

제2차 서울국제피부과학심포지움

II SEOUL INTERNATIONAL DERMATOLOGY SYMPOSIUM Seoul, Korea May 11-14, 1995

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Over 400 hundred dermatologists from around the world convened at the Seoul Hilton Hotel for the II Seoul International Dermatology Symposium (SIDS). The highly successful meeting, jointly sponsored by the Departments of Dermatology Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea and Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, included participants from England, France, Italy, Malta, Singapore, and Japan, as well from Korea and the United States.

Plenary Sessions

Highlights of the meeting included an opening address by Jouni Uitto, Chairman of Dermatology at Jefferson, who spoke on molecular genetics. He pointed out that recent molecular cloning of cDNA and genomic sequences encoding of cutaneous membrane structural components have given a new understanding to the interaction and quantities found in the basement membrane. This information has been utilized in the pre-natal diagnosis of epidermal bullosa and has afforded the luxury of appropriate genetic counseling.

Yoon-Kee Park, Chairman at Yonsei, discussed the circulating antibodies to melanocytes found in vitiligo patients. These can be studied through indirect immunofluorescence, live cell ELISA, and immunoblotting, the former showing positive immunofluorescence

and high optical density on the melanocytic surface. This points towards an immunologic etiology of vitiligo with sera autoantibodies reacting with melanocytic surface antigens. Psoralen are highly useful in treatment, but the question arises as to the most effective type: 8-MOP, TMP, or 5-MOP.

Melasma, according to Young Kauh, Clinical Director at Jefferson, may respond better but at least as equally well to individual application of tretinoin 0.1% and hydroquinone 3%, rather than as a combination preparation. The disease, once called chloasma, appears to be different in Korean women.

Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita may have a higher incidence in Koreans than bullous pemphigoid. Chang Woo Lee of Hanyang University, Korea found that there may be immunogenetic factors permitting the development of autoantibodies against type VII collagen. Sadao Imamura, Chairman of Dermatology at Kyoto University, Japan pointed out that the main antigenic site is found in the non-collagenous domain of type VII collagen.

In the symposium on medical education, Joseph Gonella, Dean of Jefferson, noted that medical education has changed significantly in the last decade due to the decrease in in-patients and the need for securing out-patient facilities for teaching. The American govern-

ment is emphasizing primary care; this has resulted in changes to the curriculum.

Clinical dermatology

John Hawk of St. John's Institute of Dermatology in London lectured on the changing concepts, concerning polymorphic light eruption, chronic actinic dermatitis, actinic prurigo, hydroa vacciniforme, and solar urticaria. Rather than being idiopathic diseases, they may actually be immunomodulated. This concept allows a more rational use of PUVA therapy and immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporine and asothioprone.

Infectious diseases also played an important part of the conference. Lawrence Parish, Director of the Jefferson Center for International Dermatology, presented an atlas of less common bacterial diseases. Cutaneous diphtheria, anthrax, and listeriosis occur in various parts of the world and the diagnosis can be easily missed. Mindy Schuster of the Division of Infectious Diseases of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia called attention to the "flesh-eating bacteria," the invasive Group A Streptococci. These gram positive cocci can destroy large amounts of tissue and even cause a toxic shock syndrome. Because erythema in-duratum of Bazin is part of the spectrum of diseases caused by the tubercle bacillus, combination anti-tuberculous should be used, stated Kwang-Hyun Cho of Seoul National University. *Microsporum canis*, *Trichophyton verrucosum*, and *T. mentagrophytes* are the zoophilic dermatophytes found in Korea, according to Jae Bock Jun of Kyunpook National University, Korea. Parish noted that the macrolide clarithromycin is useful in the treatment not only of pyodermas but also of leprosy, atypical mycobacterial diseases, and even rosacea, which is now thought to be caused by *Helicobacter pylori*.

Aesthetic dermatology

In the symposium on cosmetics, Jean-Paul Marty of University Paris Sud, France called attention to the problems in the European Community where there are different safety and efficacy requirements in various countries. He also pointed out that cosmetics or toiletries when applied to the skin may diffuse through the barrier, albeit small, and induce a biological effect that may be beneficial or even toxic. Hyung-Ok Kim, Catholic University Medical College, Korea, furthered this concept, stating that some cosmetics could be called topical drugs, if appropriate claims are made and they are often marked at cosmeceutical. This occurs particularly with products for aging, wrinkles, and skin repair.

90% of the skin's aging is due to sun damage, according to Pierfrancesco Morganti, II University of Naples, Italy. The natural killer cell against melanoma target cells is deactivated by both UVA and UVB, so that sunscreens, effective against both UVA and UVB, are increasingly important. Micronized zinc oxide and titanium dioxide may be considered the new safe sunscreen and betacarotene the more active systemic photoprotective agent. Larry Millikan, Chairman of Dermatology at Tulane University, New Orleans reviewed the various filler material available, including both bovine collagen and Fibrel.

Alpha-hydroxyacids have recently emerged as the exciting agent of the 1990's. Although known for over twenty years, they are now being used increasingly in cosmetic preparations and as peels. They appear to augment epidermal thickness and to increase dermal glycosaminoglycans, according to Eric Bernstein of Jefferson. Their uses range from diminishing acne scarring to reducing wrinkles.

A symposium on lasers concluded the congress. Bernstein discussed pulsed dye lasers and ultrapulsed CO₂ lasers which can be used for treating hemangiomas, skin resurfacing, and even hair transplantation. Gary Lask of UCLA reported that tin ethyl etiopurpurin (Snet2), a hematoporphyrin derivative, can be used as a photosensitizer with a laser to treat a variety of malignancies, including the basal cell nevus syndrome.

Finale

There was an excellent social program that included a performance of Korean folk dances. There was also opportunity to investigate the exciting cultural and shopping activities of Seoul that now numbers over 12 million residents. We look forward to III Seoul International Dermatology Symposium, planned for 1998.

reported by
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