

Joint Event on



International Congress on

DERMATOLOGY AND TRICHOLOGY

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2nd WORLD NEPHROLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS CONGRESS

September 20-21, 2018 | Rome, Italy

DAY 1

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Dermatology Congress 2018 & World Nephrology 2018

Day 1

SESSIONS

September 20, 2018

Advancements in Dermatology | Skin diseases | Acne | Skin Cancer| Nephrology and Therapeutics

Session Introduction

Session Chair
Palitha Ratnayake
Teaching Hospital
-Kandy, Sri Lanka

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Huang Wei Ling, Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic, USA
- Title: Anaemia in chronic kidney disease in north west Nigeria**
Bosan Istifanus B, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria
- Title: Alcohol-free topical liposome and liposomal gel formulations of some hormones**
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- Title: Neo-adjuvant intralesional treatment of SCC with 5-FU: a case report**
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- Title: Novelties in additive manufacturing and bio-printing**
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Shamma Aboobacker, KMCT Medical College, India
- Title: Investigation of the working mechanism after transdermal administration of a TCM compound prescription XZT by a metabolomics-based systematic strategy**
Nianping Feng, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China

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Huang Wei Ling, Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C5-014

CAN WE TREAT ATOPIC DERMATITIS WITHOUT USING CORTICOSTEROIDS?

Huang Wei Ling

Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic, USA

Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (eczema) is a common chronic inflammatory skin disease, affecting up to 15-30% of children in industrialized countries, but can occur at any age as there is no definitive cure for this chronic disease, that also may be accompanied by asthma or hay fever. Patients often seek other complementary therapeutic options, such as Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). TCM comprises numerous treatment modalities for the management of atopic dermatitis that can relieve itching and prevent new outbreaks.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that the atopic dermatitis has a cure and can be treated without the use of any kind of corticosteroids.

Methods: Over two case reports a 36-year-old woman and an 11-year-old boy with chronic red and itchy lesions throughout their entire bodies, were being treated with oral corticosteroids which showed little success and many side effects. These patients sought treatment in oriental medicine practices, as auricular acupuncture sessions, Chinese dietary recommendations, Radiesthesia and homeopathic medication.

Results: Both patients were able to suspend entirely the use of corticosteroids with the treatment instituted. There was almost total regression in the skin lesions. These results were achieved because the patients were being looked at, in the physical, emotional and dietetically aspects, according to Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Conclusion: We concluded in this study that we atopic dermatitis can be treated without using corticosteroid medication.

BIOGRAPHY

Huang Wei Ling is graduated in Medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, concerning the treatment of various diseases, using techniques based on several medical traditions around the world.

weilingmg@gmail.com



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ANAEMIA IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN NORTH WEST NIGERIA

Bosan Istifanus B

Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria

Introduction: Anaemia is a common extra renal manifestation of chronic kidney disease (CKD). The anemia increases as the kidney disease progresses. It is associated with increased cardiovascular morbidity and all cause mortality in CKD. Effective treatment of anemia in CKD improves the quality of life and significantly reduces mortality. It presents with normochromic, normocytic and hypo proliferative picture. Generally thought to be due to failure of the kidneys to produce the required erythropoietin but in some cases the serum level of erythropoietin may be higher than non-anemic individuals. Disordered iron homeostasis is a very important cause of anemia in CKD.

Method: In a cross-sectional descriptive study of 91 subjects attending the Nephrology clinic of a major teaching hospital in North West Nigeria, a pre-tested questionnaire was administered for basic biodata and diagnosis of CKD and the hemoglobin level, serum iron studies (ferritin and soluble transferrin receptors) and serum erythropoietin were all evaluated.

Result: Over 74 per cent (74.7%) males had anemia at hemoglobin <13.0gm/dl while 62.5% of females had anemia at 12.0gm/dl. Mean serum ferritin level was 70.58±46.44 ug/ml, soluble transferrin receptor was 22.9±49.7 ng/ml. Serum erythropoietin was 12.49±33.47 iu/L.

Conclusion: The males in our patients are more likely to be anemic than the females. Iron deficiency is a very important cause of anemia in our patients with CKD and relatively higher levels of serum erythropoietin suggests hypo responsiveness to erythropoietin.

BIOGRAPHY

Bosan Istifanus B has completed his postgraduate fellowship training with the West African College of Physicians in 1994. Presently, he is Associate Professor of Medicine with the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and Chief Consultant Physician/Nephrologist and Head of Nephrology Unit at the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria. He has 31 publications cited 42 times. He was Secretary General of the Nigerian Association of Nephrology.

ibosan2k2@yahoo.co.uk



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ALCOHOL-FREE TOPICAL LIPOSOME AND LIPOSOMAL GEL FORMULATIONS OF SOME HORMONES

Burhanuldeen Husam Niyazi¹, İsmail Aslan^{2,3}, Bekir Cakici³ and Ali Fuat Aytakin^{3,4}

¹Niyazi Pharma, Iraq

²University of Health Sciences, Turkey

³SFA R&D Health Services Inc, Turkey

⁴Ageless Antiaging Clinic Institute, Turkey

Introduction: Liposomes are microscopic vesicles composed of membrane like lipid layers surrounding aqueous compartments. The lipid layers are made up mainly of phospholipids. Phospholipids are amphiphilic; they have a hydrophilic head and a lipophilic tail. In aqueous solutions they are arranged in bilayers, which form closed vesicles like artificial cells. Liposomes are composed of small vesicles of a bilayer of phospholipids encapsulating an aqueous space ranging from about 0.03 to 10 micron diameter. Physical chemists, liposomes being well defined are one of the systems of choice to study amphiphiles. Biophysicists, liposomes serve as the best model for biological membranes. Biologists, liposomes serve as model to understand organelles and their function and mechanism of action of complex systems. Liposomes serve for medical and non-medical applications. Both are based on the above. The success of liposomes for medical application is demonstrated by 12 approved drugs including 2 vaccines. (Ambisome, Doxil, Daunoxome so on). Gels are an excellent formulations for several routes of administration. They are useful as liquid formulations in oral, topical, vaginal, and rectal administration. There are many gelling agents. Some of the common ones are Poloxamers and Carbopol derivatives. Testosterone is a steroid hormone from the androgen group and is found in mammals, reptiles, birds, and other vertebrates. In men, testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as the testis and prostate as well as promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle and the growth of body-hair. Appropriate testosterone therapy can prevent or reduce the likelihood of osteoporosis, type 2 diabetes, cardio-vascular disease (CVD), obesity, depression and anxiety and the statistical risk of early mortality. Low testosterone also brings with it an increased risk for the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Aim of the study: The purpose of this study was the formulation of liposomal gel formulations containing some hormones and hormone combinations and determination particle size, zeta potential, FT-IR analysis, PLM, SEM using different methods and to evaluate on studies. Herewith, we purposed to overcome of problems some of the topical preparations containing alcohol by preparing liposomal gel delivery systems.

Materials & Methods: Testosteron (TT) containing eight different liposome formulations were prepared by using thin film, sonication and reverse phase

evaporation methods, respectively. Briefly, liposome was prepared by dissolving the 40 $\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$ of phospholipids in 30 mL chloroform in a round-bottom flask. The chloroform was removed using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure to form a thin film over the wall of the flask. The dried film was then hydrated over a water bath with distilled water. Free TT was removed by centrifugation three times at 17,500 rpm for 45 min for each of them. Then liposomes were prepared by sonication process. The liposomes were characterized by mean particle size and size distribution, zeta potential. SEM and PLM technique were employed for obtaining size distribution and surface appearance and lamellarity.

Results: During the study, mean particle size and zeta potential of liposomes were analysed. According to results, particle size of liposomes were found as $676 \text{ nm} \pm 5.73$, $908 \text{ nm} \pm 24.40$, $1146 \text{ nm} \pm 12.30$ and $674 \text{ nm} \pm 30.48$, respectively. According to SEM images, liquid state liposomes were clearly showed not intact and having gaps on the surface of bilayer structure. But, gel state liposomes were obviously observed intact in bilayer structure.

Conclusion: Generally, liposomes topical drug applications are safer and less strict than the intravenous applications. Liposomes are used as a carrier for creams, gels (lipogelosome) containing various herbal complexes or essential oils, moisturizing agents, antibiotics, and complex products containing recombinant proteins for wound healing. These results obtained in this study confirm that alcohol free liposomal gel containing testosterone formulations are relatively safe than the other commercial testosterone products. Preliminary studies supported that liposome gel delivery system is suitable for topical applications.

BIOGRAPHY

Burhanuldeen Husam Niyazi has completed his MSc in Cosmetology from Yeditepe University, Turkey. He is running a family pharmacy in Kirkuk, Iraq.

husamu714@gmail.com

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NEO-ADJUVANT INTRALESIONAL TREATMENT OF SCC WITH 5-FU: A CASE REPORT

Hassan Fouz, Batoul, Kheirbek Majed and Ali Salim

Tishreen University, Syria

Introduction: This article documents a case of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) that was successfully reduced with intralesional 5-FU, thus providing a possible treatment option for patients who are not good surgical candidates or who prefer nonsurgical treatment.

Case Report: A female patient, 84 years old, with no history of past illnesses, or comorbidities was studied. Six months ago, she was presented with two masses on her face. These masses have experienced painless and gradual growth in size over the past two years and have started to spread locally. On physical examination, a white, greyish, irregular mass, measuring 3.5 cm x 1.5 cm was visible on the upper lip. Another mass was visible on the left cheek. Also, two lymph nodes were palpable on both sides of the neck. The rest of the examination was normal. The initial clinical diagnosis was cutaneous SCC. Then, an incisional biopsy was taken and confirmed the diagnosis of SCC, grade II. CT (computed tomography) of the neck showed lymphadenopathy in two nodes measuring 1 cm and 7 mm. CT of the chest revealed calcifications in the upper and middle lobes of the left lung. CT of the abdomen, and pelvis, full blood count, and liver and renal functions were normal. After consulting with the surgeon; neoadjuvant chemotherapy was planned to reduce the mass to facilitate the excision. The patient underwent five sessions of intralesional 5-FU 50 mg. Each session consisted of injecting the lesion with equal amounts of 5-FU in 4-5 separate sites. The sessions were one week apart. After each session, a reduction in the size of the tumour was noted. Throughout the chemotherapy cycles, all haematological parameters were stable, and no serious adverse effects were observed. After finishing the chemotherapy, the tumour diminished tremendously, and the patient was sent for surgery.

Result & Discussion: In this case report, our patient received five weekly injections of 5-FU. The total amount of drug received over the five weeks was 250 mg, resulting in a considerable reduction of the cancer, thus becoming a better candidate for skin-sparing surgery. These results along with the proven use of 5-FU in treating lesions related to SCC, demand that further studies should be done on the effectiveness and dosing of intralesional 5-FU in treating SCC. This modality may eventually provide patients with SCC in cosmetically important locations or in areas that require complex surgery the advantage of a nonsurgical cure or a minimally invasive surgery.

BIOGRAPHY

Hassan Fouz is a Syrian Dermatologist, she is a Professor at Tishreen University and head of department of Dermatology and Venereology Tishreen University hospital.

fozsaid2@gmail.com

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NOVELTIES IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND BIO-PRINTING

Diana Yonova

University Hospital "Lozenets", Bulgaria

Background: Influence of vitamin K2 treatment on some bone-related markers in patients with chronic kidney diseases (ckd) on hemodialysis treatment (HDT). Patients with CKD suffer from disturbed bone metabolism and accelerated vascular calcification, particularly those on HDT. The vitamin K-dependent matrix Gla protein (MGP) is one of the powerful inhibitors of vascular calcification and Osteocalcin (OC) is a vitamin K-dependent stimulator of osteoblasts activation, respectively improves bone metabolism. HDT patients have high levels of the inactive form of MGP (desphosphorylated-uncarboxylated-MGP, dp-uc-MGP) and higher serum uncarboxylated OC (uc-OC), and may benefit from pharmacological doses of vitamin K2 (menaquinone) to improve the calcification inhibitory activity of MGP, to decrease uncarboxylated OC and to activate carboxylate one.

Materials & Methods: To optimize the dose of menaquinone-7 (MK-7) for MGP and OC activation, 55 patients on chronic HDT were recruited to randomly receive 360 or 720 µg of MK-7 daily for 12 weeks. Dp-uc-MGP, uc-OC, sCa and sP were measured at baseline and after 12 weeks. Dietary intake of vitamin K1 and K2 was estimated based on a questionnaire.

Results: Dp-uc-MGP correlated inversely with menaquinone intake (K2) ($p=0.025$); uc-OC had a similar inverse correlation with MK-7 (K2) ($p=0.033$) (supplementation dose dependently reduced dp-uc-MGP and uc-CT). The levels decreased by 19.5% and 47% for dp-uc-MGP and by 22% and 49.6% for uc-OC in the respective groups.

Conclusion: HDT patients have high levels of inactive MGP and OC, possibly related to a low serum vitamin K2. Pharmacological doses of MK-7 dose-dependently reduces dp-uc-MGP and uc-OC. Menaquinone supplementation may be a novel approach to prevent vascular calcifications in chronic hemodialysis patients and to improve bone metabolism in CKD and HDT.

BIOGRAPHY

Diana Yonova has completed her specialty in Internal Diseases in 1985 and in Nephrology – in 1987 year. She has completed PhD 25 years ago in Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria and postdoctoral studies at 2000/2001 year - in University Hospital "G Maranon", Madrid, Spain as a fellow of International Society of Nephrology (ISN). She has been Head of the Dialysis Center in Medical University, Sofia from 2008 to 2016 year. She has published more than 200 papers in Bulgarian and international medical journals, and has been participant in more than 250 presentations, lectures and posters in national and international medical symposiums and congresses. She is serving as an Editorial Board Member in the National Journal of Nephrology Dialysis and Transplantation for the year 2004.

yonovad@abv.bg



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A NOVEL APPROACH TO OBESITY MANAGEMENT AN ECONOMICAL, PATIENT PARTICIPATION STUDY FOR MULTIPLE DISEASES PREVENTION

Vinod Chandra Tawar

King George Med Clinic, USA

There is a well re-recognized fact that obesity is a causative factor to many life-threatening diseases. In general, lifestyle, family history, inactivity, medications etc. Are known contributors. However, irrespective of contributors, losing weight has been a challenging issue i.e. cost, motivation, compliance, effectiveness, etc. Obesity leads to diabetes, ischemic heart disease, depression, arthritis, all cause mortality, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, stroke, gallbladder disease, obstructive sleep apnea, asthma, pancreatic and cancers originating in reproductive system. Current study was conducted over 12-16 weeks consisting of 38 patients. A review of their history revealed poor eating habits, depression, diabetes, hypertension, inactivity etc. The management approach consisted of initial lab tests. Training patients to self-inject subcutaneous injections two-three times a week, under guidance of vitamin b12 (cyanocobalamin 0.5cc) and vitamin b6 (pyridoxine) (0.5cc) followed by weekly patient visits, two-three times per week. For dietary control, the patients were advised to be calorie-wise and remain active. The results at the end of study demonstrated highest compliance, motivation, increased physical activity and a consistent weight loss of 8-10 pounds per month (4-6%) that remained sustained even after discontinuation of treatment. Most importantly, the study was a preferred approach for being most economical. The exception to the finding was patients with mood disorders and a poor dietary control did not demonstrate a significant weight loss. A 56-year female patient with no prior illnesses had lost 35 pounds in 16 weeks, that has remained unchanged over 12 months.

BIOGRAPHY

Vinod Chandra Tawar has earned BSc Hons. and BSc Tech. Pharmaceuticals from University of Bombay. He was offered a Teaching Assistantship at the School of Pharmacy, University of Manitoba, Canada, where he achieved a Post-graduate (MSc) degree in Pharmacology followed by working as a Toxicologist at a university hospital in Winnipeg for a duration of 10 years. In due course, he developed a toxicology laboratory for patient management and forensic purposes. This later became a reference laboratory for the Province of Manitoba. In 1981, he decided to study medicine and graduated Medicine in 1985. Subsequently, he joined Douglas Hospital Research Centre at McGill University as a Psychiatry Research Consultant with participation in projects on depression, Alzheimer's disease, alcoholism and schizophrenia. Here he had co-authored many research papers. After five years, he was offered a two-year Residency position for licensure in general practice. Currently, he has been in an office-based group family medicine practice for 16 years. Eight years ago, he has completed post-graduate studies in Family Medicine for the specialty while working. During his practice, he had conducted research on depression, hypertension, GERD and asthma. At present, he has maintained his interest on Nephropathy and challenging tasks of medicine.

vinodtawar1943@gmail.com



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A MIXED MODEL FOR TREATMENT OF ATROPHIC ACNE SCARS BASED ON BLUNT BLADE SUBCISION

Zahra Akbari

Shahi Beheshti University of Medical Science, Iran

Atrophic acne scar is a common sequelae of acne vulgaris that can have a significant negative impact on patients. Treatment of this type of scar is based on repeated ablation of the surface skin with ablative lasers, peeling or dermabrasion. These methods are time consuming and show a 30-40% improvement at most. Since patients can present with multiple types of atrophic acne scars, no single procedure would yield significant improvement. We have developed a comprehensive treatment protocol that targets all three types of atrophic acne scars and their pathologic basis (loss of dermal collagen and anchorage of adhesive fibrous bands to deeper layers of skin). Firstly, chemical reconstruction of the skin scar is performed using high concentrations of trichloroacetic acid. This is particularly effective in treating deep-seated icepick scars which are usually unresponsive to laser or dermabrasion. Tumescant solution is then injected throughout the scar area, acting as a topical anaesthetic in preparation for later steps as well as creating fibrous hydro dissection to dissociate adhesive fibrous bands. Blunt blade subcision is then performed using BSBB cannula. Five types of BSBB cannula are available according to different lengths and widths and can shear the entirety of adhesive anchoring bands between the dermal and hypodermal layers in two planes (superficial and deep), particularly underneath the scar. Lastly, the acne scar area is treated with ablative fractional carbon dioxide laser. The subcision procedure and ablative laser have impressive effects on rolling as well as boxcar scars. The whole protocol is repeated two or three times within one month. So far, we have performed this protocol in more than 500 patients with skin phototypes II-IV and achieved at least 60% improvement in acne scars. No significant complications have been observed except self-limited long-lasting erythema. We present our comprehensive protocol as well as reviewing common surgical and laser procedures for the treatment of atrophic acne scars.

BIOGRAPHY

Zahra Akbari is a board-certified dermatologist currently working as Managing Director of Research at the Laser Application in Medical Sciences Research Centre (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran). She is graduated from the Tehran University of Medical Sciences and ranked third in Iran's National Board of Dermatology exam. She has several years experience of working as a Clinical Dermatologist in hospitals and private professional dermatology clinics and the red crescent dermatology clinic. In her career as a dermatology researcher she has developed substantial research skills, particularly in clinical trials and has published several articles in high impact journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of *Journal of Laser in Medical Sciences*.

zahra.akbari@sbm.ac.ir



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RESISTANT CHROMO BLASTOMYCOSIS: SUCCESS OF A TRIPLE REGIMEN

Shamma Aboobacker and Laxmi V Nair

KMCT Medical College, India

Chromomycosis is a subcutaneous fungal infection caused by dematiaceous fungi that commonly presents as a chronic disorder with frequent relapses. Herewith reporting a case diagnosed as chronically resistant plaque type of chromomycosis that failed to respond to antimycotics, surgical excision, potassium iodide, and cryotherapy however responded to a triple regimen. The factors attributing to unsuccessful treatment were possibly single therapeutic agent, poor compliance due to side effects and uncontrolled diabetes. To ensure adequate care, treatment was commenced under in-patient care and following necessary investigations; the patient was started on itraconazole 200 mg twice daily, cryotherapy and local heat therapy. Antidiabetic and pain-relieving medications were given simultaneously. After a month of starting treatment, clinical remission was evident and remaining treatment was shifted to out patient basis. The lesion resolved completely leaving an atrophic scar and hyperpigmentation after six months of therapy. The patient has been reviewing till date with no recurrences.

BIOGRAPHY

Shamma Aboobacker has completed her MD from Pondicherry University in 2015 prior to which she had done Master of Science in Clinical Dermatology, Cardiff University in 2011. She has experience as Clinical Dermatologist in India, UAE and UK and is an Assistant Professor in Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology, India. She has keen interest in academic and research activities. Her areas of proficiency are pigmentary disorders, platelet rich plasma therapy and psoriasis. She has published several articles on Dowling Degos disease, melasma, Laugier Hunziker syndrome and perimenopausal dermatoses. She also serves as an Editorial Board Member in *British Journal of Dermatology* (2017) and *Journal of Surgical Dermatology* (2015).

shamma.aboo@gmail.com



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INVESTIGATION OF THE WORKING MECHANISM AFTER TRANSDERMAL ADMINISTRATION OF A TCM COMPOUND PRESCRIPTION XZT BY A METABOLOMICS-BASED SYSTEMATIC STRATEGY

Nianping Feng, Kai Zhang, Yongtai Zhang, Nana Li, Feng Xing, Tao Yang, Jihui Zhao and Chenghai Liu

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a long history and rich experiences in treating cirrhotic ascites and nowadays is widely applied in clinical practice as a complementary and alternative approach. XZT, a traditional Chinese herbal cataplasm, has been shown to be effective in treating cirrhosis-associated ascites in clinical practice. XZT composed of Dahuang (*Rheum palmatum* L), Laifuzi (*Raphanus sativus* L), Gansui (*Euphorbia kansui* TN Liou ex TP Wang), Chenxiang (*Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour) Gilg), Dingxiang (*Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb.), Bingpian (*Borneolum syntheticum*) and Shexiang (*artificial Moschus*). In trying to uncover the working mechanism of such combined system, we used a metabolomics-based systematic strategy to trace the molecular basis as well as the pharmacokinetic behavior of XZT. Our results revealed that the peak plasma concentrations and bio availabilities of the active ingredients were significantly increased in rats with cirrhotic ascites, thus proving the rationality of external XZT therapy. Metabolomics study demonstrated that XZT mediated synergistically abnormalities of amino acid metabolic pathways in cirrhotic rats. Biomarkers identified in the metabolic profiling were validated through targeted quantitative analysis and by the results from serum and urine. We found that regulation of L-arginine/nitric oxide (NO) pathway was the most important mechanism of XZT to improve the gastrointestinal motility of cirrhotic rats. This effect of XZT has been confirmed by the inhibition of inducible NO synthase and neuronal NO synthase activities in the small intestine. This work gave a valuable insight into the mechanism of XZT and provided an effective way to elucidate the mechanisms of combined therapeutic systems.

BIOGRAPHY

Nianping Feng is currently full Professor and the Director of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. He received his PhD degree from China Pharmaceutical University in June 1997 and was an Assistant Research Professor at the same university prior to joining the Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Oct. 1998. He worked as a Senior Scientist at Purdue University from Sept. 2012 to Sept. 2013. His research interests include novel drug delivery systems, pharmaceutical nanotechnologies and TCM-based new drug development. He has published more than 100 peer-reviewed articles and book chapters and holds 11 patents.

npfeng@hotmail.com

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DAY 2

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SESSIONS

September 21, 2018

Parasitic skin infection | Trichology | Hair Transplantation | Advancements in Nephrology Research

Session Introduction

Session Chair

Huang Wei Ling

Medical Acupuncture and
Pain Management Clinic
USA

- Title: Microbial burden of diabetic foot ulcers: The calabar Scenario**
Ogba Ofonime M, University of Calabar, Nigeria
- Title: Can recurrent furunculosis be treated without the use of antibiotics?**
Huang Wei Ling, Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic, USA
- Title: Monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance (MGRS): diagnostic clues**
Mariana Ciocchini, Daomi Institute, Argentina
- Title: Hyaluronic acid and sodium succinate in programs of hair loss correction**
Romashkina Anastasia, Avromed Medical Centre, Russia

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MICROBIAL BURDEN OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: THE CALABAR SCENARIO

Ogba Ofonime M

University of Calabar, Nigeria

Foot ulcers in diabetes mellitus subjects are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality which culminates in non-traumatic amputations worldwide. Knowledge of the microbial burden in the ulcers may improve patients care and management. This prospective study was designed to isolate, identify, and carry out antibiotic susceptibility testing on bacterial isolates associated with diabetic foot ulcers among subjects in University of Calabar Teaching Hospital. Subjects with diabetic foot ulcer were recruited after obtaining ethical clearance from the Research Committee and informed consent from the subjects. Samples were obtained from subjects using sterile swabs and subjected to microscopy and culture. Isolates were identified using standard bacteriological techniques. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was done by Kirby-Bauer method. Out of the 50 subjects recruited for the study, 31 (62.0%) were females while 19 (38.1%) were males with a mean age of 55.4 ± 10.1 and a minimum age of 40.0 years. All the subjects had grade four wounds. The study recorded 100% infection rates among subjects with 70.0% polymicrobial infections. A total of 97 isolates were encountered among the 50 subjects accounting for the average of 1.94 isolates per subject. The most prevalent isolate was *Staphylococcus aureus* 32 (32.9%), while the least prevalent pathogen was *Klebsiella pneumonia* 10 (20.4%). *Candida* isolates were associated with 15 (30.0%) of the subjects. Females harbored more isolates 61 (62.9%) than males 36 (37.1%) but there was no statistically significant effect of gender on infection rates ($\chi^2=15.0$, $p \geq 0.05$). Erythromycin was the most effective (65.6%) against *S aureus* while gram-negative bacteria were more susceptible to Augmentin (87.5%) and ciprofloxacin (75.0%). The study has shown a high index of wound contamination with bacteria and fungi. The multiple antibiotic resistance of the bacterial isolates calls for the need to monitor resistance. Antifungal agents should be administered alongside antibiotics to subjects with *Candida* infection.

BIOGRAPHY

Ogba Ofonime M has completed her PhD from University of Calabar, Nigeria. She is a Senior Lecturer in the University of Calabar, Nigeria. She has over 35 publications that have been cited over 35 times, and her publication H-index is 3.0 and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed journals. She has professional associations with over 10 professional body including: Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists of Nigeria (AMLSN), Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria (MLSCN), American Society of Microbiology (ASM), International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM), Organization for Women in Science for Developing World (OWSD), Nigeria Cancer Society (NCS) and African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM). Her research interest is on Dermatology and skin infections and antibiotic/antifungal susceptibility studies.

ofonimemark@yahoo.com



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CAN RECURRENT FURUNCULOSIS BE TREATED WITHOUT THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS?

Huang Wei Ling

Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic, USA

Introduction: Furunculosis is a deep infection of the hair follicle leading to abscess formation with accumulation of pus and necrotic tissue. Furuncles appear as red, swollen, and tender nodules on hair-bearing parts of the body, and the most common infectious agent is *Staphylococcus aureus*, but other bacteria may also be causative. The management of recurrent Furunculosis is problematic and may be disappointing. Simple incision and drainage may be enough in solitary lesions, but systemic antibiotic therapy may be required. *S aureus* has the ability of developing resistance to different antibiotics. Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) believes Furunculosis is mostly caused by invasion of dampness and heat. The treatment in TCM is intended to dissipate heat and detoxify the body.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that Recurrent Furunculosis can be treated without the use of antibiotics.

Methods: Through the report of two clinical cases, both men, suffering from Recurrent Furunculosis, presented little improvement with the use of antibiotic therapy. Through earlier Medicine theories, such as TCM, methods for energy balance of Yin, Yang, Qi and Blood were used, allied with Apex Ear Bloodletting to withdrawal of Internal Heat, as well as dietary counseling.

Results: Both cases obtained a significant improvement with dietary counseling according to Traditional Chinese Medicine and auricular acupuncture sessions associated with apex ear bloodletting to clear out the internal heat.

Conclusion: By reporting these two clinical cases, we can conclude that Recurrent Furunculosis can be treated without the use of antibiotics. For this goal, we must resort to earlier medicine theories like TCM to treat the root of the problem, not only the symptom.

BIOGRAPHY

Huang Wei Ling is graduated in Medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, concerning the treatment of various diseases, using techniques based on several medical traditions around the world.

weilingmg@gmail.com



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MONOCLONAL GAMMOPATHY OF RENAL SIGNIFICANCE (MGRS): DIAGNOSTIC CLUES

Mariana Ciocchini

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance (MGRS) is a recently described haemato-nephrological meta-entity caused by monoclonal immunoglobulins (Ig) or humoral factors secreted by small B-cell clones. MGRS can affect any nephronal area with a broad spectrum of histopathological patterns which can coexist even in the same patients. Given that, MGRS can clinically appear as any of the classical nephrological syndromes, from a nephrotic syndrome to a polyuric state. Kidney injury mediated by monoclonal Ig is mainly the result of its deposit in renal tissue, as in AL amyloidosis. Monoclonal Ig can also have auto-antibody activity which is responsible for a cluster of disorders related to the dysregulation of the alternative pathway of complement, for example, atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. The third pathophysiological mechanism depends on humoral factors like in POEMS syndrome's nephropathy. Renal biopsy has a diagnostic and a prognostic role, both with therapeutic implications. Renal biopsy is imperative to achieve a precise MGRS diagnosis. MGRS as a meta-entity is a fascinating challenge which is changing nephrological paradigms.

BIOGRAPHY

Mariana Ciocchini is an MD (Universidad de La Plata) and Nephrologist (Universidad de Buenos Aires). Her research focuses on monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance and she has published papers about this subject in a reputed journal. She is a Member of the Glomerulopathy Council, ANBA, Argentinian Society of Nephrology being one of the co-authors of the book "Glomerular Diseases" recently published by this group.

marianaciocchini@pm.me



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HYALURONIC ACID AND SODIUM SUCCINATE IN PROGRAMS OF HAIR LOSS CORRECTION

Romashkina Anastasia

Avromed Medical Center, Russia

After skin diseases, such as seborrheic dermatitis and alopecia, we observe changes in the microcirculatory, dehydrated skin, metabolic changes and chronic inflammatory in skin. We use of the preparation, containing sodium succinate (16 mg/ml) and hyaluronic acid (11 mg/ml or 18 mg/ml). The drug was administered intradermally in the technique of papular injections with a 30G needle, 2.0 ml per procedure, at intervals of one every two weeks. All patients showed a positive dynamic: hair growth, hair quality improvement and skin hydration. Allergic reactions to drug administration have not been recorded. Absence of effect and negative dynamics during therapy were not revealed.

BIOGRAPHY

Romashkina Anastasia has completed her PhD from First Moscow State Medical University named after I M Sechenov Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University). She is Chief Physician at Avromed Medical Center, Moscow, Russia. She has published more than 30 papers in reputed journals. She is an expert of skin disorders of Lyme disease in Moscow, Russia. She is an expert of injections in Hyalual Institute, Switzerland.

RomashkinaAS@mail.ru



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