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September 20-21, 2018 | Rome, Italy

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HUANG WEI LING

Brazil

CAN WE TREAT ATOPIC DERMATITIS WITHOUT USING CORTICOSTEROIDS?

BIOGRAPHY

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised in Brazil since the age of one, graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication, and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, concerning the treatment of various diseases, using techniques based on several medical traditions around the world.

Atopic dermatitis (eczema) is a common chronic inflammatory skin disease, affecting up to 15-30% of children in industrialized countries, but can occur at any age. As there is no definitive cure for this chronic disease, that also may be accompanied by asthma or hay fever. Patients often seek other complementary therapeutic options, such as Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). TCM comprises numerous treatment modalities for the management of atopic dermatitis that can relieve itching and prevent new outbreaks.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that atopic dermatitis has a cure and can be treated without the use of any kind of corticosteroids.

Methods: Over two case reports – a 36-year-old woman and an 11-year-old boy with chronic red and itchy lesions throughout their entire bodies, were being treated with oral corticosteroids with little success and many side effects. These patients sought treatment in oriental medicine practices, as auricular acupuncture sessions, Chinese dietary recommendations, Radiessthesia and homeopathic medication.

Results: Both patients were able to suspend entirely the use of corticosteroids with the treatment instituted. There was almost total regression in the skin lesions. These results were achieved because the patients were being looked at as a whole, in the physical, emotional and dietetically aspects, according to Traditional Chinese Medicine. **Conclusion:** We concluded in this study that atopic dermatitis can be treated without using corticosteroid medication.



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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

SESSIONS

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Advancements in Dermatology | Cosmetic Dermatology | Pediatric Dermatology
Skin Cancer | Skin Diseases | Cosmetics and Skin care

Session Introduction

Title: Investigation of the working mechanism after transdermal administration of a TCM compound prescription XZT by a metabolomics-based systematic strategy

Nianping Feng, China

Title: Double Eyelid Procedure: Orbicularis-Levator Fixation Technique

Adolfo Napolez, USA

Title: Complications, Unfavorable Results and Critical Analysis of the Double Eyelid Procedure

Adolfo Napolez, USA

Title: ENDOLIFT and Ultherapy® for the best face, neck and body non-surgical lifting

Dell'Avanzato Roberto, Italy

Title: A revolutionary mini-invasive treatment for cellulite blemishes: 15 months of initial experience.

Dell'Avanzato Roberto, Italy

Title: The Treatment of Chloasma in Traditional Chinese Medicine

Huang Wei Ling, Brazil

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Title

INVESTIGATION OF THE WORKING MECHANISM AFTER TRANSDERMAL ADMINISTRATION OF A TCM COMPOUND PRESCRIPTION XZT BY A METABOLOMICS-BASED SYSTEMATIC STRATEGY

Name & Country

Nianping Feng

China

Abstract

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a long history and rich experiences in treating cirrhotic ascites and now a days is widely applied in clinical practice as a complementary and alternative approach. XZT, a traditional Chinese herbal catapasm, has been shown to be effective in treating cirrhosis-associated ascites in clinical practice. XZT composed of Dahuang (*Rheum palmatum* L.), Laifuzi (*Raphanus sativus* L.), Gansui (*Euphorbia kansui* T.N. Liou ex T.P. Wang), and Chenxiang [*Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour.) Gilg], Dingxiang (*Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb.), Bingpian (*Borneolum syntheticum*) and Shexiang (artificial *Moschus*). In trying to uncover the working mechanism of such combined system, we used a metabolomics-based systematic strategy to trace the molecular basis as well as the pharmacokinetic behaviour of XZT. Our results revealed that the peak plasma concentrations and bio availabilities of the active ingredients were significantly increased in rats with cirrhotic ascites, thus proving the rationality of external XZT therapy. Metabolomics study demonstrated that XZT mediated synergistically abnormalities of amino acid metabolic pathways in cirrhotic rats. Biomarkers identified in the metabolic profiling were validated through targeted quantitative analysis and by the results from serum and urine. We found that regulation of L-arginine/nitric oxide (NO) pathway was the most important mechanism of XZT to improve the gastrointestinal motility of cirrhotic rats. This effect of XZT has been confirmed by the inhibition of inducible NO synthase and neuronal NO synthase activities in the small intestine. This work gave a valuable insight into the mechanism of XZT and provided an effective way to elucidate the mechanisms of combined therapeutic systems.

Biography

Dr. Nianping Feng is currently full professor and the director of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences at Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. He received his Ph. D. degree from China Pharmaceutical University in June 1997 and was an assistant research professor at the same university prior to joining the Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Oct. 1998. Dr. Feng worked as a senior scientist at Purdue University from Sept. 2012 to Sept. 2013. His research interests include novel drug delivery systems, pharmaceutical nanotechnologies and TCM-based new drug development. Professor Feng has published more than 100 peer reviewed articles and book chapters and holds 11 patents.

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Title

DOUBLE EYELID PROCEDURE: ORBICULARIS-LEVATOR FIXATION TECHNIQUE

Name & Country

Adolfo Napolez

USA

Abstract

Asian eyelids have several characteristics that distinguish them from the eyelids of people from European and African descent.

These include:

- 1) Low, poorly defined or absent lid creases**
- 2) Pronounced fullness to the upper and lower lids**
- 3) Narrow palpebral fissures**
- 4) Epicanthal folds**

The extent to which these anatomic variants are present, determines the height and prominence or absence altogether of the upper lid crease in the Asian eyelid. Asian blepharoplasty is the most common Cosmetic Surgery procedure done in the Far East, with many variants noted. The discussion will include the patient selection, preparation, anaesthesia, and surgical technique utilized in the operation for the creation of the double eyelid in the patient.

Biography

Adolfo Napolez M.D. graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine followed by a General Surgery Residency at West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has twice been selected as one of America's Top Surgeons in Cosmetic Surgery, as well as a top doctor in Plastic Surgery Practice Magazine.

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Title

COMPLICATIONS, UNFAVOURABLE RESULTS AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DOUBLE EYELID PROCEDURE

Name & Country

Adolfo Napolez

USA

Abstract

The Double Eyelid Procedure is one that is potentially fraught with unfavorable results as well as numerous complications due to the fact it is a procedure based predominantly on symmetry, precision and tissue characteristics with errors measured in millimeters. Coupled with significant expectations often times unrealistic from the patient's perspective. Who may routinely view a normal, expected outcome as an unfavorable result. Potentially unfavorable results can range from crease size dissatisfaction, relapse to a single eyelid, asymmetry, and multiple creases as well as high or thick fold. Whereas, possible complications can range from ectropion, ptosis, ocular injury, hyper trophic scarring, milia as well as suture granuloma. There is probably no other facial cosmetic surgical procedure that is more dependent on exactness and precision, coupled with patient expectations and visibility than the Double Eyelid operation.

Biography

Adolfo Napolez M.D. graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine followed by a General Surgery Residency at West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has twice been selected as one of America's Top Surgeons in Cosmetic Surgery, as well as a Top Doctor in Plastic Surgery Practice Magazine.

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Title

ENDOLIFT AND ULTHERAPY FOR THE BEST FACE, NECK AND BODY NON-SURGICAL LIFTING

Name & Country

Dell Avanzato Roberto

Italy

Abstract

Background: We evaluate the results after 13 years of Endolift Laser technique for the “soft” rejuvenation of face, neck and body, using a very thin optical fiber connected to a 1470nm diode laser, combined in the last years with Ultherapy which allows in a single session to lift the muscles and the skin.

Methods: We report our experience after more than 4000 areas treated with Endolift for the treatment of skin laxity of the face, neck and the body. A 200-300 micron fiber is used for the face and the neck; a 400-600 micron fiber is used for the body. The fiber is easily inserted, without incisions under the skin directly in the superficial hypo-derma. After Endolift, a Ultherapy session is performed.

Results: The areas of skin laxity of the face, neck and body, can benefits from the possibility that the Endolift Laser has to retract the skin and remodel the derma, activate the collagen production, stimulate the neo-angiogenesis. Ultherapy helps to obtain the maximum result possible working more deeply the middle and deep hypo-derma up to the muscular fascia, permitting to obtain an immediate and a long-term lifting.

Conclusions: Endolift laser combined with Ultherapy is the the best non-surgical treatment for the areas of muscular and skin laxity of the face and the neck.

Biography

Dell'Avanzato Roberto is Specialist in Surgery with an University Master in Aesthetic Medicine and Surgery; Professor of Laser and Laser Assisted Liposuction, San Marino University (San Marino); University Diploma in Laparoscopic Surgery, Louis Pasteur University of Strasbourg (France); Honorary Member of the Israel Academy of Beauty; Honorary Member of the Italian Academy of Beauty; Certificate of excellence awarded from The Pakistan Medical Association, for humanitarian services rendered to the burnt and scarred victims of Pakistan; Certificate of Merit awarded from the Combined Military Hospital of Islamabad (Pakistan), for humanitarian services.

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Title

A REVOLUTIONARY MINI-INVASIVE TREATMENT FOR CELLULITE BLEMISHES: 15 MONTHS OF INITIAL EXPERIENCE

Name & Country

Dell Avanzato Roberto

Italy

Abstract

Background: In October 2016 I started, as one of the first in Europe, my experience with the only FDA-cleared minimally invasive treatment clinically proven to improve the cellulite blemishes for nearly four years in only one session.

Methods: We report our experience after 15 months in 50 patients (48F; 2M) with cellulite treated in a single session of 45-60 minutes. Outcome measures included subject photographs, Cellulite Severity Scale and Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale assessment. Patient satisfaction and pain rating were also recorded.

Results: The procedure treated successfully the primary structural cause of cellulite blemishes in all the 50 patients. Patient satisfaction is reported. Transient treatment-related adverse events were mild in severity and the most common side effects reported were soreness and bruising.

Conclusions: This revolutionary FDA-cleared procedure for the cellulite puckering, combines a proven approach with an innovative technology to treat the primary structural cause of cellulite blemishes in posterior thighs and buttocks.

Biography

Dell Avanzato Roberto is Specialist in Surgery with an University Master in Aesthetic Medicine and Surgery; Professor of Laser and Laser Assisted Liposuction, San Marino University (San Marino); University Diploma in Laparoscopic Surgery, Louis Pasteur University of Strasbourg (France); Honorary Member of the Israel Academy of Beauty; Honorary Member of the Italian Academy of Beauty; Certificate of excellence awarded from The Pakistan Medical Association, for humanitarian services rendered to the burnt and scarred victims of Pakistan; Certificate of Merit awarded from the Combined Military Hospital of Islamabad (Pakistan), for humanitarian services.

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Title

THE TREATMENT OF CHLOASMA IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Name & Country

Huang Wei Ling

Brazil

Abstract

Chloasma is a condition in which dark patches appear on the skin, most commonly on the cheeks, bridge of the nose, forehead, upper lip, and chin – areas of the face that receive the most sun exposure. In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) the causes of the disease could be Liver-Qi stagnation, Spleen-deficiency, Kidney-Yin-deficiency and Kidney-Yangin sufficiency.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that to successfully treat Chloasma you need to look for the roots of the problems, not only the symptom.

Methods: Over two case reports, the first being a 42-year-old woman who sought Acupuncture treatment for chronic headache and had the doctor notice the skin stains disseminated on her face, especially in the cheeks area. The second case, a 48-year-old man with constant knee pain was on Acupuncture treatment, and at his physical examination, there was found several dark patches on his face. Both patients were diagnosed with energy imbalance (Yin, Yang, Qi and Blood) and were treated with Acupuncture sessions associated with Chinese dietary counseling.

Results: Both patients had a significant improvement of the Chloasma patches, even though that wasn't the main cause of complaint. This overall recovery was achieved with the treatment of the patient in a holistic aspect, because when the energy imbalance that is causing problems is cared for, all the physical and / or emotional symptoms of one or several medical specialties improve at the same time.

Conclusion: The treatment of Chloasma in TCM has a different point of view from Western medicine, by treating deeply the root cause of the problem in its energy level. Each patient has their own imbalance and the treatment must be individualized to have successful results.

Biography

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised in Brazil since the age of one, graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication, and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, concerning the treatment of various diseases, using techniques based on several medical traditions around the world.

SESSIONS

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Advancements in Dermatology | Cosmetic Dermatology | Pediatric Dermatology
Skin Cancer | Skin Diseases | Cosmetics and Skin care

Session Introduction

Title: Effect of chlorhexidine and sodium hypochlorite on Staphylococcus aureus biofilm

Wala A Abdallah, Sudan

Title: Microbial burden of diabetic foot ulcers: The Calabar Scenario

Ogba O. M, Nigeria

Title: The Preventive Effect of Date Palm (Phoenix dactylifera) Seed and Fruit Hydro alcoholic Extracts on Carrageenan-Induced Inflammation in Male rat's Hind Paw

Siavash azarbani, Iran

Title: Resistant Chromoblastomycosis: Success of a triple regimen

Shamma Aboobacker, India

Title: Common Warts Discharge Among Married Male May Be A Critical Determinant of Immune Dysfunction Direct Capture Skin Cancer

Rahul Hajare, India

Title: Phase III Trial for Immunotherapy of High Grade Cervical Dysplasia Caused by Human Papilloma virus

Akarowhe Kingsley, Nigeria

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Title

EFFECT OF CHLORHEXIDINE AND SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ON STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS BIOFILM

Name & Country

Wala A Abdallah

Sudan

Abstract

Biofilm is a matrix in which a microorganism encases in it and survive environmental stresses. It help the organisms to resist the antibiotics and disinfectant, chronic biofilm associated infection lead to significant increase in morbidity and mortality especially patient with indwelling medical devices. The objective of this research was to analyze the effectiveness of chlorhexidine, sodium hypochlorite and antimicrobial activity of methicillin and vancomycin against biofilm of isolated strains of Staphylococcus aureus isolated from different clinical samples. The results revealed that most biofilm strains were sensitive to vancomycin, some strains were sensitive some were moderate resist and some were resist to methicillin. In comparing different concentrations (0.3%, 0.2%, 0.15% and 0.075%) of chlorhexidine among time interval (1min, 3min and 5min) concentrations showed significant decrease in biofilm formation in association with time; P value {0.001, 0,001, 0,000, and 0,000 respectively}. Different concentrations (5%, 4%, 2.5%, and 1.25%) of sodium hypochlorite also tested through the same time intervals; concentrations showed significant decrease in biofilm in association with time; P value {0,000, 0,000, 0,000 and 0,000 respectively}. Conclusions and significance Staphylococcus aureus were sensitive, moderate resist and resist to both Vancomycin and Methicillin, both chlorhexidine and sodium hypochlorite were reduced the biofilm according to concentration and time of contact. Recommendation is to use chlorhexidine and sodium hypochlorite as disinfectant and antibiofilm for longer time.

Biography

Wala A Abdallah has completed her B.Sc. at the age of 22 years from Alzaeim Alazhari University, Sudan. She has one publication, and has been serving as organizing comm- ittee in different symposium and exhibitions.

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Title

MICROBIAL BURDEN OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: THE CALABAR SCENARIO

Name & Country

Ogba Ofonime M

Nigeria

Abstract

Foot ulcers in diabetes mellitus subjects are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality which culminates in non-traumatic amputations worldwide. Knowledge of the microbial burden in the ulcers may improve patients care and management. This prospective study was designed to isolate, identify, and carry out antibiotic susceptibility testing on bacterial isolates associated with diabetic foot ulcers among subjects in University of Calabar Teaching Hospital. Subjects with diabetic foot ulcer were recruited after obtaining ethical clearance from the Research Committee and informed consent from the subjects. Samples were obtained from subjects using sterile swabs and subjected to microscopy and culture. Isolates were identified using standard bacteriological techniques. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was done by Kirby-Bauer method. Out of the 50 subjects recruited for the study, 31(62.0%) were females while 19(38.1%) were males with a mean age of 55.4 ± 10.1 and a minimum age of 40.0 years. All the subjects had grade 4 wounds. The study recorded 100% infection rates among subjects with 70.0% polymicrobial infections. A total of 97 isolates were encountered among the 50 subjects accounting for the average of 1.94 isolates per subject. The most prevalent isolate was *Staphylococcus aureus* 32(32.9%), while the least prevalent pathogen was *Klebsiella pneumonia* 10(20.4%). *Candida* isolates were associated with 15(30.0%) of the subjects. Females harbored more isolates 61(62.9%) than males 36(37.1%) but there was no statistically significant effect of gender on infection rates ($x^2 = 15.0, p \geq 0.05$). Erythromycin was the most effective (65.6%) against *S. aureus* while gram-negative bacteria were more susceptible to Augmentin (87.5%) and Ciprofloxacin (75.0%). The study has shown a high index of wound contamination with bacteria and fungi. The multiple antibiotic resistance of the bacterial isolates calls for the need to monitor resistance. Antifungal agents should be administered alongside antibiotics to subjects with *Candida* infection.

Biography

Ogba Ofonime M completed her PhD at the age of 42 years from University of Calabar, Nigeria. She is a Senior Lecturer in the University of Calabar, Nigeria. She has over 35 publications that have been cited over 35 times, and her publication H- index is 3.0 and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed Journals. She has professional associations with over 10 professional bodies including: Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists of Nigeria (AMLSN), Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria (MLSCN), American Society of Microbiology (ASM), International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM), Organization for women in science for developing world (OWSD), Nigeria Cancer society (NCS) and African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM). Her research interest is on Dermatology and skin infections and Antibiotic/Antifungal susceptibility studies.

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Title

THE PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF DATE PALM(PHOENIXDACTYLIFERA) SEED AND FRUIT HYDROALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS ON CARRAGEENAN-INDUCED INFLAMMATION IN MALE RAT'S HIND PAW

Name & Country

Siavash azarbani

Iran

Abstract

Background and Objective: The side effects of NSAIDS drugs, have caused increasing interest of scientists in herbal medicines as alternative treatment. In this study, the effect of anti inflammatory of seed and fruit of date palm hydroalcoholic extracts , due to having antioxidants, was studied.

Materials and Methods: In this study, the extracts of date palm seed and fruit were prepared by maceration method in 70% alcohol. Eighty male rats Wistar, divided into 10 groups of eight in each, 4 groups received different doses (100, 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg) of seed extract and 4 other groups different doses (100, 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg) of fruits extract of the palm, and the positive control aspirin (300mg/kg) and the negative control group saline (5ml/kg) via injection intraperitoneally. Half an hour later all animals received 100 µl of 1% carrageenan into the rats hind paw subcutaneous. The changes in rats paw edema was measured by plethysmometer every hour for five hours.

Results: The effect of all of the doses of date palm seed extract on edema were less than aspirin ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference between the group that received 400 and 600 mg/kg date palm fruit extract when compared with aspirin group. The Dose 400 mg/kg of fruit extract showed the most anti-inflammatory effect and it was assigned as the best dose.

Conclusion: It is likely that with further studies on different model of animals and also on human model the palm fruit extract could be used for pain treatment.

Biography

Siavash azarbani has completed his PHARM.D at the age of 25 years from AJUMS University School of Medicine. He has published 1 papers in reputed journals.

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Title

RESISTANT CHROMOBLASTOMYCOSIS: SUCCESS OF A TRIPLE REGIMEN

Name & Country

Shamma Aboobacker

India

Abstract

Chromomycosis is a subcutaneous fungal infection caused by dematiaceous fungi that commonly presents as a chronic disorder with frequent relapses. Herewith reporting a case diagnosed as chronically resistant plaque type of chromomycosis that failed to respond to antimycotics, surgical excision, potassium iodide, and cryotherapy however responded to a triple regimen. The factors attributing to unsuccessful treatment were possibly single therapeutic agent, poor compliance due to side effects and uncontrolled diabetes. To ensure adequate care, treatment was commenced under in patient care and following necessary investigations; the patient was started on Itraconazole 200 mg twice daily, cryotherapy and local heat therapy. Anti diabetic and pain relieving medications were given simultaneously. After a month of starting treatment, clinical remission was evident and remaining treatment was shifted to out patient basis. The lesion resolved completely leaving an atrophic scar and hyper pigmentation after 6 months of therapy. The patient has been reviewing till date with no recurrences.

Biography

Dr Shamma Aboobacker completed her MD from Pondicherry University in 2015 prior to which she had done Master of Science in Clinical Dermatology, Cardiff University in 2011. She has experience as Clinical Dermatologist in India, UAE and UK and is an Assistant Professor in Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology, India. She has keen interest in academic and research activities. Her areas of proficiency are pigmentary disorders, platelet rich plasma therapy and psoriasis. She has published a number of articles on Dowling Degos disease, melasma, Laugier Hunziker syndrome and perimenopausal dermatoses. She also serves as an editorial board member in British Journal of Dermatology (2017) and Journal of Surgical Dermatology (2015).

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Title

COMMON WARTS DISCHARGE AMONG MARRIED MALE MAY BE A CRITICAL DETERMINANT OF IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION DIRECT CAPTURE SKIN CANCER

Name & Country

Rahul Hajare

India

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the experience of seeking help for alcohol dependency by men with and a history of chain alcohol dependency with other men the context in which it occurs. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** An inter subjective in-house study using hermeneutic dialogue was utilized during participant observation, in- depth and focus groups. Classically, as we define reactions to antigens, either environmental or foods, we have broken the immune reaction down and divided them based on specific activity. This definition allows us to describe the difference between. **Type I IgE Medicated Hypersensitivity and Type II IgG mediated activity, and Type III driven by complement activation as well as Type IV Cell-Mediated Hypersensitivity.** While these descriptions are not wrong, they are not the whole picture. While it is true IgE and IgG maintain distinct activity, it is also true that IgG, particularly type 1-3 will increase the activity of IgE [1]. Patterns of immune response can be seen for other reasons as well. For example, someone who is in general, more up regulated in terms of IgE reactions, may be low in sIgA. A decrease in sIgA creates a deficiency in a first line of defense, the 85% of the immune system that lines the mucosa. Because of this low level of defense or sIgA, the immune system works to compensate. One ways the immune system will compensate is by up regulating IgE activity, relying on a higher level of response in that pathway to overcome short comings created by low sIgA [2]. When we look at various immunoglobulin's responses together, rather than in isolation, we will get a deeper understanding into what is truly happening with immune function.

Biography

Dr. Rahul Hajare is a post doctoral student of Renowned Scientist Respected Dr. R S. Paranjape Retired Director and Scientist 'G' National AIDS Research Institute India. He achieved his training at the National AIDS Research Institute, the reputed and primer HIV research institute in India. Dr. Hajare is board certified by Director-in-Charge, National AIDS Research Institute, the Secretary Board of Management KLE Society Belagavi, Registrar Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Aarti Drugs Limited Mumbai and Shikshan Vikas Mandal. Dr Hajare won World Academic Championship-2017 in Pharmacy (Antiretroviral Therapy) and certified as Fellow, Directorate of Pharmacy, IASR (Lifetime Membership).

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Title

CHALLENGES FACING PLASTIC SURGERY

Name & Country

Akarowhe Kingsley

Nigeria

Abstract

Plastic surgery involves the process of restoring, redesigning, beautifying a particular part of the human body (patients) by a plastic surgeon (practitioner). The processes involve in plastic surgery is highly demanding on both the plastic surgeon and the patient. In spite of this fact, It is a veritable avenue in a health sector of any country of the world. Over the years, plastic surgery has not attained its utmost height among practitioners and patients due to challenges which often devilled plastic surgery. This constitutes the gap that the study sought to fill by surfacing these challenges, and benchmarking possible solutions to remedy them. The concept, types, challenges and possible solutions to plastic surgery was dealt with in the study. It was recommended among others that keen partnership among plastic surgeon will pave way for information sharing among practitioners, which will on the long-run help in surmounting the challenges, and similarly raise the standard of plastic surgery among practitioners.

Biography

Akarowhe Kingsley is working as Faculty of education in University of Uyo, Nigeria. His research interests are Dermatology and Cosmetology.