

# *Dermatologists & Melanoma 2017*



## 12<sup>th</sup> Global Dermatologists Congress & 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Global Congress on Melanoma and Skin Diseases

August 31-September 01, 2017 London, UK

# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

# *Dermatologists & Melanoma 2017*

## Sessions:

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Day 1 August 31, 2017

### **Dermatology: Therapies and Advances | Dermatological Diseases | Skin Cancer and Cosmetic Dermatology | Hair Care**

**Session Chair**

**Hana Zelenkova**

Private Clinic of Dermatovenerology, DOST Svidnik, Slovakia

**Session Co-Chair**

**Zoran Zgaljardic**

Center for aesthetic surgery, Croatia

#### **Session Introduction**

**Title: A New Noninvasive Technique For The Treatment of Microbial Infection Diseases by ELF-EM Pulses at Resonance Frequencies (case study)**

**Fadel M Ali, Cairo University, Egypt**

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## Melanoma and Skin Diseases

August 31-September 01, 2017 London, UK

**A new non-invasive technique for the treatment of microbial infection diseases by ELF-EM pulses at resonance frequencies: case study****Fadel M Ali**

Cairo University, Egypt

Skin infections represent a significant burden of infection diseases. Complicated skin infections characteristically involve deeper skin structures or coexist in patients with immune suppression, infected burns, ulcer wounds and diabetic foot infection. These infections are likely to be poly-microbial. There is a world midst of an immersing crisis of antibiotic resistance for microbial pathogens. Therefore, it seems necessary to find out other alternative safe and efficient methods for the treatment microbial infection diseases. In this work a new non-invasive technique, using extremely low frequency (ELF) square electric pulses for the treatment of bacterial infected skin diseases. The frequency and duration time of exposure of these pulses were chosen depending on the resonance inhibiting frequency for the growth of the infecting bacteria according to previous reported *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. The trial was expanded to diabetic foot treatment through clinical trial project with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and supported by the Egyptian Ministry of Defence. The trial was done at Almaza Military Hospital in Cairo, Egypt. In this method, the subject is exposed to the ELF-EM field of strength 2.0 V/CM generated between two parallel copper plate electrodes connected to the pulse generator. The distance between the two electrodes is 150 cm. The exposure time and number of sits depend on the type/s of the infecting microorganism and the treated case condition. The clinical trial covered 100 patients. Clinical investigations indicated no growth for bacteria and accelerated healing of the infected area after exposure for all ELF-EM treated cases.

**Biography**

Fadel M Ali is a Professor of Radiation and Medical Biophysics Cairo University, BSC Physics, Cairo University (1957). He completed PhD in Nuclear Physics 1961 from Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest. He has 232 published articles in the fields of Nuclear Physics, Radiation Dosimetry and Biophysics. His main scientific interest in the past 30 years is the control of cellular functions by ELF-EM waves at resonance frequency with the target physiological function. In 1998, he suggested the Metabolic Biomagnetic Resonance Model (MBMRM) to explain the interaction mechanisms of EM waves with Biological systems (International Conference for theoretical Biophysics Moscow 1998). He suggested new spectroscopy field "Metabolic Spectroscopy" to explain and control interaction mechanisms of ELF-EM waves with alive systems (9th EMF International conference on Bioelectromagnetics, Garni, Armenia 2016).

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**Notes:**

## Sessions:

Day 1 August 31, 2017

### Dermatology: Therapies and Advances | Dermatological Diseases | Skin Cancer and Cosmetic Dermatology | Hair Care

**Session Chair**

**Fadel M Ali**

Cairo University, Egypt

**Session Co-Chair**

**Amir Feily**

University of Medical Sciences, Iran

#### Session Introduction

**Title: Non-Invasive (ELF-EM) waves technique for accelerating healing of infected burns**

**Mostafa Elnakib**, Cairo University, Egypt

**Title: Role of Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic (ELF-EM) waves at resonance frequency for Bacterial Skin Infection in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus**

**Mohamed Salaheldin**, Cairo University, Egypt

**Title: Acceleration of infected/ clean chronic non-healing wound by using of Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic (ELF-EM) waves**

**Mostafa Abohatab**, Cairo University, Egypt

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## Non-invasive (ELF-EM) waves technique for accelerating healing of infected burns

**Mostafa Elnakib**

Cairo University, Egypt

**Statement of the Problem:** The skin, one of the largest organs in the body, performs numerous vital functions, provides primary protection against infection by acting as a physical barrier. When this barrier is damaged, pathogens can directly infiltrate the body, resulting in infection. The numerous pathogens that infect the wound are either Gram positive, Gram negative or Fungi. These pathogens are notable for their increasing resistance to a broad array of antimicrobial agents.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate a new method for the control of bacterial growth, through ELF-EM pulses at resonance frequency with the bioelectric signals generated from the microbe during cell division.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Patients were screened for fulfillment of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Medical history, physical examination, Local and systemic signs and symptoms of infection, wound description and vital signs were evaluated. Bacteriological assessment as a swab was collected from infected site(s) before and after each session, for culture and identification of the causative pathogen, without the patient received antibiotic regimen. Patient was exposed to one session every other day till complete eradication of causative pathogen of the infection with an average of four exposure sessions, duration of each session depends on the causative organisms.

**Findings:** It was noticed and reported that the exposure of the infected burns, not only accelerated healing but also, accelerated bio-compatibility in cases of grafting.

**Conclusions:** The resonance frequency of ELF-EM waves that inhibit bacterial growth is a promising method for the treatment of infected burn.

### Biography

Mostafa Elnakib, MD Microbiology and Immunology, is a Consultant of Infection Prevention Control. He is also the Member of clinical trial team for assessment of the Non-Invasive (ELF-EM) waves technique, for accelerating healing of infected burns, to create new pathways for improving healthcare after years of working in research. This approach is important to change the policy of bacterial skin infection in different lesions and make a great benefit to all health care workers by this new way of treatment to alleviate the suffering of patients and give them hope in rapidly healing.

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## **Role of extremely low frequency electromagnetic (ELF-EM) waves at resonance frequency for bacterial skin infection in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus**

**Mohamed Salaheldin**  
Cairo University, Egypt

**Statement of the Problem:** Sensory neuropathy, atherosclerotic vascular disease, and hyperglycemia all predispose patients with diabetes to skin and soft tissue infections. These can affect any skin surface but most commonly involve the feet, these infections span the spectrum from simple, superficial cellulitis to chronic osteomyelitis.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate a new method for the control of bacterial growth, through the interference with the bioelectric signals generated from the microbe during cell division by extremely low frequency electromagnetic waves (ELF-EMW-ELF-EM) at resonance frequency.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Patients will be screened for fulfillment of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Medical history, physical examination, local and systemic signs and symptoms of infection, wound description and vital signs were evaluated. Bacteriological assessment as a swab was collected from infected site before and after each session, for culture and identification of the causative pathogen, without the patient received antibiotic regimen. Patient was exposed to one session every other day till complete eradication of causative pathogen of the infection with maximum exposure 12 sessions, duration of each session depends on the causative organisms.

**Findings:** The bacteriological cultures revealed no growth for microorganisms by the end of sessions.

**Conclusions:** The resonance frequency of ELF-EM waves that inhibit bacterial growth is a promising method for the treatment of skin infection in diabetic patients.

**Significance & Impact of the Study:** This new technique for treatment of bacterial infections is proved to be fast, economic, non-invasive applicable technique in treatment of type2 DM.

### **Biography**

Mohamed Salaheldin has specialized in Internal Medicine after being involved in research work related to neuro-vascular, dermatologic and pathological complications of endocrinal disease. He is also interested in contemporary bio-physical techniques adding new input in research work related to infection control during his experience in Egyptian military hospitals and research institutes to participate as a member in the team of the clinical trial to assess the role of ELF-EM waves in controlling skin infection and wound infection in type 2 diabetes patients.

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## Acceleration of infected/clean chronic non-healing wound by using Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic (ELF-EM) waves

**Mostafa Abohatab**

Cairo University, Egypt

**Statement of the Problem:** Healing is a complex cascade of cellular events that generates resurfacing, reconstitution, and restoration of the tensile strength of injured skin. Factors that contribute to non-healing chronic wounds are diabetes, venous or arterial disease, infection, and metabolic deficiencies of old age. The wound healing process is not only complex but also fragile. Wound care encourages and speeds wound healing via cleaning and protection from re-injury or infection. Adequate control of blood glucose levels plays a crucial role in diabetic healing wound.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate a new method for enhancement wound healing process, through extremely low frequency electromagnetic waves (ELF-EMW-ELF-EM) at 0.7 HZ.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Patients will be screened for fulfillment of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Medical history, physical examination, Local and systemic signs and symptoms of infection, wound (infected/ clean) description and vital signs were evaluated. Bacteriological assessment as a swab was collected from infected site(s) before and after each session, for culture and identification of the causative pathogen, without the patient received antibiotic regimen. Patient was exposed to one session every other day till complete eradication of causative pathogen of the infection.

**Findings:** In infected wound, the bacteriological cultures revealed no growth for microorganisms by the end of sessions. Healing process monitoring was measured in infected as well as clean wound.

**Conclusions:** The resonance frequency of ELF-EM waves that inhibit bacterial growth will be promising method for the wound healing process.

**Significance of the Study:** This new non-invasive technique for treatment of bacterial infections and wound healing is of considerable interest for the use in medical and chronic non-healing wounds.

### Biography

Mostafa Abohatab is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. He spent years in research related to surgical complications of skin grafting, control of infected surgical wounds. He is participating as a member in the team of the clinical trial to assess the role of ELF-EM waves in accelerating healing in infected and non-healing surgical wounds.

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# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

# *Dermatologists & Melanoma 2017*



## Sessions:

Day 2 September 01, 2017

### **Dermatological Diseases | Aesthetic and Cosmetic Dermatology | Dermatology: Therapies and Advances | Clinical and Medical Dermatology | Hair and Nails | Melanoma**

**Session Chair**

**Clemens Esche**

The Beautiful Skin Institute PLLC, USA

**Session Co-Chair**

**Hideo Nakayama**

Meguro Chen Dermatology Clinic, Japan

#### **Session Introduction**

**Title: Melanoma and Skin Diseases**

**Hu-Min David Wang**, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

**Title: Recapture the beauty with grape (*Vitis vinifera*) seed extract**

**Muhammad Khurram Waqas**, University of veterinary and animal sciences, Pakistan

**Title: Turmeric and the Wound Healing – Beyond Tradition**

**Marjan Farshadi**, Giamed Co., Canada

**Title: Primary dermal melanoma (PDM): Experience and insights from a large, single surgeon's series in a tertiary center**

**Zamir H**, 4Tel Aviv University, Israel

**Title: The Use of Dermatoscopy in Diagnosis of Scabies**

**Hemn Ahmed Perot**, Slemani Dermatology Center, Iraq

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**Melanoma & Skin Diseases****Hui-Min David Wang**

National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 402, Taiwan

This study assessed the use of astaxanthin as an anticancer agent for increasing inhibition to melanoma cells (A375 and A2058). Wound healing and invasion assays presented that astaxanthin treatment reduced melanoma cell migration in a dose-dependent manner. The effects on melanoma cell migration were conferred via suppressed expressions of matrix metalloproteinases 1, 2 and 9. Dichlorofluorescein diacetate assay further showed that astaxanthin treatment reduced production of cellular reactive oxygen species. Cellular proliferation assay revealed potent dose-dependent inhibiting effects on melanoma cells. One-dimensional flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that astaxanthin induced cell cycle arrest in G1 phase. Mechanisms of apoptosis were verified by double fluorescence staining with annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate and propidium iodide. The antitumor effects of astaxanthin significantly decreased tumor size in a xenograft model. In summary, the experimental results showed that astaxanthin has potent *in vivo* and *in vitro* inhibiting effects on melanoma tumor growth for developing as chemotherapeutic agents.

*Equisetum ramosissimum*, a genus of Equisetaceae, is a medicinal plant that can be separated into ethyl acetate (EA), dichloromethane (DM), n-hexane (Hex), methanol (MeOH), and water extracts. EA extract was known to have potent antioxidative properties, reducing power, DPPH scavenging activity, and metal ion chelating activity. This study compared these five extracts in terms of their inhibiting effects on three human malignant melanomas: A375, A375.S2, and A2058. MTT assay presented the notion that both EA and DM extracts inhibited melanoma growth but did not affect the viabilities of normal dermal keratinocytes (HaCaT) or fibroblasts. Western blot analyses showed that both EA and DM extracts induced overexpression of caspase proteins in all three melanomas. To determine their roles in melanogenesis, this study analyzed their *in vitro* suppressive effects on mushroom tyrosinase. All extracts except for water revealed moderate suppressive effects. None of the extracts affected B16-F10 cells proliferation. EA extract inhibited cellular melanin production whereas DM extract unexpectedly enhanced cellular pigmentation in B16-F10 cells. Data for modulations of microphthalmia-associated transcription factor, tyrosinase, tyrosinase-related protein 1 and tyrosinase-related protein 2 showed that EA extract inhibited protein expression mentioned above whereas DM extract had the opposite effect. Overall, the experiments indicated that the bifunctional activities of EA extract contained in food and cosmetics protect against oxidation, melanoma, and melanin production.

Melanoma is the deadliest cancer. We identified 7-hydroxydehydronuciferine (7-HDNF) isolated from the leaves of *Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn cv. Rosa-plena* to be a bio-active agent that antagonizes melanoma tumor growth in mice xenograft model *in vivo*. Cell proliferation assay demonstrated strong anticancer effects of 7-HDNF to exhibit a dose-dependent behaviour and displayed minor cytotoxicities on normal human skin cells, including epidermal keratinocytes and melanocytes, and dermal fibroblasts. With acridine orange (AO) staining and flow analysis, we found 7-HDNF induced the formation of intracellular vacuoles and the augmentation of acidic vesicular organelles (AVO). The apoptotic cell death ratio was measured via two-dimensional flow cytometry by annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)/propidium iodide (PI) double stained to confirm the cellular membrane asymmetry lost. One-dimensional flow cytometric analysis showed 7-HDNF increased the cellular arrest in cell cycle at the G2/M phase. Through Western blot examinations, protein expressions were discovered to verify autophagy and apoptosis response mechanisms sharing the associated pathways. Finally, 7-HDNF presented a high-quality antimigratory activity in wound-healing assay. Overall, 7-HDNF presented high-quality anticancer bio-functions and inhibited melanoma tumor growth *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

**Notes:**

Bromodomain-containing protein 4 (BRD4) has recently emerged as an attractive epigenetic target for anticancer therapy. In this study, an iridium(III) complex is reported as the first metal-based, irreversible inhibitor of BRD4. Complex 1a is able to antagonize the BRD4-acetylated histone protein-protein interaction (PPI) *in vitro*, and to bind BRD4 and down-regulate c-myc oncogenic expression in cellulo. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis revealed that 1a could modulate the

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interaction between BRD4 and chromatin in melanoma cells, particular at the MYC promoter. Finally, the complex showed potent activity against melanoma xenografts in an *in vivo* mouse model. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a Group 9 metal complex inhibiting the PPI of a member of the bromodomain and extraterminal domain (BET) family. We envision that complex 1a may serve as a useful scaffold for the development of more potent epigenetic agents against cancers such as melanoma.

Three new butanolides, isophilippinolide A, philippinolide A, and philippinolide B, and an amide, cinnaretamine, were isolated from the roots of *Cinnamomum philippinense* to be identified by spectroscopic analysis. Four isolated compounds were screened to examine their radical-scavenging ability, metal-chelating power, and ferric-reducing antioxidant power assay (FRAP). Cinnaretamine showed powerful antioxidative properties in the 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay and a reducing activity; all compounds presented minor inhibition of metal-chelating capacities. The effects of anti-tyrosinase of *C. philippinense* constituents were determined by the level of the suppression of hydroxylation that turned from L-tyrosine to L-dopa through an *in vitro* mushroom tyrosinase assay, and all testing samples illustrated slight mushroom tyrosinase inhibitory properties. Isophilippinolide A exhibited inhibitory effectivenesses against the A375.S2 melanoma cell line in a cell viability assay at concentrations ranging from 0 to 200  $\mu$ M for 24 h. Propidium iodide staining and flow cytometry analyses were applied to assess cell cycle accumulative distribution. It was discovered that isophilippinolide A caused sub-G1 phase accumulation in positive correlation for apoptosis to inhibit cell growth. Further investigation revealed that isophilippinolide A induced A375.S2 cells with an increase of caspase-dependent apoptotic proteins to trigger correlated pathway mechanisms according to Western blotting results. Finally, isophilippinolide A displayed only low cytotoxicities to human normal epidermal cells (melanocytes) and dermal cells (fibroblasts). Altogether, the results implied *C. philippinense* compounds could be considered functional ingredients in cosmetics, foods, and pharmaceutical products, particularly for their anticancer ability on human skin melanoma cells. Kinetically inert metal complexes have arisen as promising alternatives to existing platinum and ruthenium chemotherapeutics. Reported herein, to our knowledge, is the first example of a substitutionally inert, Group 9 organometallic compound as a direct inhibitor of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) dimerization. From a series of cyclometalated rhodium(III) and iridium(III) complexes, a rhodium(III) complex emerged as a potent inhibitor of STAT3 that targeted the SH2 domain and inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation and dimerization. Significantly, the complex exhibited potent anti-tumor activities in an *in vivo* mouse xenograft model of melanoma. This study demonstrates that rhodium complexes may be developed as effective STAT3 inhibitors with potent anti-tumor activity.

### Biography

Hui-Min David Wang, a Full Professor at Graduate Institute of Biomedical Engineering (National Chung Hsing University), graduated from the Department of Chemical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan. In 2014, he got Ta-You Wu Memorial Award which is the highest price to young scientist of Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) in TW. In 2015, he got Young Scholars Biotechnology Invention Award which is the highest price to young scientist of Taiwan Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (TSBMB) in TW. In 2016, he got the Precious Stone Award in TW.

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## Recapture the beauty with grape (*Vitis vinifera*) seed extract

**Muhammad Khurram Waqas**

University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pakistan

The demand for botanical extracts in cosmeceuticals is growing day by day. Botanical extracts that support the skin integrity; vigour and texture are extensively used in cosmetics. Phytotherapy has been applied for decades to manage conditions of the skin and miscellaneous dermatological ailments consisting of Acne, Eczema, Inflammation, Psoriasis and Phototoxicity. The present paper highlights the applications of *Vitis vinifera* seeds extract in cosmetic formulations due to its minor toxicity with a short overview of the active constituents responsible for effective outcomes. The applications of grape seeds extract in dermatological care e.g. Stimulation of Collagen Synthesis, Protection of skin from UV radiations, anti-inflammatory, Skin lightening effects, free radical neutralizing effects has been elaborated. This is an effort to give brief overview on cosmetic impacts of grape seeds and its major components.

### Biography

Muhammad Khurram Waqas is an Assistant Professor in Pharmaceutics in Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Veterinary And Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan. He earned his PhD degree from the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan in 2015. The topic of his PhD Dissertation was "Formulation development and non-invasive *in vivo* evaluation of cosmetic emulsions containing various botanical extracts". He has published over 20 research articles on cosmeceuticals sciences, health sciences, natural products and clinical research. His research interest including anti aging, transdermal drugs, cosmetics (safety, efficacy and quality control), hydrogels and reactive oxygen species.

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## Turmeric and the wound healing – beyond tradition

Marjan Farshadi  
Giamed Co., Canada

Wound healing is a complex process that involves several phases that range from coagulation, inflammation, accumulation of fundamental elements, to proliferation, formation of fibrous tissues and collagen, contraction of wound and formation of granulation tissue and scar. Rhizome of *Curcuma longa* L. (common name: turmeric), the main spice of curry, has been used traditionally as a wound healing agent. Researchers around the world have studied the effect of curcumin, the most active ingredient of turmeric, for many years due to its bio-functional properties, especially antioxidant, radical scavenger, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activities, which play a critical role in the wound healing process. Furthermore, curcumin stimulated the production of the growth factors involved in the wound healing process, and so curcumin also enhanced the management of wound restoration. Studies have provided evidence of the ability of curcumin to reduce the body's natural response to cutaneous wounds such as inflammation and oxidation. The recent literature on the wound healing properties of curcumin has also shown that curcumin has the ability of enhancing granulation tissue formation, collagen deposition, tissue remodeling and wound contraction. It has also been reported that curcumin modulates wound healing *in vitro* in a biphasic dose response manner i.e. may be stimulatory at low doses and inhibitory at higher doses. Curcumin was reported to facilitate fibrinolysis and cellular migration during wound healing by modifying urokinase plasminogen activator expression. Studies to date have shown that compared to its oral administration, topical application of curcumin has more noticeable effects on wound healing due to the greater accessibility of the drug at the wound site. I will be reviewing the effect of curcumin on the wound healing, proposed mechanisms of action, and different curcumin-based cutaneous products and their effect on the wound healing.

### Biography

Marjan Farshadi has her expertise in science-based natural remedies. After years of experience in research, natural health, medicine and pharmaceuticals, she established a research-based company to continue in-depth research and development of natural health products based on scientific evidences. Increasing interest in natural health remedies, weak regulations and manufacturing of natural health products by non-science-based settings can lead to serious conditions. She is determined to fill the gap and connect natural health products to science.

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## Primary dermal melanoma (PDM): Experience and insights from a large, single surgeon's series in a tertiary center

Zamir H<sup>1</sup>, Feinmesser M<sup>2,3</sup> and Gutman H<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Rambam Health Care Campus and the Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Israel

<sup>2</sup>Rabin Medical Center, Israel

<sup>3</sup>Tel Aviv University, Israel

**Background:** PDM is a rare variant of melanoma. It is confined to the dermis and/or subcutis without epidermal component. Hence, histologically alone, it cannot be distinguished from a melanoma metastasis. Careful clinical history, examination and proper imaging are required to exclude metastatic disease. Diagnosing such a lesion as PDM or as a metastasis has significant impact on the proper management and on the prognosis. Our experience and insights cast some light on this problematic clinical situation.

**Methods:** We retrieved all 36 clinically diagnosed PDM patients from our prospectively collected database of 1600 melanoma patients surgically treated in a tertiary melanoma center between 1995 and 2015. Strict focused pathology revision excluded 23 patients who failed to meet all criteria for PDM set forth by Swetter et. al. Thirteen patients were in-depth investigated regarding clinical, histopathological parameters, surgical treatment and outcome.

**Results:** 13 PDMs, median "thickness" – 5.5 (range 2 to 11) mm, median mitotic rate 4 (range 0 to 17)/mmsq, formed this series. Eleven patients (84.6%) are still alive after median follow up of 56 (range 12 to 120) months. Three of 13 patients had a positive sentinel lymph node followed by completion dissection.

**Discussion:** It seems that when PDM is diagnosed, it can be successfully treated as a primary melanoma (rather than a metastasis) including Sentinel node sampling and completion dissection. The actual "thickness" of these melanomas, as well as their mitotic rates, are associated with better prognosis than same-thickness cutaneous melanomas.

**Conclusions:** Diagnosing PDM demands careful clinical and histological reviews. PDM has favorable outcome compared to primary cutaneous same –thickness melanoma. Wide local excision and Sentinel lymph node biopsy seem appropriate and worthwhile, once these lesions are deemed primary melanomas.

### Biography

Hadas Zamir, Working at Department of Dermatology at Rambam Health Care Campus, Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Haifa, Israel. Hadas Zamir has Published journals in reputed sites. His Interests in Dermatology & Melanoma research are currently going on.

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## The use of dermatoscopy in diagnosis of scabies

**Hemn Ahmed Perot**

Slemani Dermatology Center, Iraq

**Statement of the problem:** Due to difficulties obtaining skin scrapings from some patients and the lack of sensitivity of classical methods in diagnosis of scabies, Dermatoscopy is commonly informative.

**Purpose:** The purpose of the study is to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of Dermatoscopy for diagnosing scabies.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A cross sectional study carried out at Dermatology center of Slemani through period from 1st Jun to end of October 2015 on 202 patients with clinical suspicion of scabies. The patients had confirmed diagnosis by clinical diagnosis, Dermatoscopy and skin scrapping.

**Findings:** Studying validity test of Dermatoscopy in comparison to confirmed diagnosis revealed that the sensitivity of Dermatoscopy was 91.5%, specificity 65%, and +ve predictive value 86%, -ve predictive value 76.5% and accuracy 83.6%. There was a significant association between positive Dermatoscopy results and scabies patients with likely or very likely clinical diagnosis ( $p \leq 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion & Significance:** Dermatoscopy is a good screening tool for scabies especially among high risk peoples.

### Biography

Hemn Ahmed Perot is an enthusiastic Board-Certified Dermatologist. He started his vocation in Dermatology and Venereology. He has years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions.

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# Video Presentation Day 2

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## **Benign Longitudinal Melanonychia**

**Leandro Noriega**

Municipal Public Server Hospital, Brazil

### **Biography**

Leandro Fonseca Noriega has his expertise in Dermatology. Currently, he works as Dermatologist at the Hospital do Servidor Público Municipal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

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**Notes:**