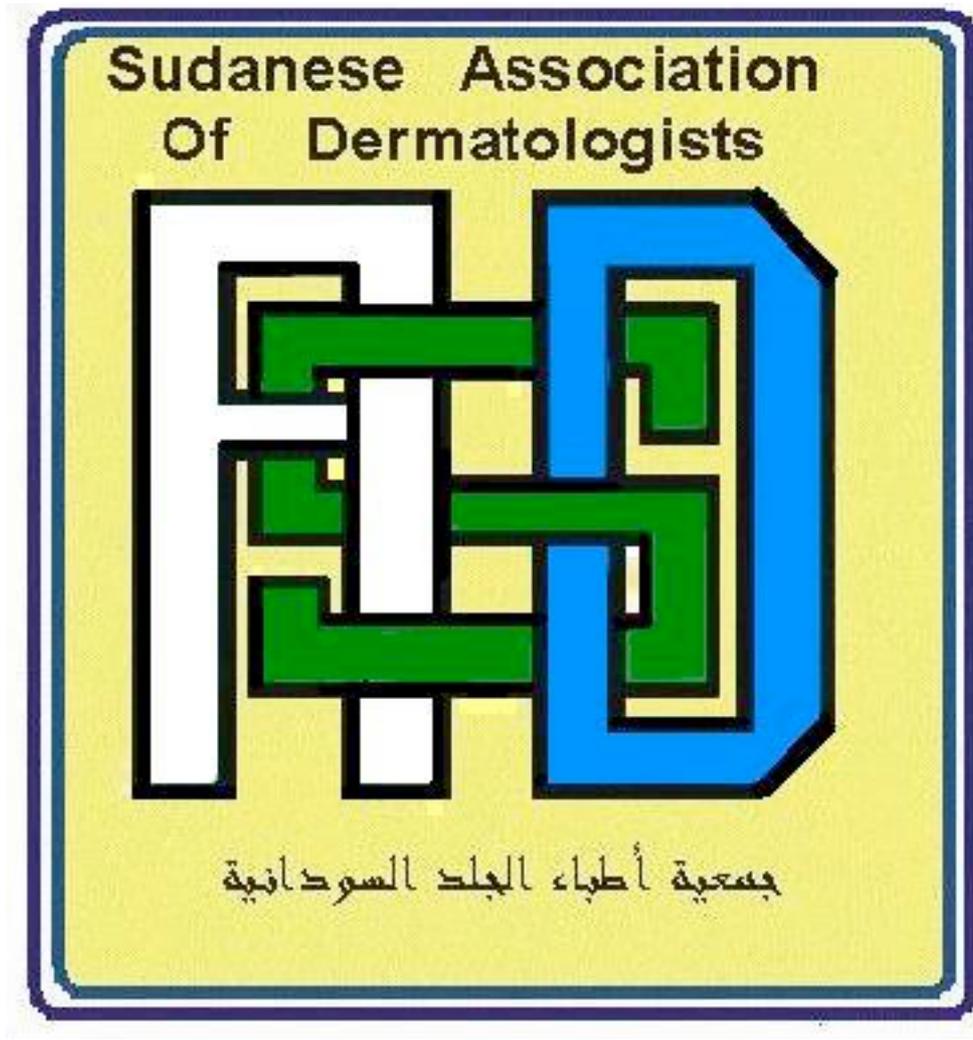


Sudanese Association of Dermatologists

12<sup>th</sup> Scientific conference 2009

## Abstract Book



## **Toxins and Fillers in the Upper and Lower Face**

### **Dr Abdelazim Almalik**

American Board Laser Surgery, FAAD (USA), Dip. Derm (UK), Dip GUM & V (UK)  
Head, Dept. of Dermatology & Andrology - Almana Hospitals Group - KSA

Botulinium toxin (BoNTA) as the unique approach to dealing with dynamic lines is the cornerstone of an aesthetic medicine. Precise and cautious administration of this therapeutic tool permits gradual expansion of our practice and acts as a stepping stone to further adjunctive procedures for our patients. 3 out of 10 patients in American dermatology practices who got BoNTA will also be treated simultaneous with fillers, dealing with the volume loss and wrinkles and creases encountered in the aging process. Combination fillers and BoNTA can lead to a greater aesthetic improvement, higher patient satisfaction, and extend the longevity of the clinical connection. Recent advances in newer filling agents, as well as a newfound interest in older products have expanded our options in the search for an ideal filling agent. A number of tips and tricks in the indication will be discussed and explained.

## **Topical Immunomodulators & atopic dermatitis**

### **Dr Abdelazim Almalik**

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Recent progress in our understanding about the complex mechanism underlying the pathophysiology of atopic dermatitis resulted in the development of new therapeutic avenues. These approaches include novel drugs, small peptides and biologics such as cytokines, humanized antibodies, fusion proteins and receptor antagonists. In addition, more specific immune-modulators have been aimed at targeting the function of antigen presenting cells as well as T-cells including adhesion molecules and cytokines production. Among these, calcinurine inhibitors appear to be the most promising compounds in the treatment of atopic dermatitis. Tacrolimus and Pimecrolimus offer the potential for effective long term management of skin condition while minimizing adverse events.

## **Updates in psoriasis management: Biologic therapy**

### **Dr Abdelazim Almalik**

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Head, Dept. of Dermatology & Andrology - Almana Hospitals Group - KSA

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory systemic disease primarily mediated by T-cells. Although several drugs are available for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis, they frequently associated with significant limiting side effects. Recent development in the understanding of the pathophysiology of psoriasis and advances in biotechnology have permitted to develop targeted highly effective agents. Since key cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF), interleukins, endothelial cells and T-cell activation have been implicated in the pathogenesis of psoriasis; several biologics targeting these pathways have been developed or are currently under investigation. Among several pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF has been recognized as a key molecule. Accordingly, Biologics are changing the way dermatologists treat psoriasis. In the future, developments in pharmacogenetics may provide predictive markers to optimize the response to treatment which may enable patients to enjoy longer remission and treatment-free periods.

## **Using Nd:YAG Laser In Hair Reduction In Sudanese Patients**

### **Dr.Muhamad Tome Abdelmajeed**

Assistant professor of dermatology, Ribat University Hospital

Laser hair reduction is widely practiced worldwide with variable degree of success. One of the biggest challenges in this practice in dark skin is the high content of melanin in the epidermis which could absorb the laser leading to epidermal damage & complications.

The Nd:YAG laser (1064) is known by its safety in dark skin, so we decided to use it for hair reduction in a series of patients suffering from hirsutism. 30 cases were treated & follow up for one year was done.

The findings, results, & complications will be presented in a 25 mins.talk.

# Human Genome project and development of pluripotent stem cells

**Khaklifa Yousif Hassan**, B.Sc (HON), M.D, M.D, M.Sc Dept. of Biochemistry and unit of Dermatology; (Dept of internal Medicine). Faculty of Medicine - Alzaem Alazhari University Sudan

Begun formally in 1990, the U.S. Human Genome Project was a 13-year effort coordinated by the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health. The project originally was planned to last 15 years, but rapid technological advances accelerated the completion date to 2003. Project goals were to identify all the approximately 20,000-25,000 genes in human DNA, determine the sequences of the 3 billion chemical base pairs that make up human DNA, store this information in databases, improve tools for data analysis, transfer related technologies to the private sector, and address the ethical, legal, and social issues (ELSI) that may arise from the project.

To help achieve these goals, researchers also studied the genetic makeup of several nonhuman organisms. These include the common human gut bacterium *Escherichia coli*, the fruit fly, and the laboratory mouse.

Landmark papers detailing sequence and analysis of the human genome were published in February 2001 and April 2003 issues of *Nature* and *Science*. See an index of these papers and learn more about the insights gained from them.

What's a genome? And why is it important?

## **What are some practical benefits to learning about DNA?**

Knowledge about the effects of DNA variations among individuals can lead to revolutionary new ways to diagnose, treat, and someday prevent the thousands of disorders that affect us. Besides providing clues to understanding human biology, learning about nonhuman organisms' DNA sequences can lead to an understanding of their natural capabilities that can be applied toward solving challenges in health care, agriculture, energy production, environmental remediation, and carbon sequestration.

The work involves using an engineered chunk of DNA instead of a virus to introduce factors into a cell that will turn on genes needed for pluripotency. These are called transposons that jump from one place to another in the chromosome, although fragments of DNA called plasmids have political and religious impact.

## **A case of Behcet's syndrome**

**Dr A.moniem Elwidaa Osman**, Dermatologist, kh. Dermatology teaching Hospital

This is a case report of a young healthy man aged? presenting with non-healing ulcers on the genitals and mouth, together with skin eruption for 16 years. The condition was misdiagnosed and mismanaged over this period. Diagnosis of Behcet's syndrome was made on clinical grounds and further supported by histopathological findings. Complete healing took place with steroids and azathioprine. The details of the case with a review literature will be discussed.

## **Clinicoepidemiological study in Sudanese patients, Prevalence and effect of eradication triple therapy on extra digestive Helicobacter pylori skin manifestations**

**Adil H.H. Bashir, MD and Shaza M Yousif, MD**

Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Al Jawda Medical Centre, Jabir AbuEliz Diabetic Centre, Khartoum, Sudan.

**INTRODUCTION:** Helicobacter pylori are gram-negative; microaerophilic spiral rod-shaped bacteria lead to gastritis, duodenal or gastric ulcer and even in rare cases to gastric carcinoma or Mucosa Associated Lymphoid Tissue (MALT) lymphoma. Approximately 50% of the world's population is believed to be infected with H. pylori. Most infections are probably acquired in childhood, but the exact route of transmission is unknown. (1). Based on a number of reports, a possible relationship of Helicobacter pylori infection to a variety of different dermatosis has been suggested, including urticaria, rosacea, acne-rosacea, atopic dermatitis, alopecia areata, Sjögren's syndrome, Schönlein-Henoch purpura, and Sweet's syndrome.

**OBJECTIVES:** This study is compelled in Al Jawda Medical Centre, Dermatology clinic, Khartoum, SUDAN, intended to identify the prevalence of extra digestive (extra gastric) Helicobacter pylori skin manifestations, and to observe the influence of Helicobacter pylori eradication through triple therapy on the clinical evolution of patients skin conditions. **PATIENTS AND**

**METHODS:** A clinical descriptive study of 165 patients with skin manifestations and immunologically detected Helicobacter pylori by rapid test, in association with gastric, chest, joints and nasal symptoms were considered as study population. Helicobacter pylori (Hp) triple therapy given to all positive cases as first, second and relapse modality treatment one month interval each.

**RESULTS:** The findings, results, & conclusions will be presented in a 15 minutes talk.

## **Laser applications in dermatology**

**Dr A.moniem Elwidaa Osman.** Dermatologist, kh. Dermatology teaching Hospital

The laser (light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) is an extremely complex system composed of radiant energy in the form of photons and waves. This system is organized according to the size of the waves of the various sources of energy in the electromagnetic spectrum. Various Laser systems today have shown many advantages in various applications in dermatology, and are certain to provide a variety of new and useful therapeutic options for a number of cutaneous and internal diseases.

This paper will cover a brief review of the currently used laser systems in dermatology, their mode of action on the tissue and their therapeutic effects.

## **Effect of duration of exclusive breast feeding on atopic dermatitis**

**Mona O. A. Mahmoud\*** (MD), **Mahmoud A. Ahmed\*\*** (PhD).

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\*\*Department of Medicine, University of Khartoum.

**Introduction:** Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic relapsing inflammatory pruritic skin disease, characterized by early onset during infancy or childhood, with personal or family history of allergic condition, and variable clinical presentation. The etiology of atopic dermatitis is unknown, but it is believed to be a multifactorial disease, caused mainly by several genes and environmental triggers, beside immune and epidermal barrier dysfunction. Interactions between all these factors play a key role in the pathogenesis of AD. Breast feeding is one of the environmental factors claimed to have a protective effect against the onset of atopic manifestations, especially dermatitis but this issue remains controversial.

**Objectives:** The study has been planned to probe into the effect of exclusive breast feeding on Atopic Dermatitis onset and severity.

**Methodology:** This study is a cross-sectional, hospital-based study, done in Khartoum Dermatology & Venereology Teaching Hospital, during the period from September 2007 to February 2008. A total of 140 patients  $\leq 5$  years, with Atopic Dermatitis diagnosed according to Hanfin and Rajka criteria were included and studied.

**Conclusion:** We conclude that in infants at high risk of atopic dermatitis, longer duration of exclusive breast feeding maybe beneficial in delaying the onset, but it has no effect on the severity of clinical picture.

# **Symmetrical Progressive Erythrokeratoderma (Gottron's syndrome) Single case report and Review**

**Adil HH Bashir, Shaza M Yousif and Mona OA Mahmoud**

Adil HH Bashir, Clinical MD, Jabir AbuEliz Diabetic Centre, JDC.

Shaza M Yousif, Clinical MD, Dermatology.

Mona Omer Abdelaziz Mahmoud, Clinical MD, Dermatology.

The erythrokeratodermas (EKs) are a group of disorders characterized by erythematous plaques associated with variable features that include palmoplantar keratoderma. One type of EK is known as "progressive symmetric erythrokeratoderma" (PSEK).

A female patient, 29 years old, civil employee, descent from a first degree relative parents, is suffering from thickness, fissuring and dryness of dorsal aspects skin of hands and feet since she was two year old, then external aspects of forearms, legs and knees and upper back as well as upper chest, buttocks and groin progresses over the last 7 years, then remains stable over time. The case is diagnosed provisionally as: Symmetrical Progressive Erythrokeratoderma-Gottron's syndrome, and confirmed histopathologically, considered to be the second case been reported in Sudan for the same author.

## **Fertility Scope for Azospermic patients**

**Prof. Abdel latief Ashmaig**, The National Ribat University

On this brief about Fertility scope for azospermic patients several basic points are touched in the line of assisted reproductive techniques used for this category. Pathologies causing azospermia are mentioned for achieving better understanding.

Modalities of cryopreservation of testiculoepididymal spermatozoa are also displayed in brief to enlighten the clinicians, as well as the scoring system for the obtained testicular biopsies.

A display of the outcome of these ART in the Reproductive Health Care centre (2007-2008) is presented where 85 case of azospermic patients were treated by TESE in order to clarify their yield in comparison to other disturbed semen parameters.

## **Papillon-Lefevre Syndrome: A Case Report**

**AbdelRahman M. A. I. Ramadan, Adil H. H. Bashier, Shaza M. Yousif and Sayda H. T. M. Idris**

The Papillon Lefevre syndrome (PLS) is a rare genodermatosis of autosomal recessive inheritance manifesting as palmer plantar hyperkeratosis with periodontitis. This is a case report of the 18 year old girl with PLS with palmoplantar keratoderma and precocious progressive periodontitis which resulted in premature exfoliation of the primary and permanent dentitions which had undergone prosthetic rehabilitation. The 18-year-old girl presented with symmetric, well-demarcated, yellowish, keratotic plaques over the skin of his palms and soles extending onto the dorsal surfaces. Well-circumscribed, psoriasiform, erythematous, scaly plaques were also present on the elbows and knees bilaterally along with dystrophy and transverse grooving of the nails. Orally the patient also had swollen and friable gingivae with subsequent loss of most of her permanent dentition. The remaining very mobile teeth were extracted. These findings are consistent with Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome. The clinical presentation and management of this syndrome are discussed.

## **Effect of Low Level Laser Therapy on Diabetic Foot Ulcers Healing**

**Dr. Ihsan Abdelrhman Abdalla** Done by: Dr. Hanadi Abdalla Elamin, Dermatologist  
Supervised by: Dr. Ihsan Abdelrhman Abdalla, Dermatologist. Study done in Jabir Abu Elaiz centre Khartoum – Sudan cooperating with the Institute of Laser – Sudan University of Science and Technology, from (15/2/2009 – 15/4/2009)

Diabetes with its serious complications is an important cause of morbidity and mortality. About 15% will develop foot ulcer. In this study we evaluate the effects of low level laser therapy or as it is called therapeutic or cold laser as an alternative or adjuvant therapy to traditional modalities for diabetic ulcers treatment. Numbers of published studies showed the beneficial effects of low level laser therapy in ulcer healing as result of its photobiostimulation at the cellular level. This is the first study in Sudan to evaluate the effects of low level laser therapy in Sudanese diabetic patients with diabetic chronic foot ulcers. 43 diabetic patients with chronic ulcer > 6/12 had been divided into two groups. Group I (23 patients) received low level laser therapy+ their traditional ulcer treatment. Group II (20 patient) received only traditional therapy. Initially the first group patients received 3 consecutive sessions per week then continues with 2 sessions per week. There was significant reduction in ulcer size in some patients, and even complete healing occurred in others during this short period in group I, we noticed dramatic response in pain relieve in majority of patients in the same group who were suffering from chronic pain. Final results will be evaluated by the end of this study which is still ongoing.

# **The pattern of paediatric dermatosis among primary school children in Khartoum north 2007**

**Dr.Tarig Elahmer**

Skin diseases are associated with environmental factors and a public health approach is particularly important.

This is a descriptive field-based study aimed to study the pattern of skin diseases and to determine the prevalence of skin conditions and associated socioeconomic factors in primary school children. Each student was asked to answer a simple questionnaire to identify skin problems, to explore health seeking behavior, and for determining the socioeconomic level. A complete dermatological examination was performed for 584 children, in three primary schools in different socioeconomic areas in Khartoum North. During the period from July 2007- December 2007.

The differences in prevalence of skin diseases between the study groups are pointed out.

The overall prevalence of skin diseases among the study groups was found to be 32%, group B { the group of a lower socio-economic status} showed a higher prevalence (45.5%) than group A { the group of a higher socio-economic status} (25%). With the range of age 6->15 years, the age group 10-15 years was more affected in the two groups; group A (58%) group B (52%), with male predominance also in the two groups; group A (males 39%, females 18%), group B (males 28%, females 23%).

The frequently observed skin diseases in group A were; eczema (13.3%), papular urticaria (2.3%), and acne vulgaris (2.1%). And the frequently observed skin diseases in group B were; tinea capitis (8%), eczema (7.5%), and papular urticaria (7%).

The rate of superficial bacterial and fungal infections, were significantly higher in the school children with poor socioeconomic conditions, eczema was distinctly common in those with good socioeconomic conditions.

(54.2%) in group A and (56%) in group B of the students with skin problems did not seek medical help. The lack of medical intervention reported by the affected students in this study was unexpectedly high.

Therefore it is useful to monitor the epidemiology of skin problems in children so that relevant skin health education programs and preventive measures can be planned and implemented effectively.

# Von-Hippel Lindau Syndrome VHL – One case report (Reno-Cutaneous (Neuro-Cutaneous) Syndrome)

**Anil Komar and Adil HH Bashir**

Anil Komar: Ibn-Sina Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan.

VHL is a rare *Autosomal Dominant* disease, with an incidence of 1/ 30000. The VHL gatekeeper tumour suppressor gene is inactivated in the familial cancer syndrome, von Hippel-Lindau disease and in most sporadic clear cell renal cell carcinomas.

A male Patient, from Gezira Aba, Tama tribe, 33 years old, married and has a son born 3 years now. Presented with symptom of diarrhoea/Constipation, 25 days before admission, where seen by a physician, Abdominal UltraSonography has been requested to show bilateral renal masses, patient Admitted at Ibn-Sina Hospital, Urosurgery Department, then after prepared for surgical removal of swellings, operation done.

Where renal masses were removed and sent for histopathology, adrenals were checked to prove not affected, blood supply intact, no adhesions to upper poles of both kidneys.

A family History showed that his oldest brother died with brain tumour 2000, his aunt died with renal and gastric tumours.

Dermatological examination: localised cluster **macular telangiectatic naevi** (2 in number) one at upper lateral aspect of left buttock 3X4Cm in diameter and another one at outer mid aspect of left buttock 1X2 Cm. **Café au laite spots** mainly at upper chest as small (0.1-0.5 mm in diameter), hypopigmented, non scally macules.