
Keynote Forum October 30, 2017

Dermatologist 2017



World Dermatologist Summit and Skin Care Expo

October 30-31, 2017 | Toronto, Canada

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Eslam Alshawadfy

University of Glasgow, Egypt

Non-invasive characterization of allograft dermis, skin and scar using vibrational OCT

Piebaldism is a rare disorder present at birth and inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. It results from a mutation in the c-kit proto-oncogene and is associated with a defect in the migration and differentiation of melanoblasts from the neural crest. We report a 15-year-old girl with both piebaldism and neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1). She presented with a congenital depigmented patch of the forehead, as well as acquired white forelock, depigmentation of the medial eyebrows, and depigmented patches of the legs. In addition, some café au lait macules were observed at birth on the trunk and neck. To our knowledge, the association of piebaldism and NF1 has been

described previously in at least six case reports. Awareness of this rare association is relevant to ensure early diagnosis and adequate follow-up for NF1.

Speaker Biography

Eslam Alshawadfy is a highly personable, competent and team spirited Dermatologist, recognized for excelling in fast track, high stress environments. He can put patients at ease and establish subtle and often difficult to make diagnosis with special interest in aesthetics, cosmetology and laser surgery. He is a Member of the Editorial Board of SM Dermatology Journal. He is a Member of the Editorial Board of the *Indian Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dermatology* and Member of the Editorial Board of *Gavin Journal of Dermatology Research and Therapy*.

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Svetlana Gradova

Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Belarus

A case of infiltrative basal cell carcinoma sustaining the necessity of the thorough clinicopathological correlation


Statement of the Problem: Despite, the advances in modern scientific medicine and inevitable emergence of the newest diagnostic approaches in Dermatology, many specialists continue experiencing difficulties in diagnosing T-cell skin lymphomas. There are several reasons for this uncertainty which should be thoroughly analyzed. Due to the variety of clinical forms and manifestations and frequent resemblance of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas to the different benign dermatoses, the precise diagnosis is often delayed for months and even years. Histopathological features of the discussed malignancy are also vague and subtle in many cases, especially at the early stages, which add confusion to the diagnostic process. In addition, the lack of communication between Pathologists and Dermatologists might contribute to the substantial delays in making the right diagnosis as well. The influence of such delays on patients' outcomes cannot be overestimated, since the late diagnosing and misdiagnosing lead to the implementation of

the inappropriate treatment regimens and significantly reduce their chances for the positive outcomes. The purpose of my speech is to share my own clinical experience and challenges encountered on the way to the diagnosis of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, as well as to analyze the possible barriers to the timely diagnosis and the ways for their potential resolution.

Speaker Biography

Svetlana Gradova has completed her graduation from Belarusian State Medical University in 2003 (Major: General Medicine). In 2007, she has graduated from Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education (Major: Dermatovenereology). She was employed with City Clinical Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinic (Minsk, Belarus) as a Dermatologist for several years. From 2013, she has been taking a full-time course in the clinical residency at the Department of Dermatology, Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education. She has published several papers in reputed local and international journals. She currently resides in Toronto, ON, Canada. Her scope of interests includes but not limited to the neoplastic skin disorders with the emphasis on the clinicopathological correlation.

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Qiuyu Wang

Meijia Plastic Surgery Hospital, China


Avoiding psychological pitfalls in aesthetic medical procedures

Statement of the Problem: According to the research of Cash and Henry, about half of American females have a negative evaluation of their own appearance. In German population-based surveys, approximately 40% of female participants reported that they had a preoccupation with one part of their body appearance. This is arguably the main reason for people undergoing aesthetic procedures. Culturally, Chinese people would like to have a body image because this may have positive effects in many ways (i.e. producing more job opportunities, finding a partner more easily and enhancing self-confidence). Hence, more Chinese are undergoing body image change using aesthetic procedures. Nevertheless, not these people have the correct perspective on their physical appearance, such as patients with body dysmorphic disorder.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) in an aesthetic surgery setting in the region of Southwest China, and to ascertain the differences in terms of body images between patients in the aesthetic setting and general Chinese population. This study tracked patients' satisfaction with their body image changes while undergoing aesthetic medical procedures to identify whether the condition of patients who were presenting with BDD symptoms or their psychological symptoms could be improved by enhancing their appearance. Additionally, this study explored whether there was improvement in Quality of Life (QoL) and self-esteem after aesthetic medical procedures.

Methods: 106 female patients, who were undergoing aesthetic medical procedures for the first time, were classified as having body dysmorphic disorder symptoms or not having body dysmorphic disorder symptoms, based on the Body Dysmorphic Disorder Examination (BDDE), which was administered preoperatively. These patients were followed-up for one month after the aesthetic procedures. Multidimensional Body Self-Relations Questionnaire-Appearance Scales (MBSRQ-AS) and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (RSE-S) were used to assess patients' preoccupation with appearance and self-esteem pre-procedure and one-month post-procedure. Additionally, 100 female healthy control participants were recruited as a comparative group into this study and they were also assessed using BDDE, MBSRQ-AS and RSE-S.

Results: A total of 14.2% of 106 aesthetic patients and 1% of 100 healthy controls were diagnosed with BDD to varying extents. BDDE scores were 72.83 (SD+30.7) and 68.18 (SD+31.82) respectively in pre-procedure and post-procedure for the aesthetic patient group and 43.44 (SD+15.65) for the healthy control group ($F=34.28$; $p<0.001$). There was a significant difference between the groups in subscales of MBSRQ-AS between groups. The study also showed there were no significant differences in the scores of BDDE, MBSRQ-AS and RSE-S of those fifteen aesthetic patients diagnosed with BDD after aesthetic procedures lasting one month.

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Conclusion: There was a high prevalence rate (14.2%) of body dysmorphic disorder in aesthetic seekers and it seemed that these patients suffering from BDD were more likely to be dissatisfied with the results of the aesthetic medical procedures. However, general aesthetic patients showed improvement in most assessments which indicated aesthetic medical procedures could not only enhance patients' appearance, but also the patients' low self-esteem and QoL. Self-satisfaction would also be promoted. A suitable screening procedure for BDD and valuable screening questionnaires might be considered for routine use in aesthetic clinical settings to minimize dissatisfaction and complaints.

Speaker Biography

Qiuyu Wang has engaged in the Professional Cosmetic Dermatology and Plastic Surgery for more than 15 years in a variety of hospital and community settings in China. In 2008, she has a Visiting Scholar, visited Korea Dermatology Group Institution. She has considerable experience in providing a variety of clinical treatment and educational activities related to dermatology and non-invasive or minimally invasive aesthetic treatment, especially in the field of photoelectric treatment, non-invasive treatment and fat transplantation. She has participated in National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program), National Natural Science Fund Project and published many articles in recent years. Her innovation is also reflected in her patents (5 items) and a co-author of book *Threads and Consultation* was published in 2017, and is the first of its kind to combine threads lifting skills and counseling skills to provide a practical resource for managing patients with improvement of aesthetic patient satisfaction.

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Agnieszka Owczarczyk-Saczonek

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

Plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis associated with uveitis and cystoid macular edema treated with adalimumab: A case report and literature review

Introduction: Psoriatic patients, especially with psoriatic arthritis (PsA), are more prone to metabolic disorders and involving the eyes.

Aim: The aim of this study was presentation adalimumab efficacy of several aspects of psoriasis and its comorbidities.

Material & Methods: We present a 48-year-old male patient with severe plaque psoriasis and PsA who developed uveitis with cystoid macular oedema in the right eye. The patient was obese although bariatric surgery eight years earlier produced some weight loss with remission of diabetes and hypertension.

Results & Discussion: The patient had been previously treated with systemic treatment with no improvement in PsA symptoms and skin lesions but rapidly responded to adalimumab. At week 8, the patient achieved the PASI 75, with no joint pain and normal macular architecture. At week 16, there was an incident of atrial fibrillation followed by a transient ischaemic attack (TIA). The TIA subsided after intravenous fluids and antithrombotic treatment although acute urticaria developed after the first

dose of acetylsalicylic acid. Adalimumab treatment was not stopped and the patient's condition continued to improve.

Conclusions: After careful consideration of the patient's underlying and comorbid conditions and previous treatment failures, adalimumab was instituted and continued since its efficacy in psoriasis and PsA is well-documented; obesity is not thought to affect its effectiveness; inuveitis adalimumab acts quickly and induces long-term remission and a significant improvement of hemostasis and fibrynolytic balance has been observed in patients on TNF- α inhibitors and adalimumab could be continued after the TIA.

Speaker Biography

Agnieszka Owczarczyk-Saczonek is Assistant Professor of the Department of Dermatology, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Clinical Immunology at The University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. She was appointed as the Consultant in dermatology and veneerology of Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship in 2013. Moreover she is a Member of the Polish Society of Dermatology, a Member of the Association of Aesthetic Dermatology, and a Member of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology.

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Hideo Nakayama

Meguro Chen Dermatology Clinic, China

Mite fauna investigation followed by scientific mite elimination is essential in treating severe and intractable atopic dermatitis

To stop the relapse of severe eczema of long lasting atopic dermatitis (AD), the investigation of mite fauna in the patients' homes is essential. When the mite number of more than 10 places in the homes, it is reduced to less than 50/m²/20 seconds aspiration by 320W vacuum cleaner, actual mite number 10 cm 10 cm area becomes less than 1 mite, and this is the threshold lower than provoking and maintaining eczema. This theory was based on the fact that crashed three live mites were necessary to produce clear positive reactions by patch testing, and only one mite was not enough to provoke eczema. Double blind clinical test proved this fact, using methylene blue agar (MBA) method to count the mite numbers of macroscopically invisible mites in the houses. The introduction of mite-free-mattress, heater-flooring, removal of carpets etc.

has been effective to decrease the mite number to less than 50/m². Photographs and statistics of the remarkable effects of mite elimination on severe AD cases are demonstrated..

Speaker Biography

Hideo Nakayama was the Chief Dermatologist in Tokyo Saiseikai Central Hospital from 1970 to 1995. He was the Visiting Lecturer of Keio University, School of Medicine, from 1973 to 1995, Chief Dermatologist and Allergologist at Nakayama Dermatology Clinic from 1995 to 2015. He has graduated from Keio University, School of Medicine in 1961. Currently, he is the Advisor Doctor in Meguro Chen Dermatology Clinic (Tokyo). He has discovered new allergens, such as palladium, benzyl salicylate, R-219 (D&C R-31), ylang-ylang oil, α -acaridial, etc., and developed new treatment systems by allergen control with pigmented cosmetic dermatitis, textile dermatitis, dental metal allergy and atopic dermatitis.

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