025 Preventive effects of topical washing with miconazole nitrate-containing soap to diaper candidiasis in the hospitalized elderly patients: A prospective, double-blind controlled study
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The objective of the present randomized, double-blind trial was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of daily topical washing procedure with miconazole nitrate-containing soap for candidiasis at diaper-covered sites in elderly subjects under long-term inpatient care. We initially enrolled 75 elderly patients with a constant use of diapers, and of this cohort, 55 patients (32 male and 23 female) who randomly assigned to receive treatment with either miconazole nitrate (n = 28) or miconazole-free placebo soap (n = 27) were assessed. Miconazole nitrate 1% was administered on the whole diaper area in women. There were few published data on the course of vulval lichen sclerosis (VLS) in pregnancy. A case report of a woman with vulval lichen sclerosis who delivered a healthy baby is presented. Adequate control was defined as complete visual suppression of VLS. Good compliance was defined as always/mostly following treatment regimens. 12/33 (36%) had mild disease, 11/33 (33.3%) moderate disease, and 2/33 (6.1%) had very severe disease with an average weekly TCS requirement of 200.7 mg. The mean ISS scores of AV (59.48 ± 0.71), AA (56.51 ± 1.41), and DLQI (8.92 ± 0.96) in AV patients were significantly higher than those in patients with AA (p = 0.001) and DLQI (p = 0.001). The underlying cause of this difference is likely to be the greater anxiety associated with AV. The catastrophic bias factors developed in either group. Patients with diarrhea and heart failure tended to be associated with the positive rate of pseudohyphae/blastoconidia. A daily washing with miconazole soap is easy and quick to perform, as a paramedical stuff work, and well-tolerated for anogenital skin in elderly. This prophylactic approach can inhibit the progressive conversion activity of genital Candida flora, enabling to maintain satisfactory genital hygiene in patients wearing diapers.

027 Lichen sclerosus in pregnancy: A review of 33 cases
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Lichen sclerosus (LS) is an inflammatory chronic dermatosis of presumed autoimmune etiology that predominantly affects the genitourinary tract. The reproductive age includes a peak perinatal incidence. The primary aim of this study was to investigate the internalized stigma state of AV, AA and vitiligo patients. Our study indicated the importance of evaluating the internalized stigma states of these patient populations. The mean ISS scores of AV (59.48 ± 0.71), AA (56.51 ± 1.41), and DLQI (8.92 ± 0.96) in AV patients were significantly higher than those in patients with AA (p = 0.001) and DLQI (p = 0.001). The underlying cause of this difference is likely to be the greater anxiety associated with AV. The catastrophic bias factors developed in either group. Patients with diarrhea and heart failure tended to be associated with the positive rate of pseudohyphae/blastoconidia.