

VOLUME 18 • NUMBER 6 • NOVEMBER 2004 • ISSN 0926-9959/1468-3083 (ONLINE)

JEADV

JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY



- Non-bullous congenital erythroderma
- Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa
- Pili annulati
- Photopatch testing
- Burning mouth syndrome
- Vitiligo: Role of oxidants and antioxidants

STR 785

P 034

PARIZ 2004

 Blackwell
Publishing

 EADV

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY (www.eadv.org)

JEADV

Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
Published on behalf of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
EADV House, Avenue General de Gaulle 38, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
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Cover illustration

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0926-9959 (200411) 18:6;1-J

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CONTENTS

REVIEW ARTICLE

- 649 Vitamin and trace metal levels in recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa
S. Ingen-Housz-Oro, C. Blanchet-Bardon, M. Vrillat, L. Dubertret

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

- 654 Update on detection, morphology and fragility in pili annulati in three kindreds
K.A. Giehl, D.J.P. Ferguson, R.P.R. Dawber, M.R. Pittelkow, J. Foehles, D.A.R. de Berker
- 659 Clinico-epidemiological features of congenital nonbullous ichthyosiform erythroderma in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia
O.M. Al-Amro Al-Akloby, A.A. Al-Zayir
- 665 Value of the clinical history for different users of dermoscopy compared with results of digital image analysis
A. Blum, R. Hofmann-Wellenhof, H. Luedtke, U. Ellwanger, A. Steins, S. Roehm, C. Garbe, H.P. Soyer
- 670 Sun awareness in Maltese secondary school students
S. Aquilina, A. A. Gauci, M. Ellul, L. Scerri
- 676 Burning mouth syndrome: the efficacy of lipoic acid on subgroups
F. Femiano, F. Gombos, C. Scully
- 679 Photopatch testing: a consensus methodology for Europe
D.P. Bruynzeel, J. Ferguson, K. Andersen, M. Gonçalo, J. English, A. Goossens, E. Holzle, S.H. Ibbotson, M. Lecha, P. Lehmann, F. Leonard, H. Moseley, P. Pigatto, A. Tanew
- 683 The role of oxidants and antioxidants in generalized vitiligo at tissue level
M. Yildirim, V. Baysal, H.S. Inaloz, M. Can
- 687 The importance of serum creatine phosphokinase level in the early diagnosis and microbiological evaluation of necrotizing fasciitis
T. Simonart, J. Nakafusa, Y. Narisawa

CASE REPORTS

- 691 Lichen amyloidosis treated by hydrocolloid dressings
D. Hallel-Halevy, E. Finkelstein, M.H. Grunwald, S. Halevy
- 693 Lymphomatoid papulosis associated with parathyroid nodular hyperplasia: report of a case
M. Aguilar-Bernier, J. Bassas-Vila, M.T. Bordel-Gomez, A. Morales-Callaghan, J.A. Tejerina-Garcia, A. Miranda-Romero
- 697 Pyoderma gangrenosum with spleen involvement and monoclonal IgA gammopathy
Ž.P. Mijušković, R.D. Zečević, M.D. Pavlović
- 700 Cutaneous sarcoidosis and polycythemia vera
J.C. Pascual, I. Belinchón, P. Albares, G. Vergara, I. Betloch, J. Bañuls
- 702 Dowling–Degos disease with dyschromatosis universalis hereditaria-like pigmentation in a family
K. Sandhu, A. Saraswat, A.J. Kanwar
- 705 Circumscribed juvenile pityriasis rubra pilaris
A.W. Arnold, S.A. Buechner
- 708 Alopecia neoplastica due to metastatic breast carcinoma vs. extramammary Paget's disease: mimicry in epidermotropic carcinoma
N. Haas, St. Hauptmann
- 711 Kaposi's varicelliform eruption in an HIV-positive patient after laser resurfacing
M. Rodríguez-Serna, P. Mercader, J. Pardo, J.M. Fortea-Baixauli, A. Aliaga

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sodiumless. The water polyvalence that rises from its peculiar composition, teorically allows any therapeutics practice: vaporizations, irrigations, hydro-pinotherapy, hydromassage-bath, ect. The water can be usefully used, so far, both for external and internal uses. In fact in dermatological treatments it's suitable for inflammatory pathologies.

Objectives Aim: This study has on aim the evaluation of clinical efficacy of the balneotherapeutic treatment with thermal water concerning psoriasis.

Methods In Dolomite's Thermae Dermatological Ambulatory, had been studied during the period July '03–May '04 85 voluntary patients affected by psoriasis (range: 18–84 years, 39 women–46 men). There had been excluded systemic pathology affected patients, pregnant women and having dermatological therapy patients.

PASS index and rule of nine according to Wallace had been the standards used for the evaluation of the thermal treatment effects, concerning disease seriousness and extension.

The treatment the patients had been placed under consisted on balneotherapy (12 baths) in single swimming-bath with 37 °C thermal water for 20 minutes, once a day. During this period it was forbidden the use of topical/systemic medicine that could affect therapy results.

Results Clinical results showed a 69% improvement in psoriasis affected patients treated with thermal water, with a 50% PASS index variation. Disease extension was reduced from 47% (average data) to 16%, estimated with Wallace's rule of nine. 65 on 85 registered an excellent result, 17 a good result and 3 hadn't shown any significant improvement.

Conclusion Positive results seem to confirm the value of the thermal treatment in Valgrande-Comelico concerning psoriasis.

P033

Heliomarinotherapy of psoriasis in Veli Losinj

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Background Psoriasis is a disease characterised by hiperproliferation of keratinocytes. Recent investigation demonstrated the importance of genetic and immunological factors, as well as environmental factors in the etiopathogenesis of psoriasis (1). Already in the antiquity the Greek physicians knew the influence of climatic factors and of sea water on health and disease.

Objectives The Dead Sea in Israel is well known for successful treatment of psoriasis by means of heliomarinotherapy without harmful topical or internal therapy (2). So we investigated the efficacy of heliomarinotherapy in climate resort of Veli Lošinj.

Methods In the study there were included 1790 patients with psoriasis vulgaris with skin type 3–4, treated during 4 years at the Hospital for heliomarinotherapy. Treatment usually lasts for 4 weeks. We compared the results obtained in Veli Lošinj at the Adriatic sea where there are 2581 hours/year of sun with the results obtained at the Dead Sea.

Results Of 1790 psoriatic patients treated with heliomarinotherapy in 31.9% (572 cases) skin lesions disappeared completely, whereas 54.0% of patients (978) showed considerable improvement. Such good results achieved in 86% of patients certainly give proof for the efficacy of this kind of therapy, which is also accompanied by long remissions with an average of 5.5 months. The results are similar to that obtained on the Dead sea. Adriatic sea contains less salt than the Dead Sea, but recent research by german authors indicate that balneophototherapy gives the same results no matter whether salt or saltless water are used (3).

Conclusion Improvement obtained with heliomarinotherapy in Veli Lošinj is similar to that obtained in other parts of the world, the improvement is long

lasting, side effects are mild and rare. This kind of therapy also spare the skin of adverse effects of corticosteroids.

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P034

Effects of hidrotherapy on symptoms of psoriasis vulgaris

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Background Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory multifactorial disease related to genetically determined disturbed keratinisation. Hidrotherapy is addition method in therapy of Psoriasis (1).

Prolom Banja is spa and climate center located in Southern Serbia (2). Its mountainous surroundings are of volcanic origin (3). Prolom water is in the category of sodium hydrocarbonate, silicium, alkaline, oligomineral and hypothermic waters (4).

Objectives The aim of the project is to analyse effects of water and peloid from Prolom Banja on clinical feature and symptoms of psoriasis vulgaris.

Methods We have observed 30 randomly selected patients with psoriasis (16 male and 14 female) age 20 and 76 years. Application involved bathing in mineral water twice a day for 20 minutes, peloid—once a day for 20 min. and neutral cream—twice a day. Before therapy and before every control the PASI score was calculated.

Controls were done in 7, 14 and 21 days. Lowered PASI score and improvement in patients are expressed in percentages. Based on this, success of treatment is estimated as satisfactory in 25% improvement, good in 26–50%, very good in 51–75%, excellent in 76–100%. The following symptoms—erythema, infiltration and desquamation, were assessed in the same way.

Results At 10% of the patients the satisfactory effect was achieved, at 36.67% the effects was good, at 46.67% very good and in 6.67% of the cases it was excellent. The highest effect was achieved for desquamation, then in infiltration and for erythema effect is the lowest.

Conclusion The effect of balneotherapy in Prolom Banja on symptoms of psoriasis vulgaris is incontestable and depends on the duration of treatment. The natural surroundings of Prolom Banja can be recommended as additional help in the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris.

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