KV-1401-004
Modern and prospective approaches to therapy of inoperable basal-cell and metatypical cutaneous cancer
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Abstract: There are no universal approaches to and adequate method for pathogenetic therapy of neglected inoperable forms of basal-cell and metatypical cutaneous cancer. Moreover, there are no specialists at primary health care centers, capable to monitor the therapy of patients with these conditions. This paper analyzes the therapeutic strategy of physicians – dermatologists, dermato-oncologists, and oncologists in clinical morphological variants of basal-cell cutaneous cancer (BCC). The difficulties in the diagnosis of this condition and choice of adequate therapeutic strategy of skin tumors, characterized by a great variety of clinical forms and histological types, are explained, in addition to the objective causes (pathomorphosis, late application of patients, etc.), by the absence of conditions for the early diagnosis of epithelial tumors of the skin. This leads to increase in the incidence of neglected metastatic variants of the disease. Therapeutic methods, relapse risks, and criteria for the choice of therapeutic strategies are analyzed by the data presented in Cochrane Collaboration, 2007. Some aspects of the new promising approach to therapy of inoperable BCC and metatypical cutaneous cancer are presented, based on blocking one of the molecular mechanisms of tumor development – the hedgehog signal pathway, its inhibitors blocking the key pathogenetic pathway of BCC development.

Key words: basal-cell cutaneous cancer; metatypical cutaneous cancer; inoperable neglected forms; therapeutic methods; relapse risks; hedgehog signal pathway inhibitors.

KV-1401-009
The dermatoscopic picture of various forms of basal-cell cutaneous cancer
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Abstract: Basal-cell tumor is the most incident malignant tumor of the skin. This paper presents the dermatoscopic picture of superficial nodular form of basal-cell cutaneous carcinoma (BCC). A total of 142 tumors were analyzed, of these 65 (45.8%) were nodular, 73 (51.4%) superficial, 2 (1.4%) scleroderma-like, and 2 (1.4%) pigmented tumors. Vascular structures were found to be the most incident dermatoscopic sign of BCC: they were found in 100% cases. Comparative evaluation of the incidence of dermatoscopic signs in various forms of BCC showed that the most incident signs in superficial BCC were homogenous white and red zones (49.3%; p < 0.04) and hairpin-shaped vessels (52.1%; p < 0.009), while the nodular form was characterized by dendritic vessels (53.8%; p < 0.000005) and large blue-gray ovoid nests (15.4%; p < 0.04).

Key words: dermoscopy; basal-cell carcinoma; superficial form; nodular form.

KV-1401-014
Modern approaches to therapy of local forms of atopic dermatitis
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Abstract: Published data on the use of eximer laser in therapy for local forms of atopic dermatitis are reviewed. The authors present the results of their comparative studies of treatment efficiency in patients with atopic dermatitis treated with the use of eximer laser exposure and external glucocorticoids. The advantages of combined therapy with the use of eximer laser is demonstrated.

Key words: atopic dermatitis; therapy; eximer laser.
The erythrodermal form of Devergie’s disease
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Abstract: A clinical case with a rare disease is presented: the erythrodermal form of Devergie’s disease in a 63-year-old woman. The difficulties in the diagnosis were caused by the atypical course of the disease, which was torpid to various total systems drugs.
Key words: Devergie’s lichen pityriasis pilari; erythrodermal form; retinoids; glucocorticosteroids.

Trophic ulcers of venous genesis
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Abstract: The authors review the recent medical and statistical data on the incidence, etiological variants, and pathogenesis stages of trophic ulcers, on their classification with consideration for the etiological factor, depth and area of involvement. Special attention is paid to the diagnostic algorithm and methods of conservative therapy, surgery, and physiotherapy of trophic ulcers of venous genesis, rational use of topical means with consideration for the stage of ulcerative process, to use of modern wound dressing means.
Key words: trophic ulcer, chronic venous failure; topical therapy; wound dressing means; physiotherapy.

New approaches to therapy of ulcerative defects of the skin
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Abstract: The authors present data on the morphological element – ulcer – and its characteristics and describe the diseases presented by ulcers. Special emphasis is made on ulcerative forms of pyoderma and angiitis – on gangrenous pyoderma and ulcerative necrotic polymorphic dermal angiitis and livedo angiitis and the difficulties in the treatment of these conditions. Argosulfane, a 2% cream, a local drug, is discussed. Its composition and effects are described. Published data on its efficiency in various diseases are discussed. The authors present the results of argosulfane use as a component of combined therapy for gangrenous pyoderma and ulcerative necrotic angiitis, indicating high efficiency and safety of the drug.
Key words: ulcer; pyoderma; angiitis; argosulfane; efficiency.

Dermatological manifestations of borreliosis in the Krasnoyarsk territory
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Abstract: Skin involvement in tick-borne borreliosis is characterized by the development of migrating erythema. Vesicular and erosive lesions in the skin have been described in this disease. The authors present the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the disease course and the dermatological changes in Lyme disease with consideration for the presence of concomitant tick-borne encephalitis. The homogenous form of migrating erythema predominates in the Krasnoyarsk territory, irrespective of the type of infection (mono- or mixed infection). The presence of concomitant tick-borne encephalitis prolongs the disease.
Key words: tick-borne borreliosis; tick-borne encephalitis; migrating erythema.

Efficiency of modern means for individual prevention of pustular diseases of the skin
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Abstract: The effects of antibacterial soap with liposomal dioxidine and auto-disinfected underwear, treated by Sanitized T 99-19 agent, on normal human automicroflora were compared with the effects of common soap. The surface and deep microflora of the skin reduced at the expense of disappearance of mainly pathogenic micro-organisms (streptococcus, E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus) after use of liposomal soap with dioxidine. Total bacterial contamination of the skin increased, while pathogenic microflora (S. aureus and E. coli) disappeared when antibacterial textiles were used. High medical and economic efficiency of pustular diseases prevention with the use of antibacterial soap and underwear treated by Sanitized T 99-19 agent was demonstrated.

Key words: pyoderma incidence; antibacterial clothes; skin microflora; liposomal dioxidine; Sanitized T 99-19.

KV-1401-042
Dysmorphophobia in dermatological practice
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Abstract: The incidence of dysmorphophobia in dermatological patients is much higher than in the population (0.7--2.4%), reaching 6.7 to 14%, according to epidemiological data. The increasing number of available cosmetological procedures, mainly aimed at improvement of the skin status, has attracted special attention to dysmorphophobia problem in clinical dermatology in recent years. Examinations of dermatological patients (90 cases) enabled us to distinguish two polar dysmorphophobia types by the anxiety criterion (intensity of clinically significant anxiety in various social situations because of imagined or minimally represented physical effect): with externally oriented psychopathological disorders and internal perfectionalism. These types differ by the structure of the psychopathological syndrome, premorbid status, social adaptation level, dermatological consultation rate, presence and intensity of autodestructive actions, comorbid psychopathological disorder, and response to psychopharmacotherapy.

Key words: dysmorphophobia; psychodermatology; psychosomatics; body image.

KV-1401-047
Role of the familial foci in epidemiology of scabies
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Abstract: A detailed characterization of familial foci of scabies in Tadjikistan is presented. The foci are virtually always (97.6%) irradiating. The foci are characterized with consideration for gender, age, family status, family type (complete/incomplete), number of children (with few children, several children, many children). The disease incidence in the foci in general (75.4%) and with consideration for each of the enumerated criteria is evaluated. The sources of infection are characterized with special emphasis on the gender. The parasitic index of a focus generally depends on the size of the family and disease standing. The order of emergence of new patients depends on the family relation to the source of infection (sons, daughters, fathers), national traditions (sleeping in the same bed), and hygienic habits. Females and children are the most vulnerable populations.

Key words: scabies; family; focus; disease incidence; epidemiology.

KV-1401-053
Effects of surface peeling by salicylic acid derivatives on proliferation and differentiation processes in the skin
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Abstract: The effects of peeling by β-lipoxyhydroxysalicylic acid (LHA) and salicylic acid (SA) on the
expression of tissue markers of proliferation and differentiation in skin cells were studied. Peeling in the retro-totid regions: on the right side by LHA, on the left by SA was carried out in 5 volunteers treated in burn wards for skin cicatrices formed after previous burns of various skin areas. Biopsy specimens were collected after 1 week in 2 patients, after 10 days in 1 patient, and after 2 weeks in 2 patients. Intact skin biopsy specimens from the retrolateral surface of the neck served as control. The expression of the following markers was studied by the immunohistochemical method: p53 proapoptotic protein, Bcl-2 antiapoptotic protein, Ki-67 proliferating cell marker, and collagen 4. Peeling by LHA and SA differed by their effects on the epidermis and derma. The SA peeling more intensely stimulated the regeneratory processes in the epidermis and derma, which could reflect its more pronounced effect on the skin.

Key words: peeling; β-lipohydroxysalicylic acid; salicylic acid; immunohistochemistry; proliferation; apoptosis.

KV-1401-058
Conservative therapy of patients with cicatricial changes in the skin by electrode pharmophoresis
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Abstract: Clinical efficiency of transdermal administration of proteolytic enzyme complex in the treatment of keloid cicatrices is evaluated. The mechanisms of transdermal administration of drugs, the advantages of the method, the technique of the procedure, clinical results, and ultrasonic scanning are described.

Key words: keloid and hypertrophic cicatrices; conservative treatment; electrode pharmaphoresis.

KV-1401-062
Bacterial vaginosis in patients with disordered local immunological reactivity
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Abstract: The study was carried out in 87 women of reproductive age, suffering from relapsing bacterial vaginosis. The results indicate that cicatrical deformation of the cervix uteri was one of the factors promoting the formation of pronounced changes in the local immunological tolerance, resulting in relapses of bacterial vaginosis. Reconstructive plasty by stratification after standard conservative therapy is a pathogenetically based strategy of combined treatment for bacterial vaginosis with cicatrical deformation of the cervix uteri.

Key words: bacterial vaginosis; cicatrical deformation of cervix uteri; endocervicitis; immunoglobulins; inflammatory cytokines.