
Scientific Tracks & Sessions

September 09, 2019

Dermatology Summit 2019

Wound Care 2019



Joint Event on
2nd Global Summit on
Dermatology and Cosmetology
&
3rd International Conference on
Wound Care, Tissue Repair and Regenerative Medicine
September 09-10, 2019 | Edinburgh, Scotland

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Biocellulose mask as delivery system: Evaluation of quality, safety and effectiveness

Perugini Paola and Bleve Mariella

University of Pavia, Italy

Bacterial Cellulose (BC) has become of great interest in recent years as delivery system in several areas of application including food, drugs and cosmetics thanks to exclusive advantages such as: high biocompatibility, water holding capacity, good gas permeability. Several bioactive ingredients are currently loaded into bacterial cellulose masks. However, only a few studies have reported the effectiveness of such delivery systems. The novel Authors' approach lead to a protocol for checking quality, safety and efficacy of Bacterial Cellulose masks. Two non-destructive techniques, Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIR) and Multiple Light Scattering (MLS) were used to verify different parameters affecting the quality of masks over time. The effectiveness on skin parameters of three biocellulose masks with different cosmetic effects (anti-aging, lifting, and cell renewal) were evaluated through an "in vivo" study involved 69 healthy Caucasian female volunteers between 25 and 64 years old. In particular, skin moisturizing, skin color, skin viscoelastic properties, skin surface smoothness, wrinkle reduction, dermal homogeneity, and stratum corneum renewal were evaluated. Erythema Index values and TEWL values obtained during in vivo tests highlighted

the great tolerability of BC masks: skin's parameters were not altered upon continued use, no occlusive effect was reported, nor the skin barrier function has been affected. A significant decrease in skin roughness and wrinkle breadth, and an improvement in dermal homogeneity and firmness, were observed after two months of treatment with "anti-aging" masks. A significant improvement in skin firmness and elasticity was observed after one month of treatment with "lifting" masks. Furthermore, a one-month treatment with "cell renewal" masks promoted the production of new skin cells through a mild exfoliating action. This study highlights that biocellulose masks are safe and effective delivery systems to successfully release into the skin several types of active compounds exerting many beneficial effects.

Speaker Biography

Perugini Paola has completed her PhD in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Technology from University of Pavia, Italy. She is professor at the University of Pavia and she is the Director of Second Degree Master in Cosmetological Sciences at the University of Pavia. She has over 200 publications that have been cited over 1730 times, and her publication H-index is 36 and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed journals.

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Stress and aging

Emma Coleman

Emma Coleman Clinics, UK

37% of Brits feel stressed for one full day weekly and up to nine days each month with women 17% more likely to experience these feelings than men. There is much evidence to suggest that both acute and chronic stress directly impacts skin's ageing processes, caused by hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis disruption, leading to neurogenic and inflammatory response triggers at skin level. Additionally, skin actively participates in the body's stress response. In this article I will define and discuss the different types of stress and ageing, provide evidence to support how physiological stress responses cause telomere shortening and disrupt mitochondrial, mast cell and fibroblast function, and how these changes accelerate specific ageing processes. I will also discuss common signs of stress I see amongst my clients, why and how it is important to spot these, plus considerations for clinic treatment plans. The main, clinical symptoms of skin ageing are wrinkle formation, hyperpigmentation and loss of elasticity and causes can be classified into two categories: Intrinsic- ageing from natural, physiological changes over time, usually genetically pre-determined. Extrinsic – influenced by UVA and UVB, chemical and pollution exposure, repetitive muscle movements, diet, sleep and overall health. The modern view of emotional stress encompasses both internal and external factors. I found a couple of useful definitions for the benefit of this article: "Stress is our body's response to pressures from a situation or life event, if our stress response is activated repeatedly or it persists over time, the effects can result in wear and tear

on the body." Also stress is a particular relationship between the person and the environment, appraised by the person as taxing or exceeding his or her resources, endangering his or her wellbeing. The three most commonly reported UK stress triggers are financial concern, work and health worries. Stress varies largely based on an individual's perception of what is stressful and their perceived abilities to cope, but when stress exceeds the body's ability to respond, system damage can result. The classification of stress is two-fold: External Stress – caused by situations arising around us, often beyond our control such as employment or family changes and trauma. Internal Stress – where inner thoughts and feelings crowd the mind, leading to feelings of sadness and anxiety, unrealistic expectations, uncertainties and esteem issues.

Speaker Biography

Emma Coleman qualified in General Nursing in 1996 and went onto study Dermatology at the University of South Wales, gaining a Distinction at Diploma level before specialising in cosmetic procedures and non-surgical facial rejuvenation in London. She also holds qualifications in complimentary therapies, incorporated into her facial treatment menus, emphasising her passion for bridging the gap between medical and holistic approaches. With this in mind, she believes that aesthetic treatments such as wrinkle smoothers, dermal fillers and facials are more effective when the skin is nourished through diet and skincare, and has developed her own line of natural products.

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Quality, transparency and changing the perception of cosmetic surgery

Simon McMillan

MYA Cosmetic Surgery, UK

Where the NHS has too many patients private healthcare providers need to be able to differentiate from its competitors and to stand out in the marketplace. Some find a way to do this in the short term but creating a long-term strategy is much more challenging. In the last few years the world has been forced to reflect on how we represent gender and body image in society and the impact that mental wellbeing has in all of our lives. The way that cosmetic surgery is represented has not always kept pace with this changing world. In a world cluttered with information it is easy to see a visually striking before and after but much harder to take time to understand the patient's needs. We understand how extreme surgery and sensational stories are what capture the imagination. These do not always encourage empathy. Our beliefs are so aligned with the constitution of the World Health Organisation. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". This is a very modern way of thinking about health which mirrors the true role that cosmetic surgery plays and yet it has been in the WHO constitution for decades. We were not the first provider, but we have grown

into being the leading specialist UK provider and we take this responsibility seriously. We have carried out a significant amount of reflection and engagement with regulatory bodies and health charities as well as talking at length to our patients to try and find the most responsible way to present not only ourselves but the sector. This will continue to evolve but what we have done so far has, in the main, been very well received.

Speaker Biography

Simon McMillan qualified as a solicitor in 2002 and carried out a variety of roles in the legal sector. He then joined MYA as one of the founding members in late 2006 before becoming Managing Director a decade later. He is close to all aspects of the business, very well connected in UK cosmetic surgery and heavily involved in cosmetic surgery sector developments. The world of cosmetic surgery is changing but there is still work to be done. MYA (www.mya.co.uk) is going through some significant developments and is well positioned for further growth and influence in the sector with a patient focused and transparent model. He has years of experience in brand building, business strategy, new business startups, working in regulated environments, operational improvements, business leadership and business evolution and growth.

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Multi-wavelength optical spectroscopy for non-invasive assessment of skin hydration

Meha Qassem

City University of London, UK

Skin hydration relates to the state of multiple skin constituents and aspects, and plays an important role in preserving skin integrity. The current standard measurement of skin hydration is based on electrical capacitance probes, but these suffer certain drawbacks as a result of their indirect relationship with dermal water content and need for controlled working environments. In recent years, Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) has been reported as a possible alternative due to its high sensitivity to hydrogen bonding, accuracy of moisture determination, and direct correlation with water content. Our latest research on the development of multi-wavelength optical sensing for assessment of skin hydration promises rapid-use and more accurate measurements with the convenience of portability and reduced cost.

Speaker Biography

Meha Qassem is a lecturer in Biomedical Engineering in the Research Centre for Biomedical Engineering (RCBE) at City University of London. Her research interests are focused on the areas of optical spectroscopy, bio-sensing, and medical electronics, with various publications in world-class journals relating to these subjects. She has worked extensively in the area of Near Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy in applications relating to skin hydration and barrier function, as well as in fluorescence and biomedical optics in areas of mental health and hemodynamic monitoring.

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High Frequency (20 MHz) Focused Ultrasound - A novel method for medical dermatology

Torsten Bove and Tomasz Zawada, Jørgen Serup

TOOsonix A/S, Denmark

Objective: High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) at high frequencies is not well explored, and commercial systems with frequencies above 15 MHz for human therapy have so far not been commercially available. High frequencies however allow very small focal zones, and thereby precise confinement of lesions in e.g. the dermis layer of human skin. The objective of this work is to demonstrate a method and a new HIFU system working at 20 MHz suitable for a wide range of indications in dermatology.

Method: A new 20 MHz HIFU system has been used in the presented experiments. Tissue mimicking phantoms gel were used to verify acoustic field distribution and depth of treatments. The system was used to demonstrate the safety in a minipig animal study. Human experimental treatments were performed to investigate the efficacy of the method for Actinic Keratosis and tattoo removal.

Results: Pre-clinical, animal studies and pilot human clinical results are presented. Treatment on human skin demonstrate efficient reduction of Actinic Keratosis as well as removal of tattoos, regardless of color in a single session. The results

indicate that a protocol for coverage of larger skin areas in 2 or 3 short sessions is feasible. The encouraging results demonstrate the feasibility for expanding the method to a very wide range of indications in the field of dermatology in the future.

Conclusions: High frequency HIFU has been used for research-based human treatment. A very effective method for treatment of Actinic Keratosis and tattoo removal is demonstrated. The method therefore has the potential to supplement or replace lasers and/or photodynamic therapy in both hospital and dermatology clinics.

Speaker Biography

Torsten Bove has nearly 20 years of experience in ultrasound research and manufacturing. Recently he was managing director at Meggitt A/S, a position he held for more than 10 years during a period where the company grew significantly and became one of the world's leading suppliers of piezoelectric elements for aerospace and medical devices. He holds a M.Sc. in Materials Science and has business diplomas from Copenhagen Business School and Oxford University. He is a LEAN champion, and has extensive practical experience with management in an international environment.

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Sparing subcutaneous septa avoids skin necrosis in the treatment of axillary bromhidrosis with suction-curettage shaving

Kuan-Ying Wang and Kuei-Chang Hsu

Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan

Background: Surgical treatment of axillary bromhidrosis or hyperhidrosis involves the removal of apocrine glands. There are several methods to eliminate apocrine glands; however, many methods reported significant rates of skin necrosis. To avoid this problem while preserving comparable results, we used a modified method sparing several subcutaneous septa, which successfully avoided skin necrosis completely in our series of 19 consecutive cases.

Methods: This is a prospective case series in a single center by a single surgeon. Unlike other series using suction-curettage shaver, we preserved some septa. The skin flaps between septa were approximately shaved as thin as 2 mm. The patients rated their smell on a 0-10 numeric rating scale (NRS-11) preoperatively and postoperatively. The results were analyzed with Mann-Whitney U test and Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

Results: A total of 19 consecutive patients were included. The mean degree of pre-operative and postoperative smell on the

NRS-11 scale was 7.200 and 2.825, respectively. There was only one patient who developed postoperative ecchymosis. No other complications, such as skin necrosis, hematoma, or infection were found.

Conclusions: We modified the suction-curettage cartilage shaver to eliminate the complications. Our method reveals a satisfying result, and there were no significant complications.

Speaker Biography

Kuan-Ying Wang is a tutor of surgery of Yang Ming University. He formerly worked at Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital as a plastic surgeon. After graduating from the Taipei Medical University, he specialized in Plastic Surgery in Kaohsiung, Taiwan and became a tutor in Yang Ming National University. He is a fellow of Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital. He has published some scientific works regarding reconstructive and aesthetic surgery. He also gave presentations at American Society of Plastic Surgery. Currently, he is an attending physician at Changhua Christian Hospital.

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Annexin A1 contained in extracellular vesicles promotes the activation of keratinocytes by mesoglycan effects: An autocrine loop through syndecan-4 pathway and formyl peptide receptors

Antonello Petrella

University of Salerno, Italy

Wound healing is a dynamic process comprising multiple events, such as inflammation, re-epithelialization and tissue remodelling. Re-epithelialization phase is characterized by the engagement of several cell populations, mainly of keratinocytes that sequentially go through cycles of migration, proliferation and differentiation to restore skin functions. Over the last decades, the efforts aimed to find new pharmacological approaches for wound care were made; yet almost all current therapeutic strategies used remain inadequate or even ineffective. As such, it is crucial to identify new drugs that can enable a proper regeneration of the epithelium in wounded skin.

We have investigated the effects of the fibrinolytic drug mesoglycan, a glycosaminoglycans mixture derived from porcine intestinal mucosa, on HaCaT human keratinocytes that were used as *in vitro* experimental model of skin re-epithelialization. We found that mesoglycan induces keratinocyte migration and early differentiation by triggering the syndecan-4/PKC α pathway and that these effects were, at least in part, because of the formation of the annexin A1 (ANXA1)/S100A11 complex. Moreover, syndecan-4 participates to the formation and secretion

of microvesicles (EVs), which may contribute to wound healing. We found that the mesoglycan increases the release of EVs which amplify its same effects. ANXA1 contained in the microvesicles is able to promote keratinocytes motility and differentiation by acting on Formyl Peptide Receptors (FPRs). Thus, the extracellular form of ANXA1 may be considered as a link to intensify the effects of mesoglycan.

Our work, for the first time, identified an interesting autocrine loop ANXA1/EVs/FPRs in human keratinocytes, induced by mesoglycan. Taken together, these data suggest that mesoglycan may represent a useful pro-healing drug for skin wound care. Its effects are triggered by the syndecan-4 activation, which leads to the ANXA1 secretion and the formation of a positive loop through FPRs.

Speaker Biography

Antonello Petrella is currently working as a professor of pharmacology at University of Salerno-Department of Pharmacology, Italy. He has over 60 publications that have been cited over 1300 times, and his publication H-index is 23 and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed Journals.

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Impact of compression on frequency of infection of soft tissues and the occurrence of chronic wounds in patients with lymphoedema

Tanja Planinsek Rucigaj

University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia

Soft tissue infections (erysipelas or cellulitis) and chronic wounds are common complications in patients with lymphoedema of the leg. Lymphatic system disorders (primary or secondary lymphoedema) and immune response dysfunction are the key factors for the development of infections of soft tissues and chronic wounds in these patients. If oedema is growing, through stage I lymphoedema to stage III lymphoedema, the frequency of infections (erysipelas or cellulitis) and the frequency of chronic wounds increases. By compression therapy with short stretch bandages, where the swelling is reduced, the lymph fluid flow is accelerated and indirectly influenced by the immune responses in the tissue. The frequency of infections after compression can be reduced and the frequency of formation of chronic wounds which, when compressed, can be reduced and heal faster.

In our clinical study we included patients with lymphoedema of all stages who have before study erysipelas and / or wounds. We were bandaged their leg with short stretch elastic bandages for five to seven days, two or three times, until the edema was reduced.

After reduction of the edema, the appearance of erysipelas at patients with leg lymphoedemas decreased significantly, and the wounds completely healed.

Speaker Biography

Tanja Planinsek Rucigaj is currently acting as the head of Dermatovenerological Clinic, University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia. In 2003, she was elected for the assistant to the subject of dermatovenerology on Medical Faculty in Ljubljana. Since 2009, she is a lecturer at the College of Health Care Jesenice, now faculty of Health Angela Boskin. In 2015, she was finished two years study of lymphology at European e-Lymph school. Since April 2009, she is a head of Dermatovenerology Clinic, University Medical Centre Ljubljana. She completed her PhD in October 2018. From 2006-2014, she was the president of the Association of Slovenian Dermatovenerologists. Since 2008, she is a vice-president of Balkan Venous Forum. Between 2011-2015, she was a president of Wound Management Association Slovenia, then as a vice-president till Jan 2017. From 2016, she is a president of Slovenian Association of Phlebology and Lymphology. She has more than 600 entries in Co-operative Online Bibliographic System/Servis and her publications have been cited over 140 times.

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Understanding acne - The use of technology powered by AI in diagnosing and treating acne patients

Charu Sharma

IADVL, India

Acne is one of the most common skin diseases affecting majority of the people specially teenagers. The first visible signs of acne normally starts at adolescence due to hormonal changes. Severity of acne increases primarily due to lifestyle, cleanliness and diet. In Many people with acne, the skin disease affects more than their appearance. In certain severe cases, it mounts to pronounced skin deformity. Acne can take a toll on one's emotional health. People with acne can also develop:

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Lowself-esteem

The disease invariably diminishes over a period of time but if not handled in initial stages can develop scars which can last a life time needless to say it adds to emotional trauma. Effective approach towards the treatment of acne primarily rests on Early diagnosis & treatment with Continue

maintenance of their skin to prevent breakouts & also with some basic lifestyle corrections which may include cleanliness & diet. Aesthetic acne conditions are non-threatening & hence can be consulted virtually assisted with breakthrough technology in combination with AI for enhanced accuracy and comprehensive diagnosis and treatment plans.

Speaker Biography

Charu Sharma is an experienced physician specialising in dermatology with a demonstrated history of working in the hospital & health care (beauty & wellness) industry. Skilled in advance aesthetic & dermatology procedures, personalised treatments, medical education medical devices, medicine and cosmetic skin care & clinical research. Accomplished Chief of Dermatology with more than 15 years of experience in hospital academics, clinical settings, health technology and administrative duties. Skilled at scheduling, project coordination and strategic planning. Focused on building patient relations and strategic partnerships.

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Investigation of impact and spatial hematological variation among subjects infected with Hepatitis B virus in some Niger Delta communities

Obioma Azuonwu¹, Frank-Peterside Nnnena², Azuonwu Testmonies¹, Akpan Roseline James¹, Wokem Gloria Ngozika¹ and Anthony Augustine Uzochi¹

¹Rivers State University, Nigeria

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The focus of the study was to investigate the impact and spatial hematological variations among subjects infected with Hepatitis B Virus in some Niger Delta Communities. A total of 1000 subjects of age ≥ 15 were recruited through convenience random sampling research design. Three milliliters of whole venous blood were collected from the antecubital vein of each subject and was dispensed into an Ethyl Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) bottle. The blood was used to screen for the presence of surface antigen of Hepatitis B virus and also, the Packed Cell Volume (PCV), Hemoglobin (Hb) and White Blood Cell (WBC) count was determined using standard laboratory diagnostics techniques. The result of the study recorded 14% prevalence rate of HBsAg among the screened subjects; 40.7% of which were males and 59.3% were females. The mean WBC count of the sero-positive subjects was $8.73 \times 10^8/l$ while that of the negative subjects was $6.37 \times 10^8/l$, the mean Haemoglobin (Hb) value of the infected subjects was 10.48 g/dl, while that of the non-infected subjects was 11.54 g/dl, even as the mean PCV of

the sero-positive subjects was 31.56% while that of the sero-negative subjects was 34.62%. The frequency of occurrence of HBsAg among the different age groups showed that the age group of 25-34 recorded a higher percentage of HBsAg infection with 34.3%; while age group of 45-54 recorded the least with 9.3% respectively. The need for continuous robust health awareness campaign, especially in the rural communities will be helpful towards reducing the trend, even as the provision of functional health care facility with modern laboratory diagnostic tools would also facilitate prompt diagnosis and treatment of the infection in the limited resource regions of the world.

Speaker Biography

Obioma Azuonwu works in the department of medical laboratory science and is a faculty of science at Rivers State University of Science and Technology located at Nkpolu, Port Harcourt, Nigeria. His research interests are in the healthcare and its allied regions.

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Activation of p38, p21, and NRF-2 mediates decreased proliferation of human dental pulp stem cells cultured under 21% O₂

Marya El Alami

University of Valencia, Spain

High rates of stem cell proliferation are important in regenerative medicine and in stem cell banking for clinical use. Ambient oxygen tensions (21% O₂) are normally used for in vitro culture, but physiological levels in vivo range between 3% and 6% O₂. We compared proliferation of human dental pulp stem cells (hDPSCs) cultured under 21% versus 3% O₂. The rate of hDPSC proliferation is significantly lower at 21% O₂ compared to physiological oxygen levels due to enhanced oxidative stress. Under 21% O₂, increased p38 phosphorylation led to activation of p21. Increased generation of reactive oxygen species and p21 led to activation of the NRF-2 signaling pathway. The upregulation

of NRF-2 antioxidant defense genes under 21% O₂ may interact with cell-cycle-related proteins involved in regulating cell proliferation. Activation of p38/p21/NRF-2 in hDPSCs cultured under ambient oxygen tension inhibits stem cell proliferation and upregulates NRF-2 antioxidant defenses.

Speaker Biography

Marya El Alami has completed her PhD at the age of 30 years from University of Valencia, Spain. She has 9 publications. She is a doctor of pharmacy and has a master on pharmacology. She speaks 5 languages.

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Viewpoint on the pathogenesis and treatment of acne

Jiang Hao

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Acne is one of the most prevalent disease worldwide. The basic pathological changes of acne include alteration, exudation and proliferation. According to the pathological changes of acne lesion, we put forward a viewpoint on the pathogenesis and treatment of acne.

Speaker Biography

Jiang Hao graduated from Shandong University of Chinese Medicine with Medical Doctor degree and has been engaged in the basic and clinical research of inflammatory diseases such as acne for a long time, and has diverse experience in the treatment of acne vulgaris. Recently, several articles were published on pathogenesis and treatment of acne by him.

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Machine learning analyses on data including essential oil chemical composition and in vitro experimental antibiofilm activities from different bacterial belonging to either gram-positive or gram-negative species

Rino Ragno

Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Microorganisms and opportunistic pathogens can cause persistent infections due to their peculiar antibiotic resistance mechanisms and to their ability to adhere and form biofilm. Biofilm resistance to antimicrobials is a complex phenomenon, not only driven by genetic mutation inducing resistance, but also by means of increased microbial cell density that supports horizontal gene transfer across cells. The interest in the development of new approaches for the prevention and treatment of bacterial biofilm (BB) formation has recently increased. Experimental data indicated that EOs are able to modulate biofilm production of different Gram-positive (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, PA) and Gram-negative (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, SA and SE) bacterial strains. In particular, EOs influenced biofilm production with unpredictable results leading to either BB inhibition or reduction depending both on EOs' chemical composition and on type of microorganism. Aim of this presentation is to demonstrate how application of machine learning (ML) application to complex matrix of data from 89 essential oils (EOs) chemical analysis and their related in vitro experimental antibiofilm potencies can lead to hypothesize on the mechanism of action of EOs' chemical components. To elucidate the obtained experimental results, ML algorithms were applied leading to statistically

robust classification models. Analysis of the models in term of feature importance and partial dependence plots led to indicating those chemical components mainly responsible for biofilm production, inhibition or stimulation for each studied strain, respectively. Data from these investigations represent the basis for future experiments that could enable to produce blends of EOs specifically engineered to obtain more potent anti-biofilm efficacy applicable in many fields such as airborne decontamination, products for dermatological and respiratory tract infections, and others.

Speaker Biography

Rino Ragno is an Associate Professor of Medicinal Chemistry as Department of Dug Chemistry and Technology of Sapienza University of Rome. He is the coordinator of the Rome center for Molecular Design (RCMD) lab and has published more than 120 papers in peer-reviewed journals in English with more than 2700 citations (scopus.com accessed July 2019), an h-index of 31, 3 patents, four books or book chapters, presented his work at numerous conferences and symposia. In 2005 he was awarded by the Italian Chemistry Society's Medicinal Chemistry Division for his research in the medicinal chemistry field. His main research fields are focused on the application of computational methods to medicinal chemistry and extraction of essential oils aimed to characterize them chemically and microbiologically.

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Psoriasis - New methods of treatment

Dominika Bielinska-Warezak

Accelerated Enrollment Solutions, Poland

Psoriasis is the most prevalent immune-mediated skin disease that affects 1% to 3% of the population worldwide, with an equal sex distribution and it can be presented in any age. The most common form of the disease is plaque psoriasis observed in more than 80% of psoriasis patients. Approximately 17% of those with psoriasis have moderate to severe disease. Psoriasis causes a high degree of morbidity and decreased quality of life. A number of comorbidities have been associated with psoriasis. Psoriasis arthritis, cardiovascular disease, metabolic syndrome, renal disease and diabetes have been demonstrated to have an increased prevalence. Psoriasis treatment varies with the extent and severity of the disease. Limited or mild disease is treated with topical therapies such as corticosteroids and vitamin D analogs. For more resistant or moderate to severe disease systemic oral, parenteral medications and phototherapy are used for better efficacy. Standard therapies for psoriasis are: topical steroids, vitamin D analogs, phototherapy, methotrexate, cyclosporine, apremilast and biologics including TNF α inhibitors, IL-12/23 inhibitors, the IL-23p19 antagonist, IL-17A inhibitors, these products are the treatment options of choice for patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy. These drugs are injected sc or delivered via intravenous (iv)

infusion. Many methods of treatment are associated with increased risk of adverse events such as hepatotoxicity and neutropenia, nephrotoxicity, depression, weight loss, serious infections, candidiasis, Crohn's disease. Many patients with severe disease are still managed with only topicals and consider their treatment to be inadequate. Different from traditional systemic drugs that impact the entire immune system, biologics target specific parts of the immune system and offer reduced multi-organ toxicity and adverse effects. Accordingly, there remains a need for more effective options, when compared with currently available agents, that would improve efficacy responses and increase adherence to treatment.

Speaker Biography

Dominika Bielinska-Warezak is consultant dermatologist with over 20 years of experience. She is Principal Investigator Phase II and III of clinical trials in Accelerated Enrollment Solutions, works as Clinical Research Physician in numerous trials with psoriatic patients. She has graduated from Medical University of Gdansk with 5 clinical clerkships at Department of General Dermatology of University of Vienna, Universidad de Malaga, Lund University, Meridia South Pointe Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio and University of Gronigen.

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Claims Support for Antiperspirants & Deodorants

Simon Grundy

proDERM Institute for Applied Dermatological Research, Germany

Of all the natural functions of the skin, perspiration and its odorous consequences is one of the most lucrative challenges for the cosmetic industry, especially due to its social impact. Body odor and perspiration is deemed offensive in most cultures and cosmetic products to control this phenomenon are in high demand. The reduction of sweat and its resulting odor has historically been addressed by antiperspirant formulations containing aluminum salts and standard antimicrobial actives. However there is an increasing range of alternatives and a desire to provide more holistic solutions. In order to achieve market acceptance for these products, efficacy claims need evidential support by scientific research. For credible product claims adequate and verifiable studies need to be conducted with best practices and with respect to all ethical considerations. While some regulatory agencies stipulate testing methods

for certain types of product, others do not. Equally, new types of products and their associated performance claims require new approaches, in order to accurately determine efficacy. This creates an interesting and evolving area of cosmetic research, as testing methods develop to keep pace with consumer need for more personalized products to suit their individual lifestyle and requirements.

Speaker Biography

Simon Grundy is Business Development Manager at proDERM Institute for Applied Dermatological Research. In his previous career Simon held various positions in different life sciences companies including Clinical Scientist, Clinics Manager and Project Manager. Before joining proDERM he was Managing Director of a testing institute based in the UK. In 2018, Simon strengthened the Business Development Team as the sales manager responsible for clients based in United Kingdom, France and USA.

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3rd International Conference on
Wound Care, Tissue Repair and Regenerative Medicine

September 09-10, 2019 | Edinburgh, Scotland



Catherine Maley

Catherine Maley Aesthetic Practise Consultancy, USA

How to set up a reliable cosmetic patient attraction plan

You may be tired of figuring out what to do to bring in more patients and revenue. And, sick of the income roller coaster and worried about covering your overhead. And you may be frustrated with so much to do and not enough time to do it, then this is for you. Catherine will lay out a plan that gives you more time, certainty and patients because you now have an automatic patient attraction plan working for you all year. That means you will generate more consistent revenues you can count on month after month. You will also discover how to differentiate YOU as the best choice, increase the lifetime value of your current cosmetic patients as well as generate more word-of-mouth referrals.

Speaker Biography

Catherine Maley is a consultant, speaker, trainer, writer and blogger in the plastic surgery industry. Her popular book, *Your Aesthetic Practice/What Your Patients Are Saying* is read and studied by plastic surgeons and their staff all over the world. Catherine is an International speaker (including London, Australia and Saudi Arabia) and regular contributor to the top medical publications in the industry and has been interviewed by New York Times and NBC News. She founded Cosmetic Image Marketing in Year 2000 and specializes in growing plastic surgery practices using creative patient attraction, conversion, follow up and retention strategies as well as staff training to turn team members into converting rock stars.

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2nd Global Summit on
Dermatology and Cosmetology

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Jasmina Begic

*Balkan Wound Management Association
(BALWMA), Bosnia and Herzegovina*

New occupation in the wound management: Cost benefit for patient and society

Introduction: Chronic wounds are defined as wounds where all kinds of treatment modalities do not lead healing within 6 weeks. Patient is in the focus, who suffer when they have a wound. We must always treat the whole patient, not just the hole in the patient. The patient should be at the heart of all decision-making. Treating the patient holistically requires input from everyone on the healthcare team. The term management comprises all the steps needed to cure wounds starting from the right diagnosis down to successful treatment approaches. Studies have shown that only 15 to 40% of the wound patients receive adequate, modern therapy.

Aim: Implementation new program of education / occupation for Healthcare services (service of all types wounds continue to experience growth, partially because of an increase in the aging population that has more health issues to treat). Because of this greater demand for care, the nursing field has a projected growth of 15 percent between 2016 and 2026.

Trend: Specific in the personal or institutional infrastructure to successfully manage. The network of different medical specialities (listed above) with an additional knowledge in wound healing should closely work together with wound specialized nurses. This means for hospitals that such an institution should not have multiple wound centers associated with the different medical specialities, but one centralised unit. The Center for Wound Healing treats wounds only. Multidisciplinary/multi professional group of staff include Doctors: Dermatology, General surgery, Internal medicine/endocrinology, Orthopaedic surgery, Physical medicine & rehabilitation, Plastic and reconstructive surgery, Traumatology, Vascular surgery/angiology. Nurses General (Pre- and perioperative care, wound care, and patient teach).

The Center will supply the primary physician with requested information. Should we find it necessary to refer a patient for further testing or to a specialist not part of our wound care team, we will contact the primary physician's office. Use of a wound navigator who acts as advocate for the patients. They play a vital role in the primary health care workforce, providing clinical and primary care for individuals, families & community groups.

Conclusion: Basis on the experience that is whole treatment of patient and their family is necessary, Wound care team need new member and new occupations like: Life / Health Coach, Alternative/Complementary Medicine, Nutrition, TCM, Qi Gong, Tuina massage, Acupuncture for prevention risk factor and treatment Chronic wound different etiology. It goes saying that such a highly specific way to manage chronic wounds needs a lot of education, knowledge and expertise which, in its broadness, is not being thought medical specialization curriculum in a large number of European national states. A team consists of a group of people who are working together toward a common goal. A team has members whose skills complement each other.

Speaker Biography

Jasmina Begic is a medical consultant for BIOPTRON, Zepter International for Bosnia and Herzegovina, founder of Association for Wound Management in B&H, founder and author of Euro-Asian Forum, one of founder of BALWMA. She is currently working as a dermatovenerologist in Bioptron International team - Wound Healing. She finished her graduation and post-graduation studies at Medical School of University Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and completed her PhD in the field of tissue regeneration and wound healing from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. She is also active member in UEMS TF WH, EWMA, EADV.

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