

Global Summit on SKIN CARE AND COSMETOLOGY

May 19-20, 2022 | Webinar

Modified Lower Blepharoplasty with Fat Repositioning via Transconjunctival approach to correct Tear Trough Deformity**Feng Xie***Shang Hai JiaoTong University, China*

Over the years, many techniques have been described to correct eye bag with tear trough deformity (TTD). Fat-repositioning lower blepharoplasty via a transconjunctival approach is increasingly applied due to its satisfactory rejuvenating effect. However, traditional methods have disadvantages such as a complicated surgical approach, difficulty of orbital fat fixation, hemorrhage and long recovery time. We modified the surgical technique of transconjunctival orbital fat release and repositioning via pre-maxillary and pre-zygomatic space with an effective but easy internal fixation method. From January 2017 to December 2021, 110 patients underwent bilateral modified lower blepharoplasty with fat-repositioning. Preoperatively, the grade of TTD was evaluated according to Barton's grading system. Postoperative results and complications were assessed during the follow-up period. TTD was ameliorated in 97.73% of the cases; the remaining 2.27% cases with few improvement underwent revision and achieved Grade 0 on Barton's grading system thereafter. All patients were satisfied with the final outcome. Few postoperative complications were observed, none of which led to a permanent condition.

For TTD without severe orbital skin laxity, the modified surgical technique of fat repositioning with a transconjunctival lower blepharoplasty and internal fat-flap fixation via pre-maxillary and pre-zygomatic space is safe and has a pleasant cosmetic outcome. Comparing to conventional orbital fat repositioning technique using external fat fixation, the advantage of our method is that the recovery time is shorter, patients can return life to normal soon after the surgery. On the other hand, pre-maxillary and pre-zygomatic space are natural soft-tissue spaces of midface. As a result, advancing and fixation the orbital fat via these two spaces cause less hemorrhage within the surgery, the procedure can be performed exquisitely and reduce post-op edema.

Biography

Feng Xie is a Associate professor in Plastic & Reconstructed Surgery department in Ninth Hospital affiliated by medical school of Shang Hai JiaoTong University. He obtained the both his Doctor degree and PhD degree in Shang Hai JiaoTong University in 2006. He is engaged in treatment of Congenital giant naevus for more than 10 years. The department of Plastic & Reconstructive surgery of Ninth hospital is the most famous plastic center of China. It has 300 beds and more than 100 physicians in the department. Dr. Xie has engaged in Plastic surgery for more than twenty years. He do cosmetic surgery of many fields including lower blepharoplasty.

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A comprehensive review of Oral Minoxidil in Alopecia**Jay D. Modha***All Indian Institute of medical sciences, India*

Background: There have been various treatment modalities available for alopecia in the form of topical and systemic with a variable response. The compliance of the patients is important in reaping results in alopecia. Minoxidil has come a long way finding its use from topical formulations to systemic at lower dose in different alopecia.

Objective: The objective of this article is to discuss various conditions in alopecia where oral minoxidil has found its role.

Methods: A comprehensive literature search was performed relating to oral minoxidil role in various alopecia. Various clinical trials, case series, case reports were searched on PubMed and Google Scholar. The references of available studies were also reviewed to collect the additional resources. Available data from various studies and case reports were collected and consolidated to provide a concise overview of oral minoxidil indications in various alopecia.

Results: Oral minoxidil has been used in various non-scarring and scarring alopecia at a lower dosage with less side effects and with promising results. Androgenetic alopecia and female pattern hair loss were the two conditions where it has been used more commonly than other alopecia, providing a ray of hope along with overcoming the issues related to topical formulations and compliance.

Biography

Dr Jay D. Modha has completed his Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) in 2019 from Gujarat University in India .Currently he has been working as Consultant Dermatologist, Cosmetic Surgeon and Hair transplant surgeon in the reputed All Indian Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS, Rajkot, Gujarat-India). Also he has been an active member of Associan of Cutaneous Surgeon of India (ACSI). His fields of interest are trichology and vitiligo surgery. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and also working as an active member of IADVL (Indian Association of the Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology).

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The new Cosmetic Jet Handpiece Technology for Jet Facial Rejuvenation treatments delivers clinical improvement in Hydration and Elasticity: A Preliminary clinical study**Katarina Obradović***Be You Technology Germany GmbH, Germany*

This preliminary clinical study evaluates the improvement of skin hydration and elasticity of a novel handpiece technology for cosmetic jet. Until now investigations on skin rejuvenation impact of cosmetic jets focused on its peeling effects, but very little on building and maintaining skin hydration over time. A group of 30 volunteers (Aged 20-60) were subjected to 1 month of treatment (3 sessions at 10 days intervals) with the novel BYTJET[®] system. At baseline and after treatment photos were made and biophysical assessments of skin elasticity and skin hydration with IONTO-SCOPE APA 100 device. Additionally, efficacy and treatment satisfaction were assessed (a subject questionnaire). The survey showed that 90% of respondents were highly satisfied with aesthetic result of the treatments. The results given in percentage to the predefined value for the given age, are presented in a high and low bar graphic showing data for each patient and summed up data for all subjects at baseline and after. The average increase in hydration was 30,8% for first, 20% for 2nd, and 12,67% for 3rd session. The average increase at baseline comparing the 2nd to the 1st baseline measurement was 12% and 3rd to 1st 19%. Conclusion: the device causes valuable increase in hydration and builds it up after each subsequent treatment. Similar results are achieved for the skin elasticity. Further investigations are needed to explore duration of the boosting hydration effects until the values drops back down to the baseline.

Biography

Katarina Obradović graduated as a master of electrical engineering on the University of Belgrade in 1993. After 14 years of working as a project and group manager in Ericsson GmbH, Aachen, she started her own business in Germany entering the field of apparative cosmetics. Today Be You Technology Germany GmbH produces 6 different cosmetic devices for facial rejuvenation designed by her. In 2020, she applied for international patent with the novel technology for handpieces for cosmetic treatments with high velocity jets. In October 2020 she entered Ph.D. studies on the Faculty of Pharmacy, Novi Sad.

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Aiming to the personalized Laser treatment of Vascular and Pigmented dermatology based on the Hybrid Laser Speckle and Hyperspectral Imaging**Bin Chen***Xi'an Jiaotong University, China*

Vascular and pigmented dermatoses will influence physical and psychological health of patients. Based on the selective photothermolysis, laser therapy has become the first choice of treatment. However, the total clearance rate is still lower than 20%, owing to the unclear mechanism of laser-tissue interaction and lack of detection technology of tissue structure. To simulate the heat transfer and thermal damage of hemoglobin and melanin induced by short pulse laser energy, non-equilibrium heat transfer model in skin tissue was constructed for vascular and pigmented dermatosis. Through the model, laser parameters were optimized, including wavelength, pulse duration and incident laser fluence. Together with Arrhenius integral, the thermal damage dynamics can be quantitatively evaluated. To validate the theoretical model, in vivo animal model was conducted based on dorsal skin model to visualize the dynamic response inside skin tissue including heat transfer and thermal injury. Non-destructive detection of skin tissue structure and concentration of chromophores (hemoglobin and melanin) were developed by hybrid laser speckle and hyperspectral imaging technology. Real-time feedback of the treatment effect for skin disease can be obtained, and personalized strategy for the laser treatment of vascular and pigmented dermatosis can be achieved.

Biography

Bin Chen has completed his PhD at the age of 31 years from Xi'an Jiaotong University and postdoctoral studies from Japan Society for Promotion Science. He is the vice director of State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Flow, a national innovation in China. He has published more than 100 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of International Journal of Thermofluid Science and Technology.

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A case of Systematized Verrucous Epidermal Nevus successfully treated with Low Dose Acitretin

Geetika Chhabra

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, India

A 15-year-old boy visited us with complaints of asymptomatic dark linear and curved verrucous lesions over the left side of trunk and lower limb since birth. Review of systems was normal. Family history was non-contributory. On examination there were dark brown verrucous papules and plaques along Blaschko's lines distributed over the left side of trunk, arm and left lower leg. Skin biopsy from a representative showed epidermis with marked papillomatosis, hyperkeratosis, irregular acanthosis and intervening invaginations filled with hyperkeratotic material. Dermal collagen, telangiectatic vessels, inflammation and sebaceous glands were within the papillary projections. No epidermolytic hyperkeratotic changes were observed. A diagnosis of systematized verrucous epidermal nevus in the absence of epidermal nevus syndrome was rendered. Patient was commenced only on acitretin with no topical application in view of extensive lesions. A dose of 10 mg daily was started to which he tolerated well. His body weight was 55 kg. The lesions started to improve at the end of 3 weeks and by the end of 2 months had regressed significantly leaving behind some hyperpigmentation. Verrucous epidermal nevus (VEN) is a noninflammatory cutaneous hamartoma originating from embryonic ectoderm that presents at birth. Incidence is 1 to 3 per thousand live births. VEN, systematized in particular, can cause a cosmetic abrasion to the patient as in the present case warranting treatment. Acitretin has been used previously but in higher doses of 75 mg per day. Interestingly, our patient responded to low dose acitretin. Few cases have also been treated with etretinate with success.

Biography

Dr Geetika Chhabra have completed my residency programme MD Dermatology from Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung hospital, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi in June 2021. I am presently working as a Senior Resident in the department of dermatology & STD at B.R Ambedkar Medical college, New Delhi. I have 13 publications in indexed international journals as lead author and 2 others have been accepted for publication in indexed journal. I have presented in various international and national conferences along with newsletter publications during and after my residency. I have special interests in fields of cosmetology, dermoscopy and pediatric dermatology with focus on research in clinical and dermoscopy features of periorbital melanosis have been carried. I am sure this conference will help me shape my career, facilitate and encourage my future endeavours.

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The Skin Redoxome and the effects of visible light on the skin**Maurício da Silva Baptista***University of São Paulo, Brazil*

Redoxome is the network of redox reactions and redox active species that affect the homeostasis of cells and tissues. Due to the intense and constant interaction with external agents, the human skin evolved to host a robust redox signaling framework. The lack of redox regulation causes the accumulation of oxidation end-products being correlated with several skin disorders, including photoaging and skin cancer.(Schalka, Silva et al. 2021) Protection of human skin against sun exposition is a complex issue that involves ambivalent aspects of the interaction of light with tissues. One misconception that has persisted in our society is that visible light is safe to the skin, even though recent data indicate that at least part of the visible spectrum decreases the epidermal barrier function, induces pigmentation in individuals with type IV and V skins and induces inflammatory response.(de Assis, Tonolli et al. 2021) Endogenous molecules absorb UVA and visible light inducing several photosensitized oxidation reactions, which end-up deregulating the redox homeostasis and causing oxidative distress in skin cells and tissues, inducing the accumulation of glycation and lipid peroxidation end products, which are usually more effective photosensitizers than their respective their precursor molecules.(Chiarelli-Neto, Pavani et al. 2011, Chiarelli-Neto, Ferreira et al. 2014, Tonolli, Chiarelli-Neto et al. 2017, Tonolli, Martins et al. 2020, Tonolli, Baptista et al. 2021) In this lecture, I will analyze the main molecular networks of redox regulation present on the human skin, explain the mechanisms by which endogenous molecules (absorbing either UVA radiation or visible light) cause a dysregulation of the skin redoxome and analyze the consequences to human skin, aiming to propose more comprehensive mechanisms of sun care.

Biography

Maurício S. Baptista is professor of Biochemistry at the University of São Paulo (USP, Brazil). He earned Bachelor (1990) and Master (1992) degrees in Biochemistry from USP and holds a doctoral degree (1996) in Chemistry from Marquette University (USA). He did his post-doctoral training at UW-Madison (1997) and was visiting professor (2006) at the Université Joseph Fourier (Grenoble France). His main interests are photochemistry/photobiology, skin damage and protection, regulated mechanisms of cell death.

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Biocompatible Nanomaterials for Drug Delivery and Cancer Theranostics**Amit Nag***BITS Pilani, India*

Nanomaterials are making significant transformation to our world, especially in healthcare and the treatment of diseases. This presentation will demonstrate the application of different types of bio-inspired nanomaterials, such as, niosomes, polymersomes, bio-synthesized carbon nanoparticles etc. for drug delivery and cancer theranostics. Controlled and targeted delivery of therapeutic drug molecules to the targeted site of medical attention are highly required to overcome the side effects of medical treatment. The last two decades have seen various developments in this direction in nanomaterial-based drug delivery applications. In this regard, niosomes¹ and polymersomes are two important biocompatible synthetic vesicles with similar self-assembled structures, prepared using non-ionic surfactant and amphiphilic copolymers, respectively. Using hybrid niosomes, the tuning of the phase transition temperature of the vesicles between 38°- 42°C will be demonstrated for its application in mild hyperthermia treatment. Whereas, using functionalized polymersome, pH-sensitive, targeted release of curcumin was achieved. On the other hand, theranostic nanomedicine holds the potential to revolutionise future disease management. Red-emitting carbon nanoparticles, produced by an economical and green hydrothermal method using Eucalyptus leaves as a precursor, were used for the first time for Chemo-PDT combination therapy after conjugating with the anticancer drug mitoxantrone electrostatically.

Biography

Amit Nag is an Associate Professor in Chemistry, at BITS-Pilani Hyderabad Campus. He received his Ph.D. in 2009 from IIT Kanpur, India under the supervision of Professor Debabrata Goswami on femtosecond laser chemistry. He worked as a Post-doctoral fellow at the University of California, Irvine, U.S.A with Professor Ara Apkarian on scan-probe microscopy and at the Department Chemie und CeNS, LMU, Munich, Germany with Professor Achim Hartschuh on plasmonics and Tip-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy. He has successfully completed sponsored projects funded by BITS-Pilani, DST and CSIR. His research interests include Nonlinear laser spectroscopy, Scanning-probe microscopy, Plasmonics, Carbon Dots, Biophysical chemistry.

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Aggressive Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinomas following treatment for Graft-versus-Host Disease: A Case Report and Review of Risk Factors**Gehan A. Pendlebury***Nova Southeastern University, USA*

A 19-year-old female with a history of pre-B cell acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) presented with two aggressive cutaneous squamous cell carcinomas (C-SCC) in the right hand. The patient was diagnosed with pre-B cell ALL at four years of age. She underwent chemotherapy with initial remission. However, recurrence of the pre-B cell ALL required an unrelated allogeneic cord hematopoietic stem cell transplant (alloHSCT). Post-transplant, the patient developed Graft-Versus-Host Disease (GVHD), which was treated with immunosuppressant therapy for six years until resolution. Fourteen years following the transplant, the patient developed a morbilliform drug eruption secondary to clindamycin. She consequently received prednisone treatment. During the treatment period, the patient developed a new ulcerated and tender nodule on the dorsal aspect of her right hand. Further histopathological biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of C-SCC, which required excision. Ten months following the excision, the patient developed an additional C-SCC nodule on the same right hand, separated by 2.6 cm from the prior C-SCC. She was referred for a ray resection procedure. This case illustrates a patient with multiple risk factors that may have contributed to the continued development of C-SCC. Such risk factors include: a prolonged course of immunosuppressant medications and voriconazole treatment. Additional research is needed to investigate the etiologies and risks of C-SCC development in patients who require a transplant and long-duration immunosuppressive therapy.

Biography

Gehan "Gigi" Pendlebury is an aspiring military dermatologist, commissioned Navy ensign (ENS), and student doctor at Nova Southeastern University, College of Osteopathic Medicine. ENS Pendlebury serves in the United States Navy Medical Corps Reserves. She follows her calling to serve current and past military service members with the utmost quality of care using an integrative, whole-person approach. Her more current research has focused on dermatopathology, operational skin disease, interventional pain management, traumatic brain injury, chronic pain, post-traumatic stress disorder among combat veterans and military service members. She has presented research in other areas of dermatology including a novel, comprehensive dermatological review on COVID-19-related cutaneous manifestations. Further research interests include occupational skin disease, operational dermatology and integrative dermatology.

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Simple and Effective Management of Flushing with different Skin conditions**Xiao-wen Huang***Southern Medical University, China*

Facial flushing occurs because the blood vessels in the skin dilate, which is considered a symptom, rather than one skin disease. It may appear or aggravate by different skin conditions, such as acne, rosacea, atopic dermatitis or facial hormone dependence dermatitis. Telangiectasis are the typical clinical feature, and in some severe cases, patients feel tingling, itching and burning. The most common related factor with facial flushing is damage to the skin barrier. Here we presented a series of cases with flushing, however, the inducers were diverse. All of the cases reported here recovered significantly. In the treatment, Cicalfate + was prescribed for all these patients. Avene Cicalfate + was chosen because of its rich protein complex and Copper Zinc which significantly improve the skin barrier function. We'd like to share the clinical experience in the management of flushing, which seriously affects patients' life quality.

Biography

Dr. Xiao-wen Huang is recognized for her research on the study of microbial pathogenesis and host responses, including the construction of invertebrate infection models. Her research has resulted in > 30 peer-reviewed scientific articles. Dr. Huang's clinical work mainly focuses on biomarkers for atopic dermatitis and psoriasis, the skin barrier repairmen, and comprehensive treatments for acne. She has edited three books on dermatology.