dermatologie

Organe de la Société Française de Dermatologie et de l'Association des Dermatologistes Francophones

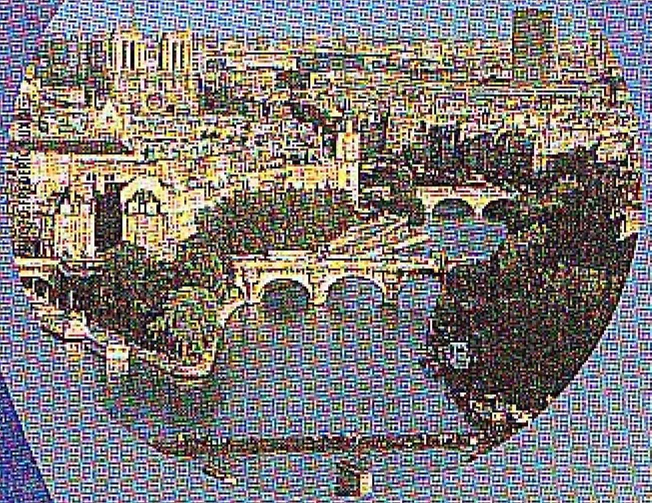
BOOK II

Poster abstracts

20[TH] WORLD CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY

1[ST] TO 5[TH] JULY 2002

Paris



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of interest due to the unusual skin manifestations and the combination of scleroderma and mammary gland cancer, and malignant tumor of parathyroid glands.

P0573 A CASE OF BENIGN CYSTIC TUMOR WITH OSTEOLYTIC CHANGE OF THE DISTAL PHALANX

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We present an extremely rare case with epidermoid cyst of the finger accompanied by osteolysis. A 70-year-old man was referred to our clinic, on September 20, 2000, for tenderness of 3-week just beneath the nail of his right thumb, which had appeared 7 months previously and once disappeared spontaneously. Roentgenogram and helical CT revealed well-outlined tumorous lesion just beneath the nail of the affected finger with osteolytic change of the phalanx. Histopathological examination of the extirpated tumor under local anesthesia showed a cyst filled with keratinous materials. The wall of the cyst was composed of thick stratified squamous epithelium partly associated with vacuolated cells and inclusion body-like materials but without any definite cellular atypia. Taken together, pathogenic concern of viral infection can be suggested.

P0574 BUILDING A VIRTUAL CLINICAL DERMATOPATHOLOGY CONFERENCE ON INTERNET

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Purpose. To hold a clinical dermatopathology conference is very unconvenience in the past, because of preparing lots of microscopes and dermatopathology slides. Besides, the knowledge from observing the slide is also difficult to be shared and recorded. Due to poor experiences of young clinicians and students, it's hard to learn how to study the slides, which are the most important tools for diagnosing diseases.
Method. To improve this situation, we digitize the whole dermatopathology slide through the ×200 magnification microscope by assembling 100+ pieces of digital camera images. All images are stored with Flashpix format, which is capable for delivering multi-resolution image. Besides, we buildup a multimedia annotation and navigation system for discussing slides. For conference and teaching, there are patient's profile, laboratory data, gross anatomy picture and other related clinical images.
Result. The clinicians can observe the full-size ×200 magnification digitized slides through Internet and can mark up the images and leave multimedia annotation on specified region. Using this, we can easily discuss the same slide by leaving anchor and multimedia annotation in different time and different place on Internet. Of course, all this knowledge can be the most useful teaching material.
Conclusion. We digitize 200× magnification dermatopathology slide of skin under microscope and provide a web-based environment to help clinicians exchange knowledge.

P0575 MORPHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF ACTINIC KERATOSES WITH KI-67 AND P53. PROPOSITION OF A NEW CLASSIFICATION

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Introduction. Epithelial neoplasms can be divided according to their invasive capacity into: a) intraepithelial or *in situ* neoplasms, b) invasive neoplasms and c) potentially malignant neoplasms or neoplasms of uncertain malignant potential. These terms are applied with some variations depending on the organs affected and in Dermatopathology have not been clearly defined. The best example corresponds to the actinic keratoses (AK), which have been characterized as pre-cancerous or pre-malignant.
Objective. The objective of this investigation was to study 50 cases of AK histologically and by immunohistochemistry. Based on these studies, we propose a classification and new terminology, with adaptation to the context of the evolution and tumorogenesis of skin carcinomas.
Results. Using antibody Ki-67, the hypertrophic and bowen[oid] presented an index of 74.8%±13.67 (SD). With p53 the index [was] 85.2%±16.7. In the atrophic AK the index with Ki-67 was 17%±1[…] with p53 was 18.6%±11.2.
Conclusions. We propose that morphologically and immunohistochemically the Bowenoid and hypertrophic AK should be called "high-grade intraepithelial keratinocytic neoplasms" if the atypical changes involve at least two-thirds of the width of the epithelium. The AK that only present atypical changes and immunostaining confined to the lower third would be called "low-grade intraepithelial keratinocytic neoplasms". We conclude that these two terms reflect the biological evolution of the epithelial dysplasias, and unify them with general pathology.

P0576 CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF EXFOLIATIVE DERMATITIS IN CHENNAI, SOUTH INDIA. A STUDY OF 25 CASES

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Aim. To study the clinical, histological features and causes of exfoli[ative] dermatitis in 25 patients with exfoliative dermatitis.
Methods. Clinicopathological study of exfoliative dermatitis was undertaken over a one year period in the department of dermatology.
Results and conclusions. The age group affected ranged from 5 days [to] 70 years with a peak of 20-30 years. Males were predominantly affected (60%). Psoriasis was the commonest cause, followed by drugs (2[…]%), eczema (12%), congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (8%) and pemphigus foliaceous (8%). Histopathology revealed a subacute dermatitis [in] majority of cases (40%).

P0577 OPTIMAL DOSING DURATION AND DOSING REGIMEN FOR TREATMENT OF NODULAR BCC WITH IMIQUIMOD 5% CREAM

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Imiquimod, an immune response modifier, has been shown in previous studies to have clinical efficacy when used topically in the treatment of basal cell carcinoma (BCC). To establish a safe, effective treatment regimen using imiquimod 5% cream for nBCC at various dosing frequencies, subjects in 2 studies were randomized to 6 weeks treatment (n=99) or 12 weeks treatment (n=92) at dosing frequencies ranging from once daily 3 days per week to twice daily 7 days per week. Study cream was applied to a primary, noninfected, biopsy-confirmed nBCC. Six weeks after treatment, the target tumor site was evaluated, surgically excised and examined histologically. Subjects with no histological evidence of nBCC were considered clear. Complete clearance rates of 70% to 7[…]% were observed in the once daily 5 and 7 days per week groups respectively. The vehicle clearance rate in the 12-week study was [… A] small number of subjects (n=13) dosing twice daily 7 days per week cleared; however, dosing was discontinued due to severity of local [skin] reactions. Imiquimod 5% cream was effective in the treatment of nBCC in all dosing regimens; however, dosing twice daily 7 days per week was not tolerated. The once daily 5 or 7 days per week dose groups had the highest efficacy results with acceptable safety profiles. Increasing the dosing duration from 6 to 12 weeks does not appear to offer increased benefit.

P0578 PRESENCE OF CYTOKINES IN APHTOUS STOMATITIS

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Several reports stress the role of the immunologic mechanism in the pathogenesis of aphtous stomatitis. The involvement of cytokines as well as of the immunological competent cells have been proved. However, the exact role of TGF-α, TGF-β, TNF, IL and ICAM-1 and VCAM has b[een] clarified. The purpose of this poster is to determine the pattern [of] expression of this cytokines in twenty patients with Stomatitis Aft[osa]. Making primary antibodies anti TGF-α, TGF-β, IL-2, ICAM-1 and VC[AM]