

ISSN 0001-5555

# ActaDV

# ACTA DERMATO- VENEREOLOGICA

Volume 102 2022 Supplement No. 223

ADVANCES IN DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY

A Non-profit International Journal for  
Interdisciplinary Skin Research, Clinical and Experimental  
Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Official Journal of  
- European Society for Dermatology and  
Psychiatry

Affiliated with  
- The International Forum for the Study of Itch

**ABSTRACTS**

from

**12<sup>th</sup> Georg Rajka  
International Symposium on  
Atopic Dermatitis**

**October 17–19, 2022**

**Montréal, Québec, Canada**

**Immediate  
Open Access**

 Society for Publication of  
Acta Dermato-Venereologica  
[medicaljournalsweden.se/actadv](http://medicaljournalsweden.se/actadv)

alternatives in patients with AD. The findings may generate further recommendations on the preparation of these local products.

### P11.13

#### INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN MEXICAN ADULTS

Nancy Rosas-Delgado<sup>1</sup>, Rocío Ortega-Portillo<sup>1</sup>, Catalina Rincón-Pérez<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dermatology, Medical Specialties Unit, the University of the Army and Mexican Air Force SEDENA, México City, México, <sup>2</sup>Research and Development Center of the Mexican Army and Air Force, the University of the Army and Mexican Air Force, (CIDEFAM-SEDENA, México City, México`

Atopic dermatitis was previously considered to be a diagnosis mostly of the pediatric population. However, in recent years a gradual increase in cases diagnosed during adulthood has been demonstrated, but what are the clinical manifestations of atopic dermatitis in adults? Report the incidence and clinical manifestations of atopic dermatitis in Mexican adult patients of the Medical Specialties Unit of SEDENA, CDMX 22 patients were recruited in outpatient consultation from April to June 2022. The age range went from 18 to 65 years, they were evaluated by a dermatologist, making the diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and the severity evaluation was made using EASI and POEM scales. 63% ( $n = 14$ ) of the 22 patients included, were women and 37% ( $n = 8$ ) men, the mean age of presentation was 32.5 years. Regarding occupation, 41% ( $n = 9$ ) were students, followed by 36% ( $n = 8$ ) who were housewives. 31% ( $n = 7$ ) of the patients reported symptoms onset during adulthood, while the remaining 69% ( $n = 15$ ) reported eczema lesions in childhood. The most affected body segment were the upper extremities in 54% ( $n = 12$ ), followed by lower extremities in 41% ( $n = 9$ ). The site of greatest involvement of the upper extremity was the hands. The average EASI obtained was 5.3, the POEM score obtained was 13.93. Atopic dermatitis in adults has distinctive clinical characteristics. The symptoms should guide the diagnosis, as well as the elementary lesion rather than the topography. In adults it will always be important to rule out other concomitant diseases.

### P11.14

#### EXPERIENCE OF CHILDREN AND ADULT PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS TREATED WITH DUPILUMAB

Mariana Montezuma de Moraes, Raquel Kupske, Sabrina Klein, Daniel Lorenzini, Magda Blessmann Weber  
Dermatology Department, Irmandade Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Porto Alegre and Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that imposes great morbidity to the patients. Dupilumab, a monoclonal antibody that blunts the IL-4 and IL-13 signaling pathways, is approved to treat patients with moderate to severe AD. The objective of our study is to investigate the drug's efficacy and adverse effects profile in patients being treated with dupilumab for moderate to severe AD. We collected data from the medical records of patients with moderate to severe AD of the Irmandade Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Porto Alegre Hospital. We found 14 patients with clinical diagnosis of AD treated with dupilumab between 2020 and 2021. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed in Microsoft Excel. We found 14 patients, 8 men and 6 women, with average age for starting dupilumab therapy being 22 (between 6 and 38 years old). Circa 85% of patients began AD symptoms in early childhood and only 2 of them started it during the teenage years. Thirteen patients obtained significant improvement after one dose of dupilumab and maintained sustained response for the six following months; one patient had poor

initial improvement followed by worsening, so the treatment was switched to baricitinib. The side effect of conjunctivitis was found in one patient. The majority of patients had been treated with methotrexate (78%). Among the comorbidities, asthma was the most prevalent (57%). In conformity with literature, our patients in use of dupilumab obtained good responses, testifying its efficacy and few side effects.

### P11.15

#### ASSESSMENT OF MICROCIRCULATION IN PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Jowita Sroka-Tomaszewska<sup>1</sup>, Marcin Hellmann<sup>2</sup>, Jacek Wolf<sup>3</sup>, Edyta Dąbrowska<sup>3</sup>, Krzysztof Narkiewicz<sup>3</sup>, Magdalena Trzeciak<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Allergology, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland, <sup>2</sup>Division of Cardiac Diagnostics, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland, <sup>3</sup>Center of Translational Medicine, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a recurrent, chronic, inflammatory skin disease associated with severe itching. The number of people suffering from AD is relatively high. The disease has clear negative social and economic impacts and its treatment remains a challenge. The pathogenesis of the disease is complex. In recent years, the coexistence of other diseases, including diseases of the cardiovascular system, has attracted particular attention. Endothelial dysfunction is one of the earliest vascular manifestations in the pathogenesis of the cardiovascular disease. The study aims to analyze the assessment of skin microcirculation in patients with atopic dermatitis in the Polish population. The study included 11 patients with AD, at least 18 years of age (the study group), and 11 people matched without cardiovascular disease with an adverse allergic history (control group). Five parameters HS (Hypoxia Sensitivity), HRindex (%), IRmax (%), HRmax (%) and IRindex (%) were assessed during the examination of the cutaneous microcirculation of the forearm using the FMSF (Flow Mediated Skin Fluorescence) method. The mean results of HS, HRindex, IRmax, HRmax, IRindex in patients with atopic dermatitis were 67.66; 10.56; 13.37; 18.25; 10.023 as compared to the control group 104.12; 12.54; 16.74; 19.29; 12.77. All five parameters were lower in AD patients compared to controls. Understanding the relationships between the above diseases will allow for early detection, monitoring, and implementation of appropriate prophylaxis, facilitating therapeutic decisions and treatment.

### P11.16

#### A NOVEL DRUG SUBSTANCE WITH STRONG SAFETY PROFILE AND MULTIPLE BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS TO TARGET THE MULTIPLE CAUSES OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Dennis West<sup>1</sup>, Neal Koller<sup>2</sup>, Gary Pekoe<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dermatology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, USA, <sup>2</sup>Alphyn Biologics, Annapolis, USA, <sup>3</sup>Research and Development, Alphyn Biologics, Cincinnati, USA

Atopic dermatitis (AD), the most common form of eczema, is an inflammatory skin disease. (1,2) *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria and its highly infectious, difficult to kill MRSA drug resistant variant (*S. aureus* and MRSA) make AD worse, preventing healing. (3) Show the novel drug substance with multiple bioactive compounds (NDS) targets the multiple problems of AD, specifically inflammation and associated itch of AD, and, *S. aureus* and MRSA that exacerbate AD, preventing healing. Additionally show the potential for NDS's significant safety profile. Folin-Ciocalteu test (FC) used to evaluate NDS antioxidant activity as this is a direct indicator of anti-inflammatory activity. Anti-bacterial activity evaluated with Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) test, Zone of Inhibition (ZoI) test and Time Kill (TK) test. Sa-