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Children's skin healing: Application of repairing cream

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Background: Children's skin healing is depending on age with an increased risk of inflammatory reaction. Skin barrier and immunologic immaturity and risk of infection must be considered in infants.

Methods: A new repairing cream containing 5 active ingredients (panthenol, hydrolyzed hyaluronic acid 100-200 kDa, copper, zinc, and allantoin and patented sugar derived from avocado) has been studied in the care of superficial lesions in children (from 1 month to 6 years of age). Tolerance has been assessed in vitro on Reconstructed Human Epidermis. A multicentric study included 60 children (mean age 3.2 years old) affected by pityriasis alba, angular stomatitis, cheilitis, perioral dermatitis, irritative dermatitis, scratches, cuts, varicella lesions in the healing phase, slight burns or diaper rash. Repairing cream was applied on the lesions twice a day for 3 weeks or until total healing. There were clinical examinations at D0 and D21.

Results: The tissue viability and the IL1 α release demonstrated the absence of irritancy. 98.3% of lesions improved and 90% disappeared. Mean delay of disappearance was 11.2 \pm 5 days (3-20). Parents stopped their applications mostly 2 days after healing, so mean duration of applications was 14.4 \pm 6 days (5-22). Severity of redness and dryness were improved by 96.2 and 97.4%. All erosions disappeared. 96.7% of parents considered that the product attenuates redness and hydrates and 81.7% that it reduces stinging and itching sensations.

Conclusions: A new product formulated and tested for infant and children skin is adapted to most frequent superficial skin lesions.

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Prevalence of photodermatoses in the general dermatology clinic of four academic medical centers: A multicenter retrospective analysis of 1080 patients over a 10-year period



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Background: Previous studies have examined the prevalence of photodermatoses among racial groups in academic institutions. Because of an insufficient amount of patients, various racial differences were not statistically significant.

Objective: Assess the prevalence of photodermatoses in four academic medical centers and compare the frequency of photodermatoses among racial groups.

Methods: A retrospective review of dermatology clinic medical records was performed at 4 institutions. Charts documenting a diagnosis consistent with the International Classification of Disease, Ninth and Tenth Revisions, codes related to photodermatoses between August 2006 and August 2016 were selected for further individual evaluation. A total of 9736 charts were manually reviewed and classified.

Results: There were 1080 patients with photodermatoses identified: 572 (53%) African American/Black, 378 (35%) White, and 130 (12%) of other races. Statistically significant differences in the distribution between Whites and Blacks were identified for polymorphous light eruption (more common in Blacks), as well as for photoallergic contact dermatitis, phototoxic drug eruption, phytophotodermatitis, porphyria, and solar urticaria (more common in Whites). The most commonly diagnosed photodermatoses were polymorphous light eruption (total 672), photodermatitis not otherwise specified (total 189), and phototoxic drug eruption (total 73).

Discussion: Comparing Blacks and Whites, our study demonstrated significantly higher proportions of polymorphous light eruption in Blacks, and higher proportions of photoallergic contact dermatitis, phototoxic drug eruptions, phytophotodermatitis, porphyrias, and solar urticaria in Whites.

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Evaluation of the effects of a cosmetic treatment based on the secretion of *Cryptomphalus aspersa* 40% after the use of ablative fractionated CO₂ laser in cutaneous aging



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Background: Among the different treatments that seek to reverse the signs of skin aging, ablative fractionated laser induces a controlled skin damage that results in the improvement of these signs. The main objective of this study was to determine whether the application of a cosmetic treatment based on the secretion of *Cryptomphalus aspersa* (40% SCA) improves tolerance and skin recovery after the laser treatment.

Methods: A prospective double-blind controlled study with vehicle in 10 patients with moderate aging. The patients received one session of fractional ablative CO₂ laser and the product was applied immediately and maintained throughout the 21 days of duration of the study. The active treatment (SCA) was applied in one hemifac and in the other the vehicle, the patient acting as his own control. Clinical evaluations, dermoscopy, photography and other parameters like hydration, elasticity and wrinkles has been evaluated. In addition, the severity of the adverse effects was evaluated.

Results: Significant changes were detected on the side treated with the active ingredient regarding the decrease in the density of microcolumns produced by the laser. In addition, side effects were reduced and some anti-aging effects were more prominent on the side treated with SCA 40%. The application of a cosmetic product with SCA 40% immediately after laser and in the days following it, is able to accelerate the recovery of the damage produced by the laser, significantly reducing the associated adverse effects. In addition, SCA enhances the effectiveness of the laser in the treatment of skin aging.

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Factors influencing the selection of procedures and practitioners in esthetics: A survey of consumers



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It is thought that younger patients, especially Millennials, are increasingly seeking cosmetic treatments, and social media has become an influential source to learn about available procedures. An online survey was distributed to young consumers with a total of 147 respondents. The top 5 most popular sources used to obtain information about cosmetic treatments include Google search (66.0%), physicians (63.3%), friends and family (60.5%), social media influencers (30.6%), and social media networks (24.5%). However, the top 5 most trusted sources include referrals from family practitioners (87.1%), referrals from friends and family (84.4%), Google search (49.7%), RealSelf (37.4%), and Yelp (33.3%). The top 5 most popular sources of influence that affect the selection of cosmetic providers include friends and family (74.1%), physician reviews (67.3%), physician referrals (66.7%), Google search (53.1%), and previous treatment by the provider (32.0%). When choosing providers for cosmetic treatments, respondents would definitely consider dermatologists (61.9%) and plastic surgeons (53.1%) over family practice physicians, obstetricians, and gynecologists (40.8%), estheticians (27.2%), medical spas (22.4%), and registered nurses (18.4%). Before selecting an individual to perform a procedure, respondents will research a mean of 6.2 providers. Of all respondents, 85.0% will research the average cost of a procedure before contacting a provider. Although limited, our study demonstrates that young consumers have broad and diverse sources from which they gather their information and recommendations. It is noteworthy that dermatologists and plastic surgeons are considered the practitioners of choice when medical spas have been on the rise and generally charge less.

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