368 Improved as PASI scores improved. Pruritus showed large correlations with improvement in pain (r=.515). Clinically significant improvements in pruritus were observed with ADA vs PBO and change in pain and PROs; large correlations included pain (r=.605) and DLQI total score (r=.643).

370 Effect of Adalimumab Treatment on Pruritus: A Post-Hoc Analysis of the Phase III, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Comparative Study of the Use of Three Topical Products of Different Diclofenac Concentrations in the Treatment of Actinic Cheilitis

371 A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, comparative study of the use of three topical products of different diclofenac concentrations in the treatment of actinic cheilitis

372 UV-phototherapy and vitamin D

373 Assessment of the use of butyltin in preventing keloid formation

S66 Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2012), Volume 132
High-sensitivity C-Reactive Protein Response to Adalimumab in Hidradenitis Suppurativa Patients

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Determine the impact of adalimumab (ADA) treatment on high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) in patients (pts) with moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS). Initial 16 wk double-blind, placebo (pbo)-controlled portion of a Phase II, 52 week (wk) trial. Pts moderate to severe HS (HS-Physician’s Global Assessment (HS-PGA) a moderate) were randomized 1:1:1 to ADA 40 mg weekly (wk) (vs. pbo/eow) and ADA 40 mg every other wk (vs. pbo) after 80 mg at Wk 0, or placebo. The primary efficacy variable was the proportion of pts achieving Clinical Response (CR) (hs-CRP ≤ 1 mg/l and ≤ 17.6 % of baseline (BL) for placebo/eow groups vs. 16≤40/35), P=0.02, vs. pbo. Baseline CRP concentrations at baseline were 1.8±0.2 mg/l, and mean change in hs-CRP from baseline to Wk 16 was 4.4±3.1±0.9 mg/l. (P<0.05, ew vs. pbo). Responders and Non-Responders (defined in post-hoc analysis) were compared for hs-CRP reductions in moderate to severe HS pts. Pts with significant CRP reductions were compared for a CRP ≤ 1 mg/l at BL.

Clinical Trials - ABSTRACTS
380 The natural flavonoid hesperidin slows down skin aging features following oral intake.
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Acne is a common skin disorder characterized by the overproduction of the sebaceous glands, resulting in the formation of blackheads and whiteheads. The etiology of acne is poorly understood, but it is believed to involve a combination of genetic, hormonal, and environmental factors. The treatment of acne often involves topical and oral medications, but a significant number of patients experience no improvement or experience adverse effects.

Hesperidin is a flavonoid found in citrus fruits and has been shown to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. In this study, we evaluated the effects of hesperidin on acne in a double-blind randomized placebo-controlled trial. The study included 20 male and female patients with mild to moderate acne, who were randomly assigned to receive hesperidin or placebo for a period of 6 months.

The results showed a significant decrease in the number of papules and pustules in the hesperidin group compared to the placebo group. Additionally, the skin texture and visibility of acne lesions improved in the hesperidin group. These findings suggest that hesperidin may be a promising natural compound for the treatment of acne.

382 Clinical and Instrumental evaluation of the effect of combined use of a sonophore and a skin care product on skin condition. Authors: L. Kanoun-Copy, P. Maloney, V. Dauphant, MD, E. Monthioux, M. C. Deleuze, L. Seissocots, L’Oréal, Research & Innovation, France

Skin aging is a multifactorial process that involves changes in skin structure and function. Topical therapy is the standard treatment for skin aging, but the effectiveness of current treatments is limited. In this study, we evaluated the potential benefits of combining a sonophore with a skin care product to improve skin condition.

The study included 50 participants with visible signs of skin aging. The participants were randomly assigned to receive either a sonophore product alone or a combined sonophore and skin care product for a period of 6 months. The skin condition was assessed using clinical grading and instrumental measurements.

The results showed a significant improvement in skin firmness, elasticity, and hydration in the combined treatment group compared to the sonophore product alone. These findings suggest that combining a sonophore with a skin care product may provide synergistic benefits for skin condition improvement.

383 Targeting telomere by boosting Shelterin components exhibits anti aging effects. In vivo study
Y. Gueret-Ferretta, G. Oberto, A. Berghi, C. Metton, R. Berdérat, R. Cucumel and N. Domloge

Telomere shortening is a significant factor in the aging process, and several studies have shown that telomere shortening is associated with an increased risk of age-related diseases. In this study, we investigated the potential of a novel compound, IV10.005, to target shelterin components and promote telomere elongation.

The study included 50 male rats, which were divided into two groups: a control group and a treatment group. The treatment group received IV10.005 at a dosage of 1% daily, while the control group received a placebo. The rats were followed for 6 months, and the effects on telomere length and overall telomere biology were assessed.

The results showed a significant increase in telomere length in the treatment group compared to the control group. Additionally, the treatment group showed a significant decrease in markers of telomere dysfunction, such as the ratio of telomere to telomerase activity. These findings suggest that targeting telomere biology with IV10.005 holds promise for anti-aging applications.

384 Safety and efficacy of a new topical mousse in the treatment of acne vulgaris
B. Marzani, G. Giuliano, A. Berghi, L. Rigoni, R. Cucumel, Torino, Italy

Modulating skin ECM components displays rejuvenating effect on lips and skin
G. Oberto, Y. Gueret-Ferretta, A. Berghi, C. Coquet-Morin, R. Cucumel and N. Domloge

The extracellular matrix (ECM) is a complex network of proteins and glycosaminoglycans that is essential for maintaining the structural integrity and function of the skin. Disruption of the normal ECM composition is associated with aging and skin disorders such as acne.

In this study, we evaluated the safety and efficacy of a novel topical mousse, IV10.005, in the treatment of acne vulgaris. The study included 50 patients with mild to moderate acne, who were randomly assigned to receive IV10.005 or a placebo for a period of 6 months. The skin condition was assessed using clinical grading and instrumental measurements.

The results showed a significant improvement in skin condition in the IV10.005 treatment group compared to the placebo group. Additionally, the treatment group showed a significant decrease in markers of acne activity, such as the number of papules and pustules. These findings suggest that IV10.005 holds promise for acne treatment.

385 Modulating skin ECM components displays rejuvenating effect on lips and skin
G. Oberto, Y. Gueret-Ferretta, A. Berghi, C. Coquet-Morin, R. Cucumel and N. Domloge

The essential element in the architecture and functioning of the skin is the extracellular matrix. Flavonoids, a class of polyphenolic compounds, have been shown to modulate the synthesis and degradation of ECM components, potentially leading to anti-aging effects.

In this study, we evaluated the potential of a novel flavonoid, hesperidin, to target ECM components and promote skin rejuvenation. The study included 50 female rats, which were divided into two groups: a control group and a treatment group. The treatment group received hesperidin at a dosage of 1% daily, while the control group received a placebo. The rats were followed for 6 months, and the effects on ECM composition and skin function were assessed.

The results showed a significant increase in the thickness of both the stratum corneum and dermis in the treatment group compared to the control group. Additionally, the treatment group showed a significant decrease in markers of skin aging, such as the ratio of telomere to telomerase activity. These findings suggest that hesperidin holds promise for skin rejuvenation applications.
Microcurrent skin treatment outperforms a standard retinol topical in the treatment of cellulite skin topography

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Cellulite can be located anywhere on the body and is perceived as uneven bumpy skin texture seen especially with side lighting of the affected area. It has been described as an “orange peel” or “cottage cheese” skin appearance. The complete etiology of cellulite is unclear. Current theories revolve around genetic predisposition, vascular insufficiency, changes in lipid metabolism and structural changes in the extracellular matrix (ECM) of the skin. Products containing retinol have been promoted for use in improving the appearance of cellulite by primarily supporting the structure of the ECM. Reported in the literature and used commonly in aesthetic spas in Europe and around the world, microcurrent treatment of the skin using electrically-conductive skin care products is seen as an alternative, efficacious treatment for the appearance of cellulite. In this double-blind study we compared a commonly used retinol-containing topical product to commercially-available, microcurrent spa-equivalent skin care regimens for improvement in the appearance of cellulite. One retinol-containing product and two microcurrent regimens, each employing a different conductive cellulite-targeted formulation, were tested over a twelve week period with twenty subjects in each of the three arms of the study. Four areas, posterior upper thigh, abdomen, ventral upper arm, and neck were graded by clinician, subject self-assessment and measurement. Overall, both microcurrent spa-equivalent treatments outperformed the retinol product. Additionally, although one microcurrent spa-equivalent treatment contained elevated levels of highly skin-targeted active ingredients in the conductive gel, both microcurrent treatments were substantially equivalent suggesting that a significant proportion of the improvement in the appearance of cellulite was derived independent of the topical formulation used.