges persist, the future holds promise with the integration of AI-driven algorithms and nanotechnology for real-time monitoring. With biomarkers at the forefront, dermatological and cosmetological care is poised for further optimization, ultimately enhancing therapeutic efficacy and improving patients' quality of life. Overall, PPM-driven dermatology and cosmetology has the potential to provide a more comprehensive understanding of skin conditions at the individual level and improve patient outcomes.

Biography

Sergey Suchkov was born in the City of Astrakhan, Russia, in a family of dynasty medical doctors. In 1980, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University and awarded with MD. In 1985, maintained his PhD as a PhD student of Sechenov University and Institute of Medical Enzymology. In 2001, maintained his Doctor Degree at the National Institute of Immunology, Russia. From 1989 through 1995, was a Head of the Lab of Clinical Immunology, Helmholtz Eye Research Institute in Moscow. From 1995 through 2004-a Chair of the Dept for Clinical Immunology, Moscow Clinical Research Institute (MONIKI). At present, Dr. Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD, is: Professor of the Center of Biodesign of N.D. Zelinskii Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. RD Director of InMedStar, Russia-UAE. Centro de Estudios de la Fotosíntesis Humana, Aguascalientes, México. Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Moscow, Russia. Dr. Suchkov is a member of the: New York Academy of Sciences, USA. American Chemical Society (ACS), USA; American Heart Association (AHA), USA; European Association for Medical Education (AMEE), Dundee, UK; EPMA (European Association for Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine), Brussels, EU.

Shrutimita Pokhariyal
Biostatistics Department, Symbio/Mohali, Punjab, India

Design of experiment for injectable drug products

In recent years, injectable dermal fillers have challenged the use of more invasive aesthetic surgical procedures. Based on a survey conducted by the International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, there were more than 19 million nonsurgical procedures performed worldwide in 2023, where the top two most popular nonsurgical procedures were botulinum toxin and hyaluronic acid fillers. Design of Experiments (DoE) is a widely used statistical tool for planning experiments, collecting and analyzing data, and drawing valid conclusions. This paper will describe the basics of DoE, types of DoE designs, and rationale for the selection of a design. Applications of DoE in the development of pharmaceutical drug products will be discussed with an emphasis on injectable drug products.

Biography

Ms. Shrutimita studied Public Health and Biostatistics at Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda and graduated in 2012. Has been working as a Biostatistician since 2012, and has special interest in Dermatology and Cosmetology. Ms. Shrutimita is currently working for Symbio, a Global contract research organization, specializing in dermatology and aesthetic clinical trials. Also, has presented topics such as biostatistics and statistical application in aesthetic clinical trials, at various platforms both national and international.

Xiaozhun Hang[1*], Davin S Lim[2]

[1]Queensland Institute of Medical Research Berghofer, Herston, Queensland, Australia

[2]Cutis Clinic, Indooroopilly, Queensland, Australia

Hypopigmentation following picosecond laser treatment for Melasma: A case series

Mottling hypopigmentation Post-Picosecond Laser (PSL) therapy is rare, and this case series may represent the first of its kind to document this occurrence in patients with melasma. PSL are widely regarded as a safer option for treating melasma, with fewer adverse effects compared to Q-switched lasers (QSL). However, the occurrence of hypopigmentation following PSL therapy remains underexplored. This case series investigates hypopigmentation outcomes in patients with melasma treated with PSL, examining its occurrence across varying wavelengths, fluences and treatment intervals.

A retrospective chart review of 3 patients who developed hypopigmentation following PSL treatment was conducted. All treatments used low fluences, with intervals ranging from 3 to 5 weeks. Hypopigmentation occurred in all 3 cases, regardless of beam profile and was observed with both 755-nm and 1064-nm wavelengths. Histology from 3 cases demonstrated a normal number of melanocytes. At the 6-month follow-up, none of the cases showed improvement.

These findings indicate that, although rare, hypopigmentation can occur following PSL treatment even with conservative low-fluence settings and extended treatment intervals. Clinician vigilance is essential, as re-pigmentation may not be achievable in affected patients. Further studies are warranted to investigate the mechanisms underlying melanocyte behaviour in melasma following PSL therapy.

Biography

Dr. Hang graduated with First Class Honours in Bachelor of Medical Sciences and subsequently completed her medical degree at the University of Queensland in 2012. She obtained dual Fellowships with the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP) and the Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery and Medicine (FACCSM, Medicine). A passionate advocate for dermatology within general practice, Dr. Hang is currently an MPhil candidate at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research Berghofer (QIMR), focusing on molecular markers and histopathology in melanoma research. Her expertise spans clinical dermatology, cosmetic dermatology and melanoma research, complemented by dermatology observerships across Queensland.

Baoqing Deng[2], Ntawuyamara Epipode[1], Yanhua Liang[1*]

[1]Department of Dermatology, Cosmetology and Venereology, Shenzhen Hospital, Southern Medical University, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. China

[2]Department of Dermatology, Shenzhen Baoan Center for Chronic Disease Control, Shenzhen, P.R. China

Cutaneous, metabolic and inflammatory improvements for psoriasis after different biologic treatments: A real-world longitudinal prospective study

Background: Many tools like psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) are commonly used to evaluate treatment efficacy in clinical settings while an optimal measure of treatment response may overlook systemic response in psoriasis patients under treatment.

Aim: To assess and compare the co-benefits of Adalinumab (ADA), Ustekinuumab (USTE), Ixekizumab (IXE), Secukizumab (SECU) and Guselkizumab (GUSE) during 24 weeks follow-up of biologic treatment for psoriasis in Chinese population.

Methods: We performed a prospective, randomized cohort study, including patients receiving systemic biologic treatment for moderate to severe psoriasis .We conducted a follow-up of psoriatic patients treated with five biologics from January 2023 to June 2024 on the basis of four timepoints: at the baseline, week 4, week 12, and week 24. From the baseline through every timepoint, we took PASI, BSA, DLQI, metabolic and inflammatory screening for assessment and comparison of clinical and systemic efficacy of biologics.

Results: This study included 385 participants, respectively treated with 5 different biologics. There was a dramatic clinical improvement from the baseline to week 24 with statistically significant difference ($p<0.001$). Overall, 35 patients (9.09%), 145 (37.14%) and 335 (86.75%) achieved PASI 100 at week 4, week 12 and week 24 of the follow-up. IXE (PASI 100=12.12 % at week 4 Vs. 87.27% at week 24) and SECU (PASI 100=7.79% at week 4 Vs. 89.92% at week 24) showed superiority compared to other biologics. At week 12, high percentage with PASI 100 was observed for GUSE (38.71%) and SECU (40.28%). Low percentage of PASI 100 was continuously maintained by ADA and USTE. We observed quicker systemic improvements due to GUSE at time point 2 ($p=.041$, with low value of TC and non-HDL-C, $p=.046$) and at week 24 for TNF$\propto$ ($p=.024$) in comparison to other biologics. SECU and ADA showed higher metabolic efficacy for respectively GLU ($p=.037$ at week 12) and UA ($p=.033$ at week 24).

Conclusion: This study confirmed clinical efficacy of biologics and its contribution to achieve complete skin clearance, and further evidenced all biologics can continuously reduce systemic inflammation. We found that biologics have different preferred roles on metabolic dysfunctions such SECU on glucose and GUSE on non-HDL.

Key words: Psoriasis, Biologic Treatment, Efficacy, Complete Skin Clearance, Metabolism, Inflammation

Biography

Liang Yanhua, male, born in 1978, is a Chief dermatologist, professor and doctoral supervisor of Dermatology. He currently serves as the Director of the Department of Dermatology, Cosmetic and Venereology at Southern Medical University Shenzhen Hospital. Dr. Liang has been honored with numerous accolades, including the National Top Ten Outstanding Young and Middle-aged Dermatologists, the Rising Star Award in Psoriasis Prevention and Treatment in China, the Pearl River Science and Technology New Star, Shenzhen Top Ten Outstanding Young Doctors, Shenzhen Practical Clinical Medical Talent, and High-Level Healthcare Talent of Bao'an District, Shenzhen. He holds over 40 academic positions, including membership of International Psoriasis Council. Previously, he worked as an Associate Researcher at Yale University and a Postdoctoral Fellow at The Jackson Laboratory in the United States. Dr. Liang has published 141 papers and received the First Prize of the 2006 Chinese Medical Science and Technology Award. He holds three national invention patents and has led two National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) projects, as well as research projects funded by the Guangzhou and Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Commissions. He has been supported by talent programs such as the Guangzhou Pearl River Science and Technology New Star and Shenzhen Clinical Medical Practical Talent. He is the chief editor of *Guidelines for Refractory Skin Diseases* and the English monograph *Dermatology Research Advances* (Nova Science Publishers, 2014, two volumes, 966 pages, 500,000 words). He has contributed to eight textbooks on dermatovenereology and three expert consensus guidelines for psoriasis and acne treatment. Notably, he established the first international Psoriasis Disease Activity Index (PSODAI).

Dr. Yasser Mohammed Hassanain Elsayed
Critical Care Medicine, Egyptian Ministry of Health (MOH), Egypt

Yasser's triple discoloration signs in Hall-Hittner syndrome post-recent successful ablation of WPW syndrome and neonatal closure of PDA- A new diagnostic sign and interpretation

Introduction: Hall-Hittner syndrome and its synonym; CHARGE syndrome is described as neurocristopathy with mutations in CDH7. Major and minor criteria are included in the diagnosis of CHARGE syndrome or Hall-Hittner syndrome. Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome is a common pattern of pre-excitation with abnormal accessory pathways (AP). Patent ductus arteriosus is a frequent congenital cardiac defect due to a delay in the closure of the ductus arteriosus of birth.

Case presentation: A young mentally retarded student female girl patient presented to the physician outpatient clinic for periodic follow-up in previously published and diagnosed (CHARGE syndrome hallmarked with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and patent ductus arteriosus; 20 years post-repairing is an extreme combination). Ablation of accessory pathway, ECG, echocardiography, and duplex ultrasound were the interventions.

Conclusion: The Yasser's triple discoloration sign (Triple color sign) in Hall-Hittner syndrome post-recent successful ablation of WPW syndrome and neonatal closure of PDA is a new diagnostic dermatological and cardiovascular sign. The mechanism of Yasser's triple discoloration sign (Triple color sign) is still not understood despite the suggested theories. The evidence of previously described infantile ECG Tee-Pee signs of hypocalcemia and adult low-ionized calcium may be a guide for associated DiGeorge syndrome. With the entrance of this new Sign (S), the old Mnemonic (CHARGE) syndrome can be modified to CHARGES syndrome by adding the letter (S) to it. Furthermore, future research will be recommended.

Keywords: Hall-Hittner Syndrome, CHARGE Syndrome, Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome, Accessory Pathway Patent Ductus Arteriosus, DiGeorge Syndrome, Genetic Syndromes, Triple Color Sign, Yasser's Triple Discoloration Sign.

Biography

Dr. Yasser Mohammed Hassanain Elsayed; A scientist, critical care physician, cardiologist, and independent researcher at Egyptian Ministry of Health. Publicized articles; (145). Patents and Innovations (15); (4) Signs, (4) Phenomena, (1) Modification, (1) Maneuver, (1) Method, (1) Test, (2) Syndrome, and (1) Yasser's Fibrillation. Speaker (International conferences); (28). Reviewer; (266) articles for (90) Journals. Honorable editor; (272) Journals. International Conferences OCM; (10). Instructor; (10) official and (100) non-official. COVID-19 publicized articles; (47). Excellence certificate (more than 164). Prizes nomination; Breakthrough Prize, Einstein Prize, Abdul Hameed Showman Award for Arab Researchers, and ESICM Awards.

Yazbek Tatiana Gonzalez Granados, MD, MSc
Renew Harmony Clinic, The Hague, The Netherlands

Abdominal hydrolipoclasia today: Global trends, innovations, and clinical reflections

Abdominal hydrolipoclasia is a minimally invasive technique for localized fat reduction that combines infiltration of hypotonic solution followed by ultrasound-induced cavitation. In recent years, the technique has gained popularity internationally due to its effectiveness and relatively low complication rates when performed correctly. However, variations in protocols and increasing use by non-qualified personnel have led to a growing number of adverse effects, including encapsulation and fibrosis.

This presentation aims to provide an updated overview of abdominal hydrolipoclasia, including current international approaches, technological advancements, and variations in clinical applications. A comparative review of the literature and global protocols will be presented, along with an analysis of a clinical series conducted in Curaçao between November 2023 and November 2024. The study includes patients of multiple ethnic backgrounds, allowing for broader insight into the technique's performance and safety across diverse skin types and adipose profiles. The outcomes observed and safety profiles will be discussed in relation to the best international practices.

Additionally, the presentation will highlight the ethical implications and the necessity for standardization of training and certification for practitioners, particularly in aesthetic medicine. Special emphasis will be placed on the importance of patient safety and the need to regulate practices in non-medical environments.

The goal is to reinforce the relevance of professional medical oversight in aesthetic procedures and promote the adoption of evidence-based standards to minimize risks and optimize results.

Biography

Dr. Yazbek Tatiana Gonzalez Granados is a Colombian medical doctor graduated from Universidad Militar Nueva Granada (UMNG), with a strong academic background in neurology, clinical dermatology, and aesthetic medicine. Also, holds a master's degree in Clinical Dermatology and a postgraduate qualification in Cosmetic Dermatology (Spain). Based in the Netherlands, Dr. Yazbek is the founder of Renew Harmony Clinic, a certified CPD Provider. With extensive experience in anatomy education, clinical aesthetics, and neurological care, integrates ethics and science with a growing focus on neuroaesthetics. Dr. Yazbek is multilingual and fully committed to continuous education and international certification across medical and aesthetic fields.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

magnus Group

6th Edition of
International Conference on

Dermatology and Cosmetology

JUNE
02-04

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Jeffrey Cruz[1], Paige Hunter[2], Hafsa Saeed[2], Ali Faraj[2*], Margaret Rinker[3]

[1]Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

[2]West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Charleston, WV, USA

[3]PHDermatology, Tampa, FL, USA

Generalized granuloma annulare exacerbation after COVID-19 vaccination

Generalized granuloma annulare is a benign inflammatory skin condition characterized by annular plaques or nodules. While the etiology remains unclear, it has been linked to a delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction with a multitude of potential triggers, including trauma, systemic disease, and medication. Although this condition is self-limiting, treatment resistance and recurrence present unique challenges. We encountered a case of biopsy-confirmed recurring generalized GA that presented after discontinuation of isotretinoin therapy and administration of the COVID-19 vaccine.

A previously healthy 64-year-old patient with a known history of recurring generalized GA presented with widespread, asymptomatic annular skin lesions in the area of the right deltoid, trunk, and feet approximately 2-3 weeks after receiving a COVID-19 vaccination in the right deltoid. Upon further questioning, it was discovered that the patient had self-discontinued their isotretinoin therapy for generalized GA six months prior due to worsening gastritis. Clinical examination revealed numerous erythematous annular plaques. A skin biopsy taken during the visit confirmed features consistent with generalized GA.

It was determined that the recent discontinuation of oral isotretinoin therapy and a COVID-19 vaccination attributed to the acute GA flare. While isotretinoin-associated GA is rare, COVID-19 vaccination-associated inflammatory skin conditions such as general GA have emerged in recent literature, highlighting an immunological mechanism to generalized GA.

This case highlights that disease triggers and effective management approaches are critical to managing generalized GA. Moreover, medication discontinuation and post-vaccination dermatologic reactions must be considered when approaching similar cases. Further research must be done to investigate this relationship.

Biography

My academic and clinical pursuits are guided by a deep commitment to understanding and supporting the diverse human experiences that shape health and illness. I am a fourth-year medical student with a strong interest in psychiatry, particularly in the social, cultural, and structural factors influencing mental health. Outside of medicine, I enjoy exploring global cuisines as a lens into culture and connection, and I engage in reflective writing to process clinical experiences. This practice strengthens my ability to approach patient care with empathy, cultural awareness, and a deeper understanding of the emotional dimensions of healing.

Dr. Gandrakota Divya Srimukhi[1*] and Dr. CH Vijay Bhasker Reddy[2]

[1]1st year postgraduate, Department of Dermatology, Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences,, Narketpally, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

[2]Head of the department, Department of Dermatology, Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences,, Narketpally, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Evaluation of combination triple wavelength diode laser for facial hair reduction

Introduction: Women these days have fine hair above their lips and on their chin, chest, abdomen, or back. The growth of coarse dark hair in these areas resemble more typical of male-pattern hair growth which is called hirsutism. Which make the body produce low levels of male hormones like androgens. The body produces too much of this hormone, which may result in unwanted hair growth. In most of cases, the exact cause is unknown. This condition often runs in families. A common causes of hirsutism is Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS). Women with PCOS and other hormone conditions cause unwanted hair growth which may also be associated with acne, trouble losing weight, problems with menstrual periods, diabetes. Other, less common causes of unwanted hair growth include: Thyroid disorders, tumour or cancer of the adrenal gland, tumour or cancer of the ovary, Cushing syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

Hypertrichosis is a condition in which the ovaries produce too much male hormones where certain medicines will also result in unwanted hair growth, which include: Testosterone, danzol, anabolic steroids, DHEA, glucocorticoids, cyclosporine, minoxidil, phenytoin. Female body builders may take male hormones like anabolic steroids, which may result in excessive hair growth. In rare conditions, women with hirsutism have normal levels of male hormones, and the specific cause of the unwanted hair growth cannot be identified. Laser hair reduction (LHR) is one of the most common laser procedures in dermatology which helps in the removal of the unwanted hair. Based on the theory of selective photo-thermolysis, laser energy of a particular wavelength is selectively absorbed by the pigmented target that gets converted into heat. In LHR, the chromophore is melanin in the hair shaft, but the intended target is cluster of follicular stem cells within the hair bulb and bulge located at a subtle distance away from the chromophore. The denaturation of the stem cells and resultant hair reduction can be explained by the extended theory of photothermolysis where the laser induced heat diffuses from the hair shaft melanin to the bulge and bulb. The selective nature of laser energy absorption allows the hair destruction while leaving the surrounding tissues unharmed. Laser systems developed over the past two decades encompass various wavelengths and light spectrums for hair removal including long pulse ruby at 694 nanometer (nm), long pulse alexandrite (755 nm), long pulse diode (810 nm), and long pulse Nd: YAG (1064 nm). The challenges of effective hair removal treatments, such as skin melanin content that acts as a competing chromophore for light absorption, affect both the hair reduction and efficacy and increases the risk of adverse events such as blistering and hyperpigmentation, especially for the skin types IV-VI. The shorter alexandrite 755nm

wavelength penetrates moderately and has been shown to effectively target hair with relatively low levels of melanin, usually found in lighter skin types. The 810nm diode and 1064 Nd: YAG wavelengths penetrate deeper into the dermis, effectively targeting deeper hair with minimal treatment- related risks. LHR is preferred for skin types IV-VI.

Aims: To assess the efficacy and safety of combination triple wavelength diode laser for facial hair reduction in skin types IV and V.

Type of study: Hospital based observational study.

Materials & Methods: Diode laser hair removal machine: The cooling gel is applied before the laser therapy which helps to reduce painful skin discomfort during the treatment by absorbing the minimum level, the energy of laser beams. Use of eye protection for both the operator and the patient.

Methods: 30 patients in the age group between 18-50 years of age were enrolled for the study and subjected to laser hair removal after use of 4 sessions of laser hair removal each with interval of 4 weeks for 4 months. (Frequency 4, Fluency 20, Pulse 40). All the patients were advised sunscreens for 2 weeks after the procedure.

Results: In 18 patient's hair reduction was observed after use of 4 sessions of laser hair removal each with interval of 4 weeks for 4 months (Frequency 4, Fluency 20, Pulse 40). Patient satisfaction was between 4 and 5 points in 20 patients on the GAIS scale, indicating that the treatment was very well received and tolerated. No adverse side effects were observed. In 8 patient's hair reduction of was observed after use of 4 sessions of laser hair removal each with interval of 4 weeks for 4 months (Frequency 4, fluency 20, pulse 40). Patient satisfaction was 3-4 points on GAIS scale indicating that the treatment was improved and unchanged. In 2 patient's hair reduction of was observed after use of 4 sessions of laser hair removal each with interval of 4 weeks for 6 months (Frequency 4, fluency 20, pulse 40). Patient satisfaction was 2-3 points on GAIS scale indicating that the treatment was improved and much improved.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that use of a triple wavelength diode hair removal laser is safe and effective treatment for skin types III, IV, V. A triple wavelength diode hair removal laser is absorbed less by the melanin in the skin, enabling the use of higher fluencies in stamping mode, with greater efficacy and safety for darker skin. Skin type and hair characteristics such as density, thickness, color (melanin content), and depth. Recently, devices presenting a combination of wavelengths have shown to produce high effective hair reduction with no related risk.

Biography

Dr. Gandrakota Divya Srimukhi studying 1st year dermatology residency at Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally, Hyderabad, Telangana. Received diploma degree in dermoscopy and trichoscopy under the aegis of Dermoscopy society of India, International dermoscopy society and Bangalore dermatological society.

Jeffrey Cruz[1*], Paige Hunter[2], Hafsa Saeed[2], Ali Faraj[2], Margaret Rinker[3]

[1]Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

[2]West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Charleston, WV, USA

[3]PHDermatology, Tampa, FL, USA

Unexplained blepharitis following Ixekizumab therapy

Blepharitis is a chronic inflammatory condition that affects the eyelids, specifically at the margins where the eyelashes grow. It is characterized by redness, irritation, and swelling of the eyelid skin, occasionally causing crusting around the eyelashes. While this condition is typically self-limiting and treated with supportive therapy, its recurring nature can make management challenging causing a decreased quality of life for patients.

A 33-year-old male with a history of plaque psoriasis affecting his fingernails, toenails, groin, buttocks, and scalp presented to our clinic for a follow-up after a 5-month trial of Taltz (Ixekizumab) treatment. He expressed concerns over severe redness, swelling, and crusting of his upper and lower eyelid over the past 2 months. The patient had never experienced these concerns before, prompting him to see his ophthalmologist, who directed the patient to use a warm compress, artificial tears, and prescribed him neomycin-polymyxin B-dexamethasone. The symptoms failed to resolve after 6 weeks, at which point the patient was diagnosed with blepharitis. Only after self-discontinuation of his Taltz medication did the patient have symptom resolution. With a long history of failed biologics treatments for his psoriasis, the patient was switched to Tremfya (Guselkumab) in order to prevent possible exacerbation and recurrence of the patient's blepharitis.

While there is an inherent risk of several adverse effects resulting from the usage of biologics, the development of blepharitis in our patient suggests an underlying immunological etiology that lead to this clinical presentation. This case suggests that more research needs to be done to further understand how blocking immunological pathways may affect other systems of the body.

Biography

Jeffrey Cruz is a third-year medical student at Central Michigan University College of Medicine. Jeffrey earned Bachelor of Science in Developmental and Cell Biology from the University of California, Irvine in 2013, followed by a Master of Public Health from the University of Southern California in 2016. After gaining professional experience outside of academia, Jeffrey elected to pursue a career in medicine, obtaining his Master of Science in Medical Science from the University of South Florida in 2019. Also, interests in dermatology include autoimmune conditions, skin of color, and patient advocacy, reflecting his commitment to addressing diverse patient needs.

Jeffrey Cruz[1*], Paige Hunter[2], Hafsa Saeed[2], Ali Faraj[2], Margaret Rinker[3]

[1]Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

[2]West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Charleston, WV, USA

[3]PHDermatology, Tampa, FL, USA

A contradictory case of facial multiple miliary osteoma cutis

Osteoma cutis is a rare dermatologic condition where bone tissue develops within the skin. This condition is divided into two forms: Primary, which is rare and develops *de novo* in healthy skin, and secondary, the more common variant that results from trauma, inflammation, or neoplastic processes. Of the multiple subtypes that develop from these forms, miliary osteoma cutis is the most common subtype, typically arising around the face.

A 69-year-old female with no significant medical history presented to the dermatology clinic complaining of several firm, white-colored papules on her forehead that had increased in quantity over the past year. While the patient was unaware of any recent trauma to the area, she claimed the lesions developed shortly after receiving her first Candela VBeam Perfect treatment for cosmetic purposes. She had several more cosmetic treatments with Candela Smoothbeam 1450 nm and Iridex 532 nm to eliminate the lesions, but they were all unsuccessful. A biopsy of the affected area confirmed the patient had developed osteoma cutis.

This case of multiple miliary osteoma cutis is particularly rare, as it developed without any known predisposing risk factors. Our patient did not exhibit common associations such as trauma to the area, disorders of calcium homeostasis, cystic acne, or skin cancer. While laser therapy is typically used as a treatment modality for osteoma cutis, it has served as a potential trigger in this case. We hypothesize that cutaneous trauma, including laser treatments, may induce osteoma cutis in predisposed individuals, highlighting the need for further investigation into this paradoxical mechanism.

Biography

Jeffrey Cruz is a third-year medical student at Central Michigan University College of Medicine. Jeffrey earned his Bachelor of Science in Developmental and Cell Biology from the University of California, Irvine in 2013, followed by a Master of Public Health from the University of Southern California in 2016. After gaining professional experience outside of academia, Jeffrey elected to pursue a career in medicine, obtaining his Master of Science in Medical Science from the University of South Florida in 2019. Also, interests in dermatology include autoimmune conditions, skin of color, and patient advocacy, reflecting his commitment to addressing diverse patient needs.

Katie L Frederickson[1*], Haiwen Gui[2], John S Barbieri[3], Roxana Daneshjou[2]

[1]College of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN, USA

[2]Department of Dermatology, Stanford University, Redwood City, CA, USA

[3]Department of Dermatology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Artificial intelligence use in acne diagnosis and management - A scoping review

Acne vulgaris is one of the most prevalent skin conditions in dermatology, affecting 9.38% of the global population. Acne holds the potential to significantly impact both the physical and psychological health of patients. Conditions such as permanent, irreversible scarring can negatively influence self-image. Artificial intelligence (AI) techniques can allow for early diagnosis and treatment of acne, which may help mitigate these potential adverse consequences.

Objective: 1) the types of AI based tools developed for acne
2) the various applications of AI in acne diagnosis and management
3) the performance of these tools.

Methods: We queried PubMed, Cochrane and Scopus databases using the following terms: Acne, Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, Deep learning, Large language model, and Chatgpt. We discovered 292 articles, with 131 articles that met the eligibility criteria. After reviewing the manuscript, 105 relevant articles were included for analysis.

Results: Of the 105 research articles, (96.2%, N=101) were focused on acne diagnosis only, 9.5% (N=10) on acne management only, and (5.7%, N=6) on both. Most manuscripts used image-based models, including deep learning (76.2%, N=80), classical machine learning techniques (9.5%, N=10), and hybrid models, which use multiple models to form an ensemble (11.4%, N=12). In contrast, only (2.9% N=3) papers used language-based models. The ensemble models had the highest mean accuracy (89.7%), followed by deep learning (88.5%), large language models (87.5%) and machine learning models (86.9%). All models are further evaluated individually by each respective task.

Conclusions and Relevance: Given the visual nature of dermatology, the vast majority of manuscripts are focused on image-based AI models. Reflecting previous literature, ensemble models demonstrated superior performance followed by deep learning models. This scoping review identified several limitation themes across multiple manuscripts, including small dataset size, variation in image quality, skewed Fitzpatrick representation, proprietary datasets, and limited representation of alternate anatomic locations other than the face. Future work can enhance model performance and equality in the diagnostics and management of acne.

Biography

Katie Frederickson is a third-year medical student at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Prior to pursuing her MD, has received Bachelor of Science as a Registered Nurse at Lewis University in Chicago, IL and worked in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Eight years later, earned her Master of Science degree as a Nurse Practitioner from Northern Illinois University and worked at a private practice in Southern California providing medical, surgical and aesthetic dermatology services. Katie's long-term goal is to provide dermatologic care to the underserved and marginalized communities and serve as a supportive mentor to the upcoming generation of medical students. Katie is married with 2 children and enjoys spending time with her family outdoors, playing tennis and pilates.

Mónica Navarrete-Martínez[1*], Arturo Alejandro, Macias-Rule[2], Michel Alexa Orozco-Brizuela[1], José Contreras-Ruiz[1]

[1]Department of Dermatology, Centro Dermatológico Polanco Los cabos, Los Cabos, Baja California Sur, Mexico

[2]Department of Ophthalmology, Oftalmología Caboeyes, Los Cabos, Baja California Sur, Mexico

Tattoo-associated granulomatous uveitis: A multidisciplinary approach

Tattoos have grown increasingly popular worldwide, with a prevalence of about 24%. While complications are rare, with an occurrence rate of approximately 2%, they range from infections to more severe conditions, such as tattoo-related uveitis. We present the case of a 31-year-old male whose tattoo inflammation was associated with recurrent uveitis. Clinical evaluation and laboratory tests ruled out sarcoidosis and other systemic conditions. A potential association between tattoo inflammation and uveitis episodes was noted, suggesting immune dysregulation as a shared mechanism. Management included localized treatment of the tattoo and monitoring for uveitis exacerbations. Tattoo removal was contraindicated due to the risk of triggering further inflammation. This case highlights the need for collaborative care between dermatologists and ophthalmologists for effective management of tattoo-related uveitis, a rare but significant complication.

Biography

Dr. Monica Navarrete-Martinez studied Medicine at the Anahuac Mayab University, Mexico and graduated as MD in 2023. Then joined Dr. Contreras-Ruiz at Centro Dermatologico Polanco Los Cabos for Dermatology research, where they have published 4 research articles. Dr. Monica is currently a PGY-1 Internal Medicine resident at Hospital Regional de Alta Especialidad de la Peninsula de Yucatán, Mexico, where Dr. Monica continues doing research to contribute to new Dermatological approaches.

Jeffrey Cruz[1], Paige Hunter[2*], Hafsa Saeed[2], Ali Faraj[2], Margaret Rinker[3]

[1]Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

[2]West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Charleston, WV, USA

[3]PHDermatology, Tampa, FL, USA

Development of drug-associated Psoriasis vulgaris following dupilumab therapy

Biologics are a type of medication often derived from a natural source such as an animal or microorganism, and are designed to target specific components of the immune system. Of the variety of biologics that currently exist, dupilumab is most notably utilized in the treatment of severe atopic dermatitis that has failed conventional therapies. Dupilumab treats atopic dermatitis by inhibiting pro-inflammatory cytokine signaling, specifically IL-4 and IL-13; critical players in the disease pathogenesis. These cytokines, secreted by type 2 helper T cells (Th2), contribute to epidermal thickening, inflammation, and pruritus. While dupilumab effectively suppresses Th2-driven inflammation, it may shift immune responses toward Th1 and Th17 pathways, which are implicated in psoriasis pathogenesis.

In this case, the patient was a 50-year-old woman with chronic, refractory atopic dermatitis who had no personal or family history of psoriasis. After ten months of dupilumab therapy, she developed well-demarcated plaques with a silvery scale on her occipital scalp and inner ear canal. These findings on physical exam were consistent with psoriasis vulgaris and the patient was diagnosed by clinical observation.

While biologics like dupilumab come with known immunomodulatory risks, chronic inflammatory conditions such as psoriasis are not widely recognized as adverse effects of dupilumab therapy. Though rare, cases like this suggest these events are unlikely to be purely coincidental, highlighting the need for further research into the immunological mechanisms underlying such reactions. A deeper understanding of why these rare events occur, whether due to epigenetic factors or other unknown immune interactions, is crucial in optimizing the safety and efficacy of biologic therapies.

Biography

My name is Paige Hunter, a third-year medical student at the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine. I am originally from North Carolina and earned my bachelor's degree in Exercise Science from Appalachian State University, where I was also a collegiate cheerleader. I later completed a Master of Medical Sciences at the University of South Florida. Before medical school, I worked as a medical assistant in dermatology, pain management, and internal medicine. These roles strengthened my clinical skills, enhanced my communication with patients, and solidified my passion for providing compassionate, comprehensive care across a variety of medical settings.

Jeffrey Cruz[1], Paige Hunter[2*], Hafsa Saeed[2], Ali Faraj[2], Margaret Rinker[3]

[1]Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Mt. Pleasant, MI, USA

[2]West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Charleston, WV, USA

[3]PHDermatology, Tampa, FL, USA

Exploring an unorthodox therapy for folliculitis decalvans: A case study

Folliculitis decalvans is a rare, chronic inflammatory scalp condition that is characterized by scarring alopecia resulting in permanent hair loss, neutrophilic inflammation, tufted folliculitis, and scaling of the scalp. This condition accounts for 10% of primary cicatricial alopecia's.

A 44-year-old male with 15-year history of folliculitis decalvans and scarring alopecia presented to our clinic for follow-up. Previous treatments include oral doxycycline, minocycline, cephalexin, clindamycin/rifampin, topical antibiotics, topical steroids, zoreve, intralesional steroids, isotretinoin, and otezla. At the time of presentation, the patient was experiencing itching, flaking, and tenderness along the right scalp that was exacerbated by heat and sweat.

With recent cases of nonscarring androgenic alopecia being treated with botulinum toxin A and showing improvement, and in consideration of the patient's previous history of failed conventional therapies, it was decided to treat this patient with botulinum toxin A. Over the course of a 3-month period, the patient received intradermal botulinum injections at the sites most predominantly affected. The patient observed noticeable symptom improvement over the course of treatment, specifically with regard to tenderness, inflammation, and itching. Additionally, cessation of additional hair loss was noted.

While the evidence to support this treatment is limited, the opportunity for improved outcomes is immense due to the obstacles folliculitis decalvans presents both providers and patients in treating the physiologic and psychologic impacts of this disease. This highlights a growing need for research to be done to further explore the mechanism behind how variable treatment modalities affect disease development and progression of folliculitis decalvans.

Biography

My name is Paige Hunter, a third-year medical student at the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine. I am originally from North Carolina and earned my bachelor's degree in Exercise Science from Appalachian State University, where I was also a collegiate cheerleader. I later completed a Master of Medical Sciences at the University of South Florida. Before medical school, I worked as a medical assistant in dermatology, pain management, and internal medicine. These roles strengthened my clinical skills, enhanced my communication with patients, and solidified my passion for providing compassionate, comprehensive care across a variety of medical settings.

Porsokhonova D.F.*, Rosstalnaya M.L., Rakhmatullaeva S.N., Ilesova N.N., Faizieva Kh.Kh.

Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Characteristics of clinical forms of papillomavirus infection of cervical and extragenital localization in patients with genital warts

The spectrum of lesions caused by the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is divided into cutaneous and mucous, and they, in turn, into lesions with high, medium and low risk of malignant transformation. Diseases associated with HPV are of particular importance due to the high oncogenic potential of this virus, which makes its identification very important in a number of oncological diseases. The most studied to date are urogenital types of HPV, such as HPV 6,11,42,16/18, 31/33, however, research in this area continues, since the presence of the virus does not always guarantee the development of the disease. The number of dermatoses and mucocutaneous lesions associated with HPV continues to increase as diagnostic capabilities expand, in particular PCR diagnostics. The spectrum of HPV types associated with certain dermatoses and mucosal lesions can be represented by both low and highly oncogenic virus types. (Arrabal-Polo et al., 2013). The presence of highly oncogenic HPV types is known to be a factor that increases the risk of oncogenic transformation of tissues affected by the virus. It is known that the presence of low-oncogenic virus types increases the risk of the simultaneous presence of its highly oncogenic types several times. Whether this is associated with microbial contamination or with the properties of the macroorganism is also not fully understood. A certain relationship has been revealed between anogenital and urogenital manifestations associated with the presence of HPV (Prilepskaya V.N. 2014). The course of papillomavirus infection largely depends on the state of the immune system. In 70–80% of cases, it can be transient, and then spontaneous clearance of the affected tissue from the human papillomavirus is observed.

In this regard, the aim of our study was the clinical characteristics and study of the spectrum of HPV types in patients with a combination of genital warts (GW) and extragenital neoplasms according to PCR diagnostics.

Results: The results of clinical observation of 87 patients with GW made it possible to identify the presence of additional HPV foci of extragenital localization in 27 (31.0%) patients. In this case, extragenital foci had the form of keratomas–in 10 (37.0%), congenital melanocytic nevi–in 7 (25.9%), congenital non-melanocytic nevi–in 4 (14.8%), common warts–in 2 (7.4%), papillomas in the neck, axillary region and under the mammary glands–in 4 (14.8%). Additional HPV foci on the cervix, confirmed by PCR diagnostics, were present in 29 (33.3%) patients, with polyps occurring in 7 (24.1%), erosive lesions–in 17 (58.6%), cervicoinertetrial neoplasia grades I-II –in 5 (17.2%). PCR detection of 21 HPV types from microbiopsies of altered tissues showed the

presence of types 51, 53, 6, 16, 11, 18 in biopsies from extragenital foci at a concentration of more than 3.9 lg. And in scrapings from the cervix of patients with pathological changes in the cervix, the presence of HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 was detected.

Conclusion: Thus, among patients with genital warts, there is a presence of both low-oncogenic and highly oncogenic HPV types, while there was a simultaneous presence of 3-4 HPV types, which can significantly increase the risk of relapses of GW and the risk of oncogenic transformation of the cervix. The presence of additional extragenital HPV foci in the form of congenital melanocytic nevi, congenital non-melanocytic nevi, common warts, papillomas was also revealed-in 31.0% of cases and the presence of pathological changes in the cervix in the form of polyps, erosive lesions and CIN I-II degree in 33.3% of patients. And extragenital HPV foci can be a source of self-infection, or household infection and relapses in sexual partners and family members and close environment.

Biography

Poroskhonova Delya Fozilovna, dermatovenerologist, Doctor of Medical Sciences. Leading specialist of the Republican Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Dermatovenerology and Cosmetology of the Republic of Uzbekistan on STIs and reproductive disorders. Author of over 350 scientific papers. Has 30 years of experience in the specialty. In 1999, Delya Fozilovna received a PhD degree, in 2004, received a DM degree. Also, a member of the EADV. Scientific interests: Chlamydial-mycoplasmal, papillomavirus infections, dystrophic diseases of the genitals, genital warts, laser therapy of skin diseases and the urogenital tract.

Xiaozhun Hang[1*], Jim Muir[2]

[1]Queensland Institute of Medical Research Berghofer, Herston, Queensland, Australia

[2]Dermatology Department, Mater Hospital, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Increased skin cancer development in a previously stable elderly female. A case study

This case report explores the accelerated development of non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) in an 83-year-old female with a history of melanoma-in-situ and keratinocyte malignancies. A significant surge in skin cancer frequency occurred over the past year, coinciding with the commencement of ruxolitinib, a Janus Kinase (JAK) inhibitor prescribed for myelofibrosis.

Eight months prior, suspicious lesions appeared on the patient's nose, left thumb and left foot. The nasal lesion was diagnosed as Intra Epidermal Carcinoma (IEC), while the others were keratoacanthomas. Management involved shave and curettage, and histopathology confirmed the diagnoses. The patient's six-week review was delayed due to severe anaemia and renal failure. During this time, a recurrent left thumb lesion required urgent excision and grafting by a plastic surgeon, with histopathology revealing infiltrative squamous cell carcinoma.

At six months, the nasal and foot lesions remained clear and had healed satisfactorily. During follow-up, three additional bleeding lesions on the left shoulder, right chest and left thigh were treated with curettage and cautery, with histopathology confirming IEC. The patient, preparing for a long-awaited cruise, prioritised immediate management, and a review was scheduled upon her return.

This case highlights the increased risk of aggressive NMSC associated with immunosuppressive medications like ruxolitinib, particularly in patients with a history of NMSC or pre-malignant lesions. It highlights the importance of regular skin examinations, optimising medication dosages, sun protection and addressing multiple lesions in single visits for co-morbid patients. A multidisciplinary approach involving dermatologists, oncologists and surgeons is crucial to mitigate risks and ensure optimal patient outcomes.

Biography

Dr. Hang graduated with First Class Honours in Bachelor of Medical Sciences and subsequently completed medical degree at the University of Queensland in 2012. Has obtained dual Fellowships with the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP) and the Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery and Medicine (FACCSM, Medicine). A passionate advocate for dermatology within general practice, Dr. Hang is currently an MPhil candidate at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research Berghofer (QIMR), focusing on molecular markers and histopathology in melanoma research. Dr. Hang expertise spans clinical dermatology, cosmetic dermatology and melanoma research, complemented by dermatology observerships across Queensland.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

We wish to meet you again at our upcoming event

7th Edition of International Conference on

Dermatology and Cosmetology

June 2026 | Barcelona, Spain | Hybrid Event

https://dermatology-conferences.com/

Questions? Contact

Phone: +1 (702) 988 2320 | WhatsApp: +1 (434) 264-7183

e-mail: dermatology@magnusconference.com