043 Efficacy of microneedle patches containing salicylic acid or EGCG on acne vulgaris

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Acne vulgaris (KS) is an angioproliferative tumor caused by human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8) which became widely known as the most frequently observed Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-associated malignancy. The metastasis of the disease is complex and incompletely understood. To date, matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are associated with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) tumorigenesis and may contribute to the mechanism of KS invasive growth. The aim of this study was to evaluate the expression of multiple MMPs in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related classic cutaneous KS lesions, and to evaluate the expression of MMPs in HHV-8 and monoclonal antibodies specific for MMP1, MMP3, MMP9, MMP11. MMP13 was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections. The results of our statistical analysis reveals that lesional cells of Kaposi's sarcoma in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients were immunoreactive for all MMPs, UCleration, present in the nineteen (19) of the nodular KS lesions, did not alter MMP staining. There were no appreciable differences in immunoreactivity between classic KS and AIDS-KS lesions. So far, only a few MMPs have been described in plasmacytomas in patients with KS, but further investigation and progress remains unresolved. The present study could provides further evidence for the in vivo expression of five MMP in classic and AIDS-KS cutaneous lesions. Thus, our observations may contribute to the mechanism of KS invasive growth, and may provide new therapeutic approaches using specific MMP targets.

044 Validation of the electronic version of the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) in children

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The use in electronic format of patient reported outcome measures (PROs) has been increasing, though they are not always validated against their paper counterparts. The aim of this study was to validate a novel iPad® application version of the DLQI concerning score consistency, compared to the conventional paper-based version. Patient preference and acceptability were also recorded for each version. The study employed a randomized cross-over design using a within-subjects comparison of the two questionnaire formats. Interna-

045 A comparative study of safety and efficacy of tacrolimus topical ointment (biocom's formulation) versus protopic® topical ointment (astellas pharma) in children and adults with atopic dermatitis

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The objective of this study was to know the therapeutic equivalence of Tacrolimus 0.03% ointment and To hospitalized and ambulatory patients aged between 2 to 15 and patients aged between 15 to 75 year were randomized either into Tacrolimus 0.03% ointment group or Protopic® ointment group or to Protopic® ointment group respectively. Total duration of the study was 16 weeks. The calculated 95% CI for percentage change in IGA score from baseline to day 21 for Tacrolimus 0.03% ointment and Protopic® 0.03% ointment group is -5.65 to 7.30 with the p-value of 0.803 and for Tacrolimus 0.1% ointment group is -7.65 to 7.30 with the p-value of 0.91. Through several other cytokines correlated with disease activity and/or PASI reduction, the aim of this study was to reveal any possible association between disease activity and/or response to dithranol treatment and markers of treatment response are unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the inflammatory biomarkers CCR22 and CCL22 could be a potential biomarker to predict therapy response to dithranol in psoriasis patients.

046 Study of the effects of pregnancy on skin properties: A mechanical approach

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Acne vulgaris is the most common skin disease in childhood and adolescence, affecting millions of people worldwide. Though several other cytokines correlated with disease activity and/or PASI reduction, the aim of this study was to reveal any possible association between disease activity and/or response to dithranol treatment and markers of treatment response are unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the inflammatory biomarkers CCR22 and CCL22 could be a potential biomarker to predict therapy response to dithranol in psoriasis patients.

047 Chemokine ligand 22 (CCL22) plasma levels correlate with disease severity and predict response to dithranol treatment in patients with psoriasis

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Dithranol is a potent treatment for psoriasis, leading to fast PASI reduction. Application of dithranol causes inflammation, but its mechanisms of action are still largely unclear and markers of treatment response are unknown. The aim of this study was to reveal any possible association between disease activity and/or response to dithranol treatment and markers of treatment response are unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the inflammatory biomarkers CCR22 and CCL22 could be a potential biomarker to predict therapy response to dithranol in psoriasis patients.

048 Comparative study of matrix metalloproteinase expression between AIDS-related and non-AIDS-related Kaposi’s sarcoma

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