ABSTRACTS

PRE-CONGRESS COURSE

ABSTRACTS
PRE-CONGRESS COURSE

CHANG David Yao-Yu
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHLEBOLOGY WORKSHOP 1

DUPLEX ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION

Duplex ultrasound has become the gold standard in the investigation of lower-limb venous disease. Mastering scanning technique can help us confirm the diagnosis, recognize the patterns of venous disease and determine the most appropriate treatment for our patients.

CHANG David Yao-Yu
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHLEBOLOGY WORKSHOP 1

LOWER LEG VENOUS ANATOMY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Understanding of the venous anatomy of the leg is essential to the successful practice phlebology. However, it is complicated and highly variable, as only a small number of vessels are named. It is also very confusing because of many pathological conditions may concur. Careful examination of patients with Duplex ultrasound is the only way of enhancing our understanding of venous anatomy.

CHANG David Yao-Yu
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHLEBOLOGY WORKSHOP 2

COMPLICATION OF SCLEROTHERAPY

Minor and temporary complications are very common after sclerotherapy. Recognizing these complication, correct management and careful attention will keep disasters from happening.

CHANG Chi-Hao
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

CHANG Chi-Hao
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF PARONYCHIA

Ingrown nail is a common condition in which the side of nail plate grows into the soft tissue. The most important way to resolve this contion is relief of irritation caused by the nail plate. There are some conservative way to protect the lateral nail fold from the offending distal nail edge, such as taping, packing, acrylic nail, gutter, and nail braces. Physicians should adopt different kinds of strategies according to the types of ingrown nails to achieve better outcomes.

CHEN Yi-Chin
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

CHEN Yi-Chin
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

THE CONCEPT OF DIFFERENT NAIL BRACES

Nail brace is a non-invasive treatment for patients with ingrowing nail who is afraid of nail surgery or cannot do nail surgery. There are many kinds of different nail braces. Each one has its own characteristic and can use in different conditions. Through the lecture, you can learn more details of different nail braces, their advantages and disadvantages. Besides, you can know how to choose the right nail brace for the right person.

HUANG Ching-Yu
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

HUANG Ching-Yu
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

COMBINATION THERAPY BETWEEN NAIL BRACE AND OTHER TREATMENTS

I am a dermatologist from Taiwan. In my clinic, patients suffering from paronychia account for major proportion of my daily

practice. In the past few years, I have been applying nail braces to treat paronychia with satisfactory results. In nail brace workshop, I would like to share my experience of how to improve patient's outcome by combining nail braces and other therapies.

HUANG Patrick Po-Han
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LATEST UPDATES OF INJECTABLES & PERSPECTIVES FROM MAESTROS

A REVIEW OF EMERGING TOXINS IN ASIA

More and more new toxin formulations have recently emerged in Asia. They are mainly from Korean and one is from China. The new Asian botulinum toxin products always promise to be at least equally effective and the only available liquid form in the world, is also from Asia. All Asian toxins are available outside Asia but ONLY ONE approved by US FDA. In this talk, we would like to review all toxins available in Asia and analyze the Asian markets.

LEE Yung-Yi
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

LEE Yung-Yi
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

THE CAUSES AND DEVELOPMENT OF INGROWN NAILS

Ingrown nails are very common in our daily practice. However, many doctors treat the patients with paronychia in a wrong way because of inadequate knowledge. Thus, dermatologists are ought to own enough basic mechanism of paronychia. If we have the more information of paronychia, we can be more confident to explain and evaluate the patient's situation.

LI Jack Yu-Chuan
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY: HUMAN MAESTROS VS AI

AI BASICS AND HEALTHCARE APPLICATIONS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has had a great impact on the healthcare field and will continue to transform health systems radically. Every healthcare professional should arm themselves with the knowledge to face these changes. In light of the AlphaGo program that wins over two of the best Go chess players in the world, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now back to the spotlight again. Given advice and warnings from some of the top minds like Elon Mush and the late Steven Hawkings, it seems inevitable that AI is going into a fast-pace development in the next few years and likely to impact every aspect of our lives very soon. This talk will describe some of the most important AI applications in healthcare, namely, quality and patient safety, early detection of diseases and individualized prevention. We will also discuss how Big Data and AI will go hand-in-hand in the future of health care for all the stakeholders, in terms of high-performance healthcare and precision medicine.

LIM Ting Song
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
BEYOND INJECTABLES: WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL PRACTICE FOR DIFFICULT CASES

RESTORING THE ANCHORING COMPLEX FOR BETTER FACIAL CONTOURING

Current trends in aesthetic medicine has been focusing on facial volume replenishment with fillers and muscle relaxation with toxins. Dermal filler injection is one of the most commonly performed cosmetic procedure globally. Hyaluronic acid filler is treatment of choice due to its effectiveness in replenishing facial volume. However, continous volume replenishment does not seem to be tackling facial ageing effectively in the long run. Facial rejuvenative treatments that solely depending on volume replenishments not only leads to facial overfilled syndrome (FOS), but could also lead to iatrogenic ageing and continuous distortion of the structures in the face. It is, in fact, very important for us to tackle the anchoring complex, which holds the skin to the bone or fascia, by using biostimulation modalities, such as microfocused ultrasound, or biostimulators like calcium hydroxyapetite or polycaprolactone. Biostimulator with filling effect provides impressive skin tightening and certain degree of volume restoration and should be considered as one of the ideal modalities for facial rejuvenation.

LIM Ting Song
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
BEYOND INJECTABLES: WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL PRACTICE FOR DIFFICULT CASES

TARGET SPECIFIC SANDWICH TECHNIQUE (TSST) : A MORE EFFICIENT WAY TO DELIVER DERMAL FILLERS

In recent years, hyaluronic acid (HA) fillers have gained popularity as they offer aesthetic improvements previously only achievable with surgeries, but at lower cost and with limited-to-no recovery time. The current trend in HA filler delivery is mostly relied on multiple point injections, using large volume, aiming for both immediate volume increment and lifting. However, such practice often ignore the short term as well as long term consequences, such as implant diffusion, migration, inflammatory reaction as well as facial contour distortion leading to facial overfilled syndrome. Hence, we propose a novel technique to restore, rejuvenate and enhance the face, using minute amount of HA fillers via minimal entry points. Target specific sandwich technique (TSST) approaches facial rejuvenation by sandwiching very small amount of fillers with different rheological properties at strategic areas, in several different layers of the soft tissues. The authors believe that this technique could achieve satisfactory volume correction devoid of complications.

LIM Ting Song
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY: HUMAN MAESTROS VS AI

LIVE DEMONSTRATION 3

We propose a novel technique to restore, rejuvenate and enhance the face, using minute amount of HA fillers via minimal entry points. Target specific sandwich technique (TSST) approaches facial rejuvenation by sandwiching very small amount of fillers with different rheological properties at strategic areas, in several different layers of the soft tissues.

NADELA Rosalina
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LATEST UPDATES OF INJECTABLES & PERSPECTIVES FROM MAESTROS

FACIAL MARKING FOR BOTULINUM TOXIN

Detailed knowledge of functional facial anatomy is essential before any facial neuromodulators are injected. The functional muscles of the upper face include 1. Frontalis 2. Orbicularis oculi 3. Depressor supercilii 4. Procerus and 5. Corrugator supercilii. The midface muscles include 1. Nasalis 2.Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi 3.Levator labii superioris 4.Zygomaticus minor 5. Zygomaticus major 6.Risorius 7.Buccinator and 8.Levator anguli oris. Functional Muscles of the Lower Face include 1. Mentalis 2.Depressor labii inferioris 3.Depressor anguli oris 4.Orbicularis oris and 5. Platysma
A short lecture will teach one how to identify the muscles and actions and understand the concepts of levator and depressor muscles. This is followed by a live assessment and facial marking in preparation for botulinum toxin A injections.

NADELA Rosalina
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LATEST UPDATES OF INJECTABLES & PERSPECTIVES FROM MAESTROS

BOTULINUM TOXIN A: A STEP FROM BEAUTY TO REMEDY

The use of neuromodulators to treat dynamic wrinkles is still the most popular cosmetic indication for botulinum toxin A (BoNTA). BoNTA binds primarily to cholinergic nerves that innervate skeletal muscles (ie motor nerves) as well as parasympathetic (cholinergic) nerves and sympathetic (cholinergic) or autonomic nerves that innervate sweat glands. It likewise inhibits the C fiber nociceptive neurons that release the neurotransmitter glutamate and substance P. This may account for its use as treatment for pain disorders and inflammatory diseases. In the recent years, there has been much research into the use of BoNTA for dermatological conditions. The current research and use of neuromodulators for psoriasis, blistering diseases, rosacea, male pattern baldness and depression will be discussed.

RAVICHANDRAN Simon
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
BEYOND INJECTABLES: WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL PRACTICE FOR DIFFICULT CASES

HOW TO USE HA AND CAOH DERMAL FILLERS TO BEST EFFECT WHEN TREATING THE JAWLINE AND CHIN

In order to achieve natural aesthetic outcomes we must address multiple signs of facial ageing in synchrony. Using both hyaluronic acid dermal fillers and biostimulatory fillers will better meet patient expectations than single modality procedures.

SAMIZADEH Souphiyeh
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LATEST UPDATES OF INJECTABLES & PERSPECTIVES FROM MAESTROS

(LIVE MARKING FOR BOTULINUM TOXIN)

Live demonstration session on the use of botulinum toxin A

SAMIZADEH Souphiyeh
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 09:00 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LATEST UPDATES OF INJECTABLES & PERSPECTIVES FROM MAESTROS

BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN FORMULATIONS: OVERCOMING THE CONFUSION

Botulinum toxin A is produced by anaerobic spore-forming bacteria and is used for various therapeutic and cosmetic purposes. Botulinum toxin A injections are the most popular nonsurgical procedure worldwide. Despite an increased demand for botulinum toxin A injections, the clinical pharmacology and differences in formulation of commonly available products are poorly understood. The various products available in the market are unique and vary in terms of units, chemical properties, biological activities, and weight, and are therefore not interchangeable. For safe clinical practice and to achieve optimal results, the practitioners need to understand the clinical issues of potency, conversion ratio, and safety issues (toxin spread and immunogenicity).

TSENG Jonathan Te-Peng
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

TSENG Jonathan Te-Peng
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

THE PRACTICAL STEPS AND TIPS OF NAIL BRACE

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

WANG Chao-Chin
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY: HUMAN MAESTROS VS AI

IMPACT AND APPLICATION OF AI TECHNOLOGY IN CURRENT AESTHETIC PRACTICE

The audience will be able to learn from the advancement of artificial intelligence in aesthetic field and how the commercially available technology possibly assists in the practice.

WU Jennifer
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 13:30 to 17:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
NAIL BRACE WORKSHOP

HANDS-ON: NAIL BRACE INSTALLATION

Nail deformity of the nail plate may cause intractable pain and decrease the quality of life of patients. Different types of nail braces have been introduced which may offer as a simple, safe and inexpensive treatment option that avoids surgery. Usually placement of nail brace requires no anesthetic and no recovery period. Braces can be used for prolonged periods of times. It leaves no cosmetic disfigurement, and leads to excellent therapeutic results.

ZABNENKOVA Olga
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
BEYOND INJECTABLES: WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL PRACTICE FOR DIFFICULT CASES

« TETE A TETE » TECHNIQUE FOR PERIORAL REJUVENATION

Lips are one of the most attractive and variable features of a face. The shape and size of the lips are influenced by genetic factors that determine shape and volume of the lips, as well as shape of the jaws and dental occlusion. They are also influenced by individual factors, such as muscle activity patterns, bad habits, dental arch integrity, etc.
Lip contouring is done for restoration and beautification of lip contour and volume as well as of the whole perioral area (barcode lines, marionette lines, nasolabial folds).
Correction techniques can differ significantly. Each patient needs an individual approach. There are special approach in case of orthocheilia, microcheilia, narrow or asymmetrical lips.
To correct lip aging (involution), when not only volume loss, but barcode lines and marionette lines have to be treated, we recommend to combine BoTN with HA fillers, mesothreads, Fraxel and/or other methods.

ZABNENKOVA Olga
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
BEYOND INJECTABLES: WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL PRACTICE FOR DIFFICULT CASES

5 TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRECISE JAWLINE: BOTNA, THREADS, FILLERS, MESOTHERAPY

Correction of facial oval is the most common request that patients turn to doctors of aesthetic medicine.
Obvious changes in bone structures and soft tissues lead to deformation of the face oval and the appearance of prejawl sulcus
In some patients, the most pronounced changes are observed in the mandibula: the rotation of the chin, changes in the angle of mandibula. In other cases the hypertonus of platysma muscle causes the deformation of the jawl. All this changes and as also volume loss in the middle face are the main reasons of ptosis of the face.
That is why the correction of the oval of the face consists of several stages, allowing to influence-to correct age-related changes
In the case of heavy and obese face mesotherapy with lipolytics can be the first stage of the treatment. We can choose different type of lipolytics as phosphotidylcholine or biomimetic peptides. All them can efficiently reduce local fat deposits and improve the condition of the facial oval. Further correction includes augmentation of the midface, chin and an mandibular angle. And for ultimate results we can recommend meso-threads, to create the frame of the face and additionally have a "lipolytic" effect.
In the case of a tired face, with platysma hypertension, the first stage of correction should be BoTN injections to reduce the muscle activity and create precise jawline
As the final stage, to maintain the achieved result, we can apply procedures for the restoration and strengthening of the dermis and retinaculum cutis

---

ZABNENKOVA Olga
Friday, May 10, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY: HUMAN MAESTROS VS AI

LIVE DEMONSTRATION 1

Correction of facial oval: young versus elderly patients . Is there any challengies
To improve there face oval - that is the main what mature patients are looking for. Anyway nowdays even young patients often ask for face reshape - to recreate, restore a beautiful zygomatic area and precise jawline line.
We may not agree with this, but there is a specific trend for a certain type of the face nowdays especially when we deal with young patients. Most of them ask to improve the cheeks, chin, and mandibulla angle.
Correction of the zygomatic area, as a rule, does not present any callengies. While deep injections for mandibullar angle improvement can cause hypertonus of masseter muscle (bruxism). And it is very important to respect the proportions so that the emphasis on a clear oval does not lead to a muscular face
Chin correction via needle seems quite save procedure, anyway we observe two cases of art. mentalis centralis embolisation. So that's why we have to change our preferences of entry points and technology of injections

While treating mature patients on one hand we should observe the type of aging (tyed, heavy) on the other - keep in mind individual bone structures, fat compartments expression, the tonus of the muscle (m.masseter, DAO, platysma) and skin quality. All this would help to creat the individual treatment plan (fillers, BoTN, HiFU, thread lifting)
for mature patient

ABSTRACTS

MAIN SESSIONS

ABSTRACTS MAIN SESSIONS

ASHOUR Mahran
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 17:30 to 18:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PATIENT MANAGEMENT

HOW TO HANDLE UNHAPPY PATIENTS

Audience: Medical professionals.

Method: Oral presentation - Powerpoint; earpiece and microphone for interactivity with audience and my assistant.

Knowledge: Practical advice.

Understand: Customer experience techniques.

Apply: Key considerations for the successful implementation and adoption of steps to turning a negative situation into a marketing opportunity.

Evaluate:- Correct training and implementation of customer experience techniques to achieve a remarkable outcome!

Background: Dealing with unhappy and unsatisfied patients is a challenge we have to deal with as part of our roles. If we know what to say and, more importantly, how to say it, we may be able to save the situation. Here we won't only save the situation, but in fact we can change this to a powerful marketing tool and better relationship with those patients.

Results: Turn disappointment into hope, discomfort into trust, and you can gain back the trust of the patient. You can create a new and powerful word of mouth source, and make sure that this patient will get you 10 patients! Do your best to prevent your customer leaving your practise for whatever reasons.

Conclusion: Once you are aware that your client is unhappy then your first priority is to put yourself into a customer service mind-set and it is important to handle difficult customers professionally. Learning how to stay calm and how to stay cool under pressure can help you get through challenging situations with grace and professionalism!
Not all patients will be vocal with their dissatisfaction or ideas for improvement. Indeed, most patients will leave silently. However, being able to determine which patients are unhappy and find out why is powerful information, so you need to be grateful to those who speak and share their anger, for you to be able to solve their issues and develop your practice.

ASHOUR Mahran
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 17:30 to 18:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PRACTICE MARKETING

DIGITAL AS A POWERFUL MARKETING TOOL FOR DOCTORS AND CLINICS

Audience: Medical professionals.

Method: Oral presentation - Powerpoint; earpiece and microphone for interactivity with audience and my assistant.

Knowledge: Digital marketing.

Understand: The power of your digital presence in the customer experience journey.

Apply: Technical and visual updates to your digital strategy.

Evaluate:- Assess the correct platforms for your business, the importance of social listening, analytics and SEO.

Background: With the implosion of information online we are bombarded with, it is important to build your brand online. But where to start?
Being online and posting for the sake of pushing out content is not enough without the correct strategy.

Results: The importance of a full LinkedIn profile; uniform branding across your digital platforms and your accessibility and

transparency online.

Conclusion: Giving your patients the best customer experience encourages loyalty and accelerates business development. Having a fully searchable website, with linked SEO and social media platforms is an essential part of giving your patients excellent customer experience and generating leads.

AVERINA Vladlena
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

COSMECEUTICALS: DO WE NEED HOME PEELS?

Depending on age, environment, life style the expressions of aging signs should be treated by different schemes of anti-age correction from short to long-term treatment.
In many cases is very difficult to obtain good result of rejuvenation using only one of therapeutical method of treatment. But combine treatment in clinic (skin needling, peelings, mesotherapy, fillers) and home care give the results that in some cases can compare with surgery.
Home pells are very efficient tools at patient's everyday care. How to prescribe it properly?
Glycolic acid is number one in home care with peeling effect. But not only.
Complimentary treatment and tandem doctor+patient will give perfect result.

AVERINA Vladlena
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MALE VS FEMALE: BEAUTIFICATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE IN 21ST CENTURY (LIVE SHOW)

THE MAIN DIFFERENCES IN MALE VS FEMALE CORRECTION

Gender differences in each next generation became less and less prominent. Generation Z has unisex trend. But we should know the main differences.
Male correction should correlate with masculine appearance:
Horizontal zigoma
Straight eyebrow line
Pronounced brow edge
Angular mandubular line
Prominent chin
Sharp lines
For female beautification important to stay with:
Diagonal zigoma line
V-shape eyebrows
Curved forehead
Oval face shape
Sensitive lips
Soft and delicate lines
Proportions, age, ethnic features, gender differences should be taken in account for the best result in beautification and anti-aging

---

AVERINA Vladlena
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFTS (II): THREADS IN COMBINATION TREATMENT

THREADS IN COMBINED NECK TREATMENT

Abundant knowledge of anatomy and physiology is a crucial point for performing all aesthetic procedures. It's not only gives us a good and natural result but also prevent possible complications. Also it helps us to understand the mechanism of tissue deformation and ways of appropriate restoration.
Threads have occupied a special niche in complex correction of age-related changes. In this work we tried to combine the most effective methods of correction with different threads - from superficial to deep ones.
Depending on anatomical features (ptosis and hypertrophy /hypotrophy of fat pads), the prevalence of photoaging or hormonal aging, skin type etc we use therapeutical or surgical threads for different layers.

Conclusion
Based on anatomical knowledge and practical experience we offer special methods of correction for each clinical case
Signs of aging can be managed by combination of mini-invasive techniques in which threads play important role and potentiate good clinical effect and satisfactory results for patients.

BANERJEE Antara
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

WNT SIGNALING: A PRINCIPAL REGULATORY PATHWAY IN CONTROLLING AGING PROCESS IN HUMAN

Wnt Signaling: a principal regulatory pathway in controlling aging process in human
Dr. Antara Banerjee*
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Chettinad Academy of Research and Education, Kelambakkam, India 603103
E-mail addresses: antara.banerjee27@gmail.com; antarabanerjee@chettinadhealthcity.com.
Telephone: +91-9566072596; +91-7401790276. Office: +91-44-47429050
Abstract:
Wnt signaling is a prime and distinctly conserved developmental pathway that synchronizes a broad range of cellular functions through development and adulthood. In the adulthood, deregulation of Wnt signaling has been involved in various age-related diseases. Up-regulation of Wnt signaling is involved in the positive effects of exercise, resulting in the activation of neurogenesis in adult neuronal tissue and myogenesis in mature skeletal muscle. Although the role of Wnt ligands during the development is well studied, very little is known about the plausible actions of Wnt signaling in natural aging. Understanding this aspect of Wnt signaling, can potentially aid in applying this knowledge to develop therapies for anti-aging and to impede the manifestation of many age-related diseases. We recently found that modulation of Wnt through small molecules leads to prolong survival and proliferation of stem cells and positive modulation of ß-Galactosidase activity, ABTS radical scavenging, DPPH Radical scavenging, Nitric oxide, Lipid Peroxidation, Superoxide dismutase activities, Elastase, collagenase and telomerase activities were found. Hence, targeting Wnt pathway may be a potential approach towards finding novel therapies to retard the rate of aging or treat aging related disorders.

CALDERHEAD R. Glen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

THE ROLE OF 830 NM LED LOW LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY FOR FEMALE PATTERN BALDNESS: HOPE OR HYPE?

Background: Female pattern hair loss, or androgenic alopoecia (AGA), is troubling for both the pa-tient and the aesthetic surgeon faced with the problem. Women tend to be somewhat devastated by their hair loss, more so than men, and it is small comfort that thinning due to AGA is reportedly less-prevalent in females than males although the incidence of AGA itself is approximately the same for both genders. The pattern in females is clear with an early age of onset, greatest thinning seen in the frontal and parietal scalp but with retention of the frontal hairline, and with the highest hair density retained in the occipital scalp.
Role of dihydrotestosterone: The thinning of the hair is due to the action of androgens in susceptible females, whereby dihydrotestosterone (DHT) binds to the androgen receptors and the genes responsible for gradual miniaturization of hair follicle are turned on.
Emergence of LLLT for AGA: Currently, the only FDA approved treatment for female pattern hair loss is minoxidil. Following a number of publications in respected journals showing significant efficacy for LLLT in the treatment of both male and female AGA, an LLLT-based hair comb has also received FDA approval, so I believe that the "hype' part of the title has been addressed, and the "hope' part stressed.
LLLT encourages Wnt/ß-catenin signalling: It is possible that LLLT can have an inhibitory effect either on the presence of DHT itself, or on its binding with the androgen receptors which start the thinning process. This latter action interferes with the canonical Wnt/ß-catenin signalling which is known to have a positive effect on mammalian hair growth through action on multipotent epidermal stem cells in the bulge region of the hair follicle which positively influence hair follicle regeneration in telogen to anagen transformation. In some animal studies it was shown that LLLT stimulated hair growth in AGA animal models through upregulation of the expression of both Wnt10b and ß-catenin, the expression of which was both downregulated in the control group compared with normal animals. It was suggested that this counteracted the action of the DHT. In addition, it has been well-recognized that LLLT has a positive effect on local blood flow, including the supply to the papillae.
Conclusions: There may be other modes of action which remain to be elucidated, but what has been proved is that LLLT can promote hair regrowth by inducing the anagen phase of hair follicles via strengthening the Wnt10b/ß-catenin pathway, possibly thereby replacing the miniaturized follicles responsible for the this hair growth in AGA with normal ones. I believe that hope wins over hype in the use of LLLT for female AGA.

CALDERHEAD R. Glen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
DERMATOLOGIC & COSMETIC SURGERY: COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCISE METHODS FOR IMPROVING YOUR RESULTS

830 NM LED-LLLT ACCELERATES WOUND HEALING IN HUMAN SUBJECTS: A FULLY RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE BLINDED AND CONTROLLED TRIAL IN A STANDARDIZED WOUND

Background and Aims
Low level light therapy with light-emitting diodes (LED-LLLT) has been reported to enhance wound healing, but very few few randomised controlled and double-blinded trials with large patient populations exist in human subjects, and none in a standardised wound. The present study was designed to assess the results of such a trial.
Subjects and Methods
Seventy-four anonymized subjects from 2 separate sites were enrolled in the study and randomly assigned to the Treatment or Control groups. The fully standardised donor site for thin split-thickness skin grafts served as the wound, and were treated in a double-blinded manner with real or sham 830 nm LED-LLLT. Wound healing was timed, and assessed with daily gross visualization and clinical photography. The pain score at the donor site was also assessed on a visual analogue scale.
Results
The per protocol group finally comprised 57 subjects. The healing time in the Treatment group was significantly faster than in the Control group (10.28±1.63 vs 11.38±2.17 days, p
Conclusions
This strictly controlled, randomized and double-blinded trial for the first time in a fully standardised wound model in human subjects showed that 830 nm LED-LLLT could safely and effectively accelerate wound healing, with a potential saving in total population hospital days of around 120 days. This study has quality of life implications for patients and financial benefits for institutions.

CALDERHEAD R. Glen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

COMBINED FRACTIONAL MICRONEEDLING RADIOFREQUENCY AND THULIUM LASER TREATMENT OFFERS SYNERGISTIC SKIN REJUVENATION

Background and Aims:
Facial rejuvenation has become an increasingly patient-driven procedure with speedy but significant results and minimal downtime being the holy grail of both patient and practitioners. Fractional tech-niques with both laser and radiofrequency sources have attracted attention with some good results, but still with some downtime. Combination therapy could offer the best points of the separate techniques to give synergistic results with minimal downtime. A pilot mini-study investigated the safety and efficacy of facial rejuvenation with a combination of microneedling fractional radiofrequency (MFR) and fractional minimally-invasive thulium laser (FTL) treatment.
Subjects and Methods:
Four Korean females, ages from 53-63 yr (mean age 58.25), Fitzpatrick skin type III-IV with mild to moderate photoaging-related sequelae participated in the study. On the first pass an MFR system was used with insulated microneedles to deliver a single pass of RF energy to a depth of 1.5 mm - 1 mm in the dermis (7.5 W, 30 ms exposure). This was immediately followed by an FTL (5 W, 10 mJ) with 2-3 passes over the whole face, and a further 4-5 passes over the target wrinkles. This was repeated for 6 treatment sessions with 2-weekly intervals, and with a follow-up of 16 weeks after the final session. An analytical digital clinical imaging system captured gross and analytical images, and an independently-scored Physician Global Assessment (PGA) scale was used to assess efficacy in addition to patient satisfaction.
Results
Apparent smoothing of wrinkles and general improvement in skin condition was seen following the 3rd to 4th sessions. At the 16-week assessment very clear improvement was seen both with the naked eye and with specific analytical software from the imaging system. The total mean PGA score was 3.35 (out of 4), and all patients were extremely satisfied with the results. No adverse events were reported and pain was minimal.
Conclusions
The combination of MFR and FTL was safe and effective, and produced synergistic results in skin rejuvenation in the Asian skin type which were judged to be better than either system used on its own. Further larger population, split-face and controlled trials are warranted to confirm these optimistic results.

CALDERHEAD R. Glen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

MICRONEEDLE RADIOFREQUENCY FOR DIFFICULT CONDITIONS: STRIAE DISTENSAE, HYPERHIDROSIS AND HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA

Background: The development of fractional radiofrequency delivered through the epidermis into the dermis using insulated microneedles, fractional microneedling radiofrequency (MNRF), introduced an interesting new modality for skin rejuvenation, the treatment of skin laxity in the face, jowls and neck and revision of both hypertrophic and atrophic scars. Given that the principle of the technique depends on achieving discrete and controlled layers of coagulation at depths in the dermis from around 0.5 mm to 3.5 mm under a comparatively unharmed epidermis, applications are being developed for MNRF beyond skin laxity and scar revision, for which this "bottom-up" approach would be appropriate. Three conditions come to mind for which MNFR might be beneficial: striae distensae of various aetiologies, hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) and axillary hyperhidrosis (AHH).
MNRF for striae distensae: Striae are not to be confused with scar formation: the pathology is different. Striae are the result of sudden expansion and stretching of the skin caused by such growth-related events as pregnancy, normal but sudden growth in puberty and obesity, so that the usual protective functions of the extracellular matrix fibres are overwhelmed, namely collagen fibres as providing the shear strength of the skin, and elastic fibres as giving skin the ability to reform after being deformed. This results in a tearing or shearing of the ECM causing a void, which is filled with fibrotic collagen. In the mid-reticular dermis, breakage and retraction of elastic fibers can be seen, In the epidermis, shiny stretch marks, the actual striae, appear which mostly follow the lines of tension of the tissue. MNRF has strong potential to treat stretch marks because of the delivered damage in the ECM with mechanical microneedling f the epidermis to help to deal with the striae. A fair body of work has been done on MNRF treatment for stretch marks with good results.
Potential of MNRF for hidradenitis suppurativa: HS has three phases: the active phase which starts out as painful reddish lumps in the skin, especially in the groin, axillae and breasts, that progress to pus-filled lumps and finally end up as scarring. No recorded study has been done on HS with MNFR, but he potential for treatment in all its phases is good: MNRF has shown good results with severe active acne, which resembles the second stage of HS, and has also been shown very effective for scar revision for the final stage. Good studies are required to assess the potential of fractional MNRF, as there is currently no single effective treatment for what can be a debilitating and embarrassing disease.
MNRF for axillar hyperhidrosis: Finally, AHH presents challenges with a variety of nonsurgical and surgical approaches, such as antiperspirants for the former and sympathectomies or laser-assisted lipolysis for the latter. Results however remain at best mixed, and the side effects from the surgical approaches can be severe. The goal is to destroy the sweat glands deep in the axilla wit minimal scarring in the overlying ECM and epidermis. The 3.5 mm depth reached by some MNFR systems attracted attention for its potential to achieve this. The sweat glands can be coagulated and eradicated with several passes usually in the one session, and some compelling studies have shown excellent follow-up results at 6 months post-treatment.
Conclusions: In conclusion, whereas studies exist on the efficacy of MNRF for HS and AHH, HS remains at present a potential indication. However, the theory of the treatment of all 3 stages of HS, based on current studies with MNRF for active acne and acne scarring, gives some promise for future efficacy.

CHAN Tom
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

ASIAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS VS. EUROPEAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a disease of distinct Th2-centered inflammation. With the advances in translational studies and personalized medicine, the characterization of AD in different populations has become more and more important. Apart from Th2 inflammation as a shared common component in AD pathogenesis, distinct differences are obvious in various ethnic groups. East Asian patients (from data including Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cohorts) showed different phenotypic characteristics comparing to European patients. Asian AD possesses co-activation of Th17 axis with a way higher extrinsic AD percentage. Extensive molecular and cellular profiling of AD helped differentiate Asian populations from European counterparts. Albeit Th2 inflammation in AD is universal, treatment targets are not. These differences in molecular profiling highlight the existence of diverse optimal treatments for AD sub-populations and sub-groups.

CHANG Shyue-Luen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS AND NON-INVASIVE SKIN DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

EVALUATION OF SUPERFICIAL LEG VEINS AND ESSENTIAL OF VENOUS ULTRASOUND

Imaging modalities for evaluation of venous insufficiency include conventional venography, cross-sectional venography (CTV/MRV), and duplex ultrasound. Among them, duplex ultrasound imaging is the most important advance in the field of phlebology. Duplex ultrasound is a highly operator-dependent imaging modality. The accuracy depends on the person who performs the scan. Success in varicose vein treatment relies on the quality of the ultrasound imaging in pre-procedural evaluation, during procedure, and post-procedural assessment. Understanding ultrasound instrumentation, proper techniques, and diagnostic protocols are essential for evaluation of venous insufficiency.

CHANG Shyue-Luen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN VASCULAR TREATMENT

COMPLICATIONS IN VARICOSE VEIN TREATMENT

As life expectancy increased over the last few decades, more and more people have been impacted by varicose veins, resulting in an increased demand for treatment and prevention. Although complications in varicose vein treatment are not common, minor complications such as skin damage, hematomas, injury of cutaneous nerves, hyperpigmentation or postoperative edemas are reported. Major complications, like injuries to the femoral vein and arteries, deep vein thrombosis, heat- or foam-induced thrombus extension, pulmonary embolism, and stroke are rare but serious with the potential for a fatal event. Keeping these possible complications in mind with knowledge of vascular anatomy and procedure techniques are mandatory for varicose vein treatment.

CHANG Shyue-Luen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN VASCULAR TREATMENT

THERMAL AND NON-THERMAL ABLATION IN VARICOSE VEIN TREATMENT

Varicose veins are common in the general population. Varicose veins are not only cosmetic concerns but may significantly impact patients' quality of life and cause considerable morbidity such as chronic pain, disability, and leg ulcer. They also have potential associations with other health-threatening diseases, such as deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, and peripheral arterial disease. There are choices of treatment methods for varicose veins. Options include the following: compression stockings, open venous surgery, sclerotherapy and endovascular procedures (thermal and non-thermal ablation). Among them, the endovascular procedures have the advantages of effectiveness, minimally invasive, and less complications. It is likely that the use of endovascular procedures will continue to increase rapidly because it was recommended by evidence based guidelines as the preferred treatment for patients with varicose veins. In this presentation, we will review the thermal and non-thermal ablation in varicose vein treatment in Taiwan.

CHAO Sheau-Chiou
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
TOP CLINICAL CASES: INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

SKIN INFLAMMATORY AND NEOPLASTIC DISORDERS

A 75 year-old male patient presented with rapid growing asymptomatic nodules and plaques over face for 2 months. He had received right mandible plastic surgery and soft tissue grafting 30 years ago.
A 76 year-old female patient presented with frrm and indurated plques with pus draining sinuses, focl erythema and scarring over both sides of the forehead for 1-2 years.
The pre and post treatment photos will be presented.

CHAO Sheau-Chiou
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
NEW INSIGHT AND DISCOVERY IN CLINICAL PRACTICES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

DIAGNOSTIC CLUE TO GENODERMATOSES

Genodermatoses are multisystem disorders with cutaneous involvement. Many of the genodermatoses present with hair, tooth, nail and facial morphology changes and some of these may be the clinical pointers to the diagnosis. Diagnostic clues to various genodermatoses will be discussed.

CHAUCHARD Claude
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

HAIR LOSS: HOW TO READ THE HORMONAL PROFILE TO UNDERSTAND THE MECHANISM AND FUTURE TREATMENT TO STOP THE PROCESS AND HELP HAIR REGROWING

We always thinking hair loss is due to high testosterone level in fact this is another male hormone who induce hair loss let me explain u today how to handle properly the hormone replacement and help hair regrowing

---

CHAUCHARD Claude
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

HORMONAL REPLACEMENT IN MALE MENOPAUSE

Andropause refers to the biological changes that men in mid-life experience; some like to compare this state with the female menopause. These changes are not universal and males continue to reproduce well into their old age.

During Andropause, the levels of the hormones testosterone and dehydroepiandrosterone are diminished. As a consequence of this drop, the individual may experience -loss of concentration, low energy levels, fatigue, change in attitude, depression, low libido, and mood swings. Even healthy males experience these symptoms. It is not clear if hereditary factors, enviornment or lifestyle are associated with andropause

However, as a result of disease, subtle changes in the function of the testes may occur as early as 40 to 45 years of age, and more dramatically after the age of 70 in some men.
Andropause was an "under diagnosed' and "under treated' health condition. Today there is a lot of improvement in understanding and managing this condition. Simple blood tests diagnose this disorder. Treatment is carried out through Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) with fantastic results. Let me explain how to handle a safe andropause approach to change the life of your beloved patients.

CHAUCHARD Claude
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

THE TWO METABOLICALLY SECRETS FOR LOSING WEIGHT WHERE YOU NEED AND NEVER FEEL HUNGRY

I have been working for so many years in slimming and always want to change the metabolism of my patients in order they lose weight. Never feel hungry, and where they need on the body. I finally have found the two metabolic secret who govern and allow this process. Secret one: why are we gaining weight? What activate the lipogenesis beside some hormones? Secret two: How can I burn my fat where they are located on my body? It means how can I activate the lipogenesis. And in conclusion today can we say that we are able to change the metabolism of people and shutdown insulin resistance. I will say yes, this is possible, this is my topic of today.

CHEN Peter Ruei-Feng
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
DERMATOLOGIC & COSMETIC SURGERY: COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCISE METHODS FOR IMPROVING YOUR RESULTS

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NON-SURGICAL AND SURGICAL INTERVENTION ON LOWER FACE CONTOURING?

A Square face is considered unattractive in Orientals, therefore it is a common reason for female patients to have Botulinum toxin as well as contouring surgery. Botulinum toxin is more acceptable for patients than contouring surgery because of the down time. However, the result of toxin is limited in certain cases and patient select is very important.

Reductive mandibularoplasty is a common surgery in Asia for prominent mandibular body and angle. In certain cases, 2D images such as lateral cephalometric and panoramic radiography are efficient for surgical planning. However, it's difficult to evaluate the 3D contour of the mandible with 2D images. The rapid developing of 3D imaging technology and the subsequent development of computer-assisted simulation has dramatically changed the craniofacial surgeon's perspective in the last two

decades. It facilitates diagnosis, measurement, as well as surgical planning in this field. Collaboration of 3D photo and Computed tomography in simulation offers surgeon a easy way to communicate with patients.

The purpose of the present report is to describe our indications and methods of using computer-assisted simulation software in facial contouring surgeries. Calibration of natural head position, design of osteotomy line, measurement the nerve route and evaluation of symmetry will be emphasized with case presentations. Post-operative computed tomography is superimposed to simulation image to evaluate the accuracy. The author believes that computer-assisted simulation system is efficient for planning of mandibularoplasty and prediction of surgical outcome.

CHEN Peter Ruei-Feng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: LOWER FACE & NECK

IMPROVEMENT OF PERIORAL AESTHETICS WITH ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY

Perioral region is an unique characteristic of the face. There is strong relation between the perioral soft tissues and the underlying dentition and jaw bones. Disproportion of maxilla and mandible may result in aesthetic and functional considerations, such as bimaxillary protusion, protruded lip, gummy smile, lip incompetence, mentalis strain and malocclusion. Cephalometric analysis and surgical planning provide simple but limited information as facial morphology changes after two-jaw surgeries are dynamic and three-dimensional. Treatment strategies, such as extraction or not, whole piece setback or segmental osteotomy, pre-surgical orthodontic or surgery-first, are usually controversial in difficult cases.
Computer-assisted Simulation system (CASS) is applied for orthognathic surgery for years. Compared to two-dimensional surgical planning, CASS provides precise three-dimensional structure of maxilla and mandible, offers free movement of complex and predicts collision of bony contact. Different treatment plans (ex. Segmental osteotomy or whole piece movement) can be establish before surgery and allowed surgeons to discuss with patients. Meticulous planning and execution of the osteotomies in accordance with the simulation are essential for optimal aesthetic and functional outcomes

---

CHEN Kai-Lung
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
DRUG REACTION (DRUG ALLERGY & CANCER TREATMENT-RELATED SKIN REACTION)

SKIN TOXICITIES RELATED TO EGFR INHIBITOR TREATMENTS

Over expression of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is noticed in many different types of cancers, including lung cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, etc. In those patients harboring mutations in EGFRgene, treatments targeting on EGFR signaling pathway provide good clinical responses. However, adverse effects, including skin toxicities, due to EGFR inhibition agents might lead to poor drug adherence or discontinue the usages of these agents. Therefore, prevention, early detection and management of these skin toxicities have a critical role in reducing patients' discomforts, improving patients' quality of life, maintaining usage of these agents, and further having a better prognosis.

CHEN Chun-Bing
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
DRUG REACTION (DRUG ALLERGY & CANCER TREATMENT-RELATED SKIN REACTION)

IMMUNE-RELATED ADVERSE SKIN REACTIONS INDUCED BY ANTICANCER IMMUNE CHECKPOINT BLOCKADE

Skin toxicities are the most common and usually the earliest-onset immune-related adverse events (irAE), consisting mainly of vitiligo, pruritus, maculopapular rash, eczematous dermatitis, lichenoid dermatitis, delayed type hypersensitivity, and bullous disorders. With all irAEs, maculopapular rash predominates. Lichenoid rashes can affect the skin as well as the oral mucosa. Pruritus presents with or without rash and significantly compromises health-related quality of life for patients because of its resistance to traditional antipruritic therapy. Low-grade toxicity (grade 1 or 2) usually requires moderate- to high-potency topical corticosteroids and supportive care. Systemic corticosteroids and treatment delay would be warranted for grade 3 events, any grade of bullous disorders, rash with mucosal involvement, or life-threatening cutaneous reactions (for example, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms). Prompt awareness of the life-threatening Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis condition is essential and rechallenge with immune checkpoint blockade is suggested to be prohibited due to potential fatal toxicity.

CHEN Yi-Ju
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PSORIASIS

GUT MICROBIOTA IN PSORIASIS

Microbiota has been proposed to contribute to host nutrition and to the development or maintenance of a robust immune system. The disturbance of microbiome homeostasis, known as dysbiosis, may trigger several immune disorders through the activity of T cells and lead to an inflammatory process. Dysbiosis, especially in the gut, has been linked to obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, malignancy, as well as autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), multiple sclerosis, and Bechet's disease. The presence of certain bacteria, such as Clostridium and segmented filamentous bacteria (SFB) might augment arthritis via increasing gut mucosal permeability, decreasing regulatory T cells and subsequently inducing local and systemic Th17 inflammation. A complex relationship between psoriasis and multiple comorbidities including cardiovascular diseases, metabolic syndrome, depression, autoimmune diseases and malignancies, has been widely explored. Recently, broad-spectrum antibiotics treatment was reported to reduce the phenotypic skin thickness and decrease the percentage of γδT cells and Th17 cells and subsequent IL-17 production by using the imiquimod (IMQ)-induced inflammation mice model. The results suggested a correlation between alterations of intestinal microbiota and Th17 inflammation. An alteration of gut microbiota has also been reported in psoriasis patients. The clinical relevance of altered microbiota in psoriasis remains to be clarified. In this study, we investigated the intestinal microbiota and metabolic gene functions (predicted from microbial composition) between psoriasis patients and non-psoriasis controls. The covariates of demographic factors including diet, smoking and alcohol habit, disease activity, presence of arthritis, comorbidities and treatment modalities were also evaluated.

CHEN Yi-Ju
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHOTOMEDICINE

LONG TERM UVB PHOTOTHERAPY AND SKIN CANCER RISK

Narrow-band ultraviolet B (NB-UVB) phototherapy is a widely used treatment for various dermatoses. The risk of skin cancer following long term NB-UVB phototherapy has rarely been explored in skin phototypes III-V.We conducted a nationwide matched cohort study and identified a total of 22,891 psoriasis patients starting NB-UVB phototherapy from the Taiwan National Health Insurance Database during the period 2000-2013.There were no significant differences in the overall cumulative incidences of skin cancers between the two cohorts (log-rank t test, P = 0.691) during the follow-up periods. The short term UVB treated-cohort had a significantly lower prevalence of actinic keratosis when compared with the Long term UVB-cohort (0.54% versus 1.00%, P=0.005).

CHEN Yi-Ju
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
NEW INSIGHT AND DISCOVERY IN CLINICAL PRACTICES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

MICROBIOME IN DERMATOLOGY: NOW AND THE FUTURE

Microbiota has been proposed to contribute to host nutrition and to the development or maintenance of a robust immune system. The disturbance of microbiome homeostasis, known as dysbiosis, may trigger several immune disorders through the activity of T cells and lead to an inflammatory process. Cutaneous and gut dysbiosis have been linked to several chronic inflammatory diseases, including atopic dermatitis, psoriasis and rosacea. The altered microbiota in these diseases might be associated with a complex relationship with multiple comorbidities, including obesity, metabolic syndrome, depression, autoimmune diseases and malignancies. Recently, manipulation of cutaneous or gut microbiota has provided promising therapeutic modalities to these skin diseases.

CHEN Leslie Yen-Peng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: LOWER FACE & NECK

THE POSIBLITIES OF FACIAL CHANGES FROM ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

From conservative cosmetic injection, orthodontic treatment & orthognathic approaches,there are many ways to improve or

modify patient's facial appearance.This concise section will deliver the point of view form contemporary orthodontic treatment.

CHEN Jau-Shiuh
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF MELANOMA

Surgery remains the primary treatment modality for cutaneous melanoma(CM). To reduce the risk of local recurrence, wider and deeper surgical excision with histologically negative margins is the recommended and first-line treatment for primary CM of any thickness, as well as for melanoma in situ.
Surgical margins should be based on tumor thickness. For invasive CM, it should be ≥1 cm and ≤2 cm measured clinically around the primary tumor. Depth of excision is recommended to the fascia.
SLNB should be considered in appropriate patients with CM >1 mm thickness (≥T2a), but not recommended for patients with MIS or for most T1a CM.
Immediate completion lymph node dissection increased the rate of regional disease control and improved staging among patients with a positive SLN but did not increase melanoma-specific survival.

CHENG Charles
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

A PROPOSED 3D APPROACH TO SUBMENTAL FAT WITH DEOXYCHOLATE INJECTION

The standard injectable approach of 10mg/ml deoxycholate in the submental area has been an evenly distributed grid injections in a two-dimensional fashion with needles. The speaker will propose an alternative approach to submental deoxycholate injection using a microcannula to effectively inject in a three-dimensional fashion in consideration of the shape of the submental fat. In the speaker's own personal clinical experience, this approach offers a clear reduction in the incidence of ecchymosis and pain with comparable or improved efficacy. The approach to dosing and planes of injections will be discussed along with considerations of the submental anatomy.

CHENG Charles
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PITFALLS TO AVOID IN AESTHETIC PROCEDURES

RETROBULBAR HYALURONIDASE INJECTION TO THE RESCUE, MAYBE NOT! : AN IN VITRO MODEL ASSESSING THE PENETRATION OF HYALURONIDASE THROUGH OPTIC NERVE DURA FOR MANAGEMENT OF HYALURONIC ACID FACIAL FILLER EMBOLISM

Retrobulbar hyaluronidase injection has been proposed by some and accepted by many, as a potential method to rescue blindness secondary to central retinal artery HA occlusion. Maybe not! The speaker will describe the soon to be published in-vitro HYAL penetration study of fresh human optic nerves. Background information on the use of retrobulbar hyaluronidase will be discussed along with the details of the research study that demonstrated the unlikelihood of highly concentrated HYAL penetrating through the layers of the optic nerve to reach the lumen of the central retinal artery. The search for a treatment of central retinal artery HA occlusion deserves much more consideration and further research. The speaker will also propose some injection tips that may potentially reduce the risk of CRAO.

CHI Ching-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PSORIASIS

AUTOIMMUNE COMORBIDITIES IN PSORIATIC DISEASE: A LONG FORGOTTEN DOMAIN

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory immune-mediated skin disease. Hundreds of epidemiologic studies have emphasized associated inflammatory comorbidities for example cardiovascular disease, renal disease, and uveitis. By contrast, autoimmune comorbidities of psoriasis are not uncommon but often neglected. In this talk I will give an overview of

autoimmune comorbidities of psoriasis and present our latest research on associated vitiligo, thyroid diseases, and multiple sclerosis.

CHI Min-Hui
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PRACTICAL DERMATOSCOPY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

PRACTICAL DERMOSCOPY BEYOND PIGMENTED LESIONS

Dermatoscopy is a noninvasive technique that has been used increasingly by the dermatologists for the diagnosis of pigmented skin tumors. It provides additional information at a submacroscopic level that improves diagnostic accuracy compared to examination with the naked eyes. Through the modified magnifying characteristic of dermatoscopes, we are allowed to visualize the pigmented structures or vessels in the epidermis and superficial dermis. In addition to pigmented skin lesions, dermatoscopy also plays a vital role in the differential diagnosis of non-pigmented skin lesions. Here, we will share the practical experience of dermatoscopy in non-pigmented skin lesions.

CHIU Pin-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

HOW TO REDUCE ENERGY-BASED DEVICES RISK BY PROPER SKIN CARE REGIMEN

Laser light has unique properties that allow it to be used therapeutically. When laser light hits the skin, the absorbed energy is most responsible for the clinical effects(accept or adapt) and its side effects(damage or destruction). The complications resulting from collateral effects are created when energy intended for the target chromophore is nonselectively diffused to and absorbed by surrounding tissues and structures. In this talk, I will introduce the concepts about risk management and reduction while using laser treatments and how to maximize clinical results by proper skin care regimen after laser procedures.

CHIU Pin-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

COSMECEUTICALS : FACTS BEHIND SCIENCE

Cosmeceutical(or dermocosmetic) is the combination of cosmetic and pharmaceutical. Cosmeceuticals are supposed to be cosmetic products with scientifically proved bioactive ingredients purported to have medical or drug-like benefits. They are booming concepts in recent years and many cosmetics in the markets are claiming and advertising such ideas. Although some products are truly designed by such ideals, some are overclaimed and some are misleading to the consumers. Even US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not recognize any such category as "cosmeceuticals" and the term has no meaning under the law. However, as a dermatologist, I think cosmeceuticals are existing and still keeping upgrading and progressing. We should learn more knowledge about cosmetic science, toxicology, skin biology, ecobiology and pharmaceuticals to understand more facts behind cosmeceuticals.

CHIU Pin-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MALE VS FEMALE: BEAUTIFICATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE IN 21ST CENTURY (LIVE SHOW)

MALE COSMETICS: FASHION OR NECESSITY ?

The use of cosmetics especially skin care products and the application of cosmetic procedures for men has been ignored in the past, but they are drawing increasing attention in recent years. As men are changing their habits to learn to use cosmetic products, the dermatologists will be asked for expert advice regarding efficacy and safety of cosmetics for male skin. For this service, dermatologists need to be aware of anatomical and physiological differences between male and female skin, special needs for male skin, regarding oil control, acne prevention, shaving and grooming and consequences of social influence for

psychological identity and confidence in their daily life. Male cosmetics are not only trends but also real necessities.

CHIU Pin-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ACNE AND ROSACEA FORUM

HOW TO TREAT ROSACEA BETTER BY HOLISTIC APPROACH

Rosacea is a highly prevalent, chronic inflammatory disease, presented with persistent condition in which the skin on a person's cheeks, nose, chin, eyelids, or forehead becomes inflamed and red, often producing small pimples and noticeable blood vessels. The treatment of rosacea remains a challenge to dermatologists. Therapies include medications, IPLs, lasers, cosmeceuticals, nutraceuticals, LLLTs, mesotherapy and various combinations of these modalities. The appropriate treatment depends on clinical types and patient's various clinical symptoms. We generally rely on medical treatments for rosacea. But if we want to achieve better and longer efficacy of disease control, lifestyle change, emotion regulation, diet modification, trigger avoidance and skin care regimen adjustment all play important roles in holistic rosacea management.

CHIU Pin-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PRACTICAL DERMATOSCOPY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

THE EVOLUTION OF DERMOSCOPY: MY JOURNEY

Dermoscopy, also known as dermatoscopy or epiluminescence microscopy, is a noninvasive in vivo technique that allows visualization of microstructures of the epidermis, the dermoepidermal junction and the papillary dermis that are invisible to the naked eye. Dermoscopy is an essential part of a dermatologist's toolbox; the technology is consistently improving, while providing a great increase in diagnosis efficacy, workflow, and patient safety. In addition to its clinical benefits, the device itself offers a greater number of applications and features designed to further enhance practices. There are many different models of dermatoscopes in the market. In this talk, I will compare their differences and share my experience for choosing the instruments.

CHIU Hsien-Yi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PSORIASIS

PREDICTORS OF TIME TO RELAPSE FOLLOWING WITHDRAWAL OF BIOLOGIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS WHO REACHED REMISSION WHILE ON TREATMENT

Data on predictors and time to relapse in psoriasis patients discontinuing therapy after remission are lacking.Our research aimed to investigate incidence, characteristics, and predictors of relapse after withdrawal of ustekinumab in psoriasis patients. Our research screened 500 psoriasis patients who received ustekinumab (669 treatment episodes (TEs)) between 2011 and 2018. Overall, 202 patients (304 TEs), who had responded to therapy and were withdrawn from ustekinumab treatment, were included.
The cumulative probabilities of relapse-free at 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months and 36 months of withdrawal from ustekinumab treatment was 49.3%, 12.6%, 5.3%, 4.7% and 1.6%, respectively. Multivariate regression analyses with a generalized estimating equation showed that after adjustments, biologics-naive, the maximum Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) improvement on ustekinumab, time to achieve PASI-50 after initiation of ustekinumab, family history of psoriasis, chronic kidney disease, and immunosuppressants use while off ustekinumab were significant predictors of time to relapse following ustekinumab discontinuation.
In summary, the results showed treatment response prior to cessation, patient baseline characteristics, and use of immunosuppressants during remission were important predictors of time to relapse while off ustekinumab therapy. Careful assessment of these factors is suggested when considering ustekinumab withdrawal.

CHIU Hsien-Yi
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
WHEN AND HOW TO USE BIOLOGIC AND SMALL MOLECULE THERAPIES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

SELECTING IDEAL BIOLOGIC TREATMENT FOR PSORIASIS: WHICH THERAPY FOR WHICH PATIENT

In the past decades, the biologics have revolutionized our treatment for psoriasis by showing excellent efficacy. Ever since the first biologic for treating psoriasis in was approved in 200 9 in Taiwan, the ability of biologics to clear, or almost clear, cutaneous disease has changed the outcomes and expectations of many patients with psoriasis. However, deciding on what biologic will work best for specific patients is a big unknown and how prescribing clinicians and patients should choose or use among many newly available biologics remains challenging. Although studies investigating this issue are limited, I will discuss factors which possibly influence treatment choice with biologics and published guidelines which made recommendations in this speech.

CHIU Yu-Hsun
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 17:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON NOSE BEAUTIFICATION

BOUNDARY BETWEEN NON-SURGICAL & SURGICAL NASAL AUGMENTATION (I)

Asian rhinoplasty is augmentation rather than reduction. The nasal dorsum is augmented, and the tip definition is enhanced in most cases. We performed surgical rhinoplasty using autologous cartilages with or without alloplastic materials. Medical or injection rhinoplasty is one alternative method for enhancing the shape of Asian nose. The use of fillers in this purpose becomes very popular nowadays because of the improvement of safety and effectiveness. Through this lecture, I would like to discuss about
1. the basic anatomy for my preferred technique
2. the technical details of my method of rhinoplasty
3. the limitation and complication of filler and surgical rhinoplasty

---

CHO Yung-Tsu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
URTICARIA AND PRURITUS (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

WHAT'S NEW IN CHRONIC URTICARIA?

Chronic urticaria is by no means an easily controlled disease. It affects almost every aspect of patients' life. In addition to drug compliance of patients with chronic urticaria, treating physicians' better understandings of the pathogenesis and treatment modalities are important to deal with the disease.
With the increasing evidence to support the use of anti-IgE treatment in managing chronic urticaria, treatment guidelines and consensus have been updated accordingly. In addition, with the increasing usage of anti-IgE treatment and subsequent analytic studies, more and more details of chronic urticaria have been discovered in these years. In this talk, I will discuss the new treatment suggestions of chronic urticaria and also mention the new advances in the pathogenesis of the disease.

CHO Yung-Tsu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

EMERGING BIOLOGICS IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Atopic dermatitis is a complex disease and can affect all age groups of patients. Patients with atopic dermatitis usually suffer from relapsing itchy skin eruptions years after years which may cause great impacts on their daily life. Conventional treatments can relieve discomforts and improve quality of life in most of the patients. However, in those of severe diseases, the effects of conventional treatments are usually inadequate.
Many factors involve in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis, including Th2, Th1, Th17, Th22 cytokines, alarmins, and IgE. These factors are potential therapeutic targets in the management of atopic dermatitis. In this talk, I will present current advances of these emerging biologics in atopic dermatitis and I will also discuss the current weakness and problems of these treatment modalities. With such progress, a new era of atopic dermatitis management is coming in the near future. It is an opportunity and also a challenge for treating physicians.

CHRISTIE Andrew R.
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

INFUSION OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES WITH MICRO-NEEDLING : CREATING PROCEDURAL SAFETY

With progressive popularity in aesthetic medicine, automated micro-needling creates thousands of puncture channels into the skin, delivered by small, solid needles. Traditionally used to treat a large variety of aesthetic indications such as atrophic scars and rhytids, microscopic wounds produce a powerful stimulus that initiates regenerative wound healing. More recent innovations however have seen the development of automated micro-needling as a catalyst, above and beyond traditional injections, for the delivery of drugs and active substances into the skin. Whilst micro-needling has often capitalised on the hope of creating dermal infusion of aqueous solutions, recent studies have confirmed that automated micro-needling, in fact serves as a highly effective delivery system with greater infusion potential than topical application or injection techniques with hollow needles. The consequent risk of granulatomous reaction increases substantially when substances of high molecular mass are introduced into the skin. Furthermore, the infusion of topical products into the dermis, risks the facilitation of immunogenic particles whilst increasing the potential of localised hypersensitivity and nodules. Understanding and assessing the molecular weight, formulation and purity of drugs and active substances becomes an essential for patient safety, when undergoing an automated micro-needling procedure. In a safe working environment, the combination therapy of micro-needling with the infusion of active substances, significantly enhances positive patient results. Indications including hyperpigmentation, acne and alopecia may effortlessly be treated on all Fitzpatrick skin types and ethnicities.

CHRISTIE Andrew R.
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON PIGMENTATION: MANAGING MELASMA

MICRO-NEEDLING & MELASMA - DELIVERING INNOVATIVE AND EFFECTIVE PATIENT SOLUTIONS

Statistically, treatment of unwanted hyperpigmentation is the second most common reason patients seek an aesthetic medical solution. Melasma is a hormone-triggered and ultraviolet radiation activated form of hyperpigmentation that appears as bilateral facial macules. It is argued to be the most challenging type of hyperpigmentation to treat - there is a high risk of the condition becoming worse. As pigment-producing melanocytes are highly sensitive to heat and collateral damage created by keratinocyte thermolysis, micro-needling delivers innovative and successful results, whilst respecting melanocyte integrity. A corrective cascade is activated by the release of regulatory growth factors for fast and impressive outcomes. Treatment with micro-needling is suitable for all Fitzpatrick skin types and ethnicities. Results may be apparent after just two procedures with some studies reporting 100% success rate with positive patient response. Combination therapies with micro-needling, including the infusion of active tyrosinase-inhibiting agents (including some mesotherapy and keratolytic chemical peels), deliver even greater treatment versatility and results. Patient commitment to the daily topical application of pigment-sedatives and a high protection sunscreen enable further long-term management of this chronic, recalcitrant skin condition.

CHU Chia-Yu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
FROM BENCH TO BEDSIDE (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

WHY DERMATOLOGISTS SHOULD DO BASIC RESEARCH?

Basic research in medicine can be defined as research with the purpose of unravelling simple elementary biological facts. It needs not have the purpose of applying the resulting knowledge to a clinical problem. As a matter of fact, in basic research we never know in advance whether there will be any application, or if there is any, when it will come or to what it will apply. Basic research is inconceivable without experimentation because simplification of complicated natural phenomena requires establishment of arbitrarily chosen conditions.
All diseases represent disturbances of normal functions. Thorough understanding of the nature of a morbid process is inconceivable without the understanding of the function which is disturbed. We shall not understand seborrhea, acne vulgaris or xerosis of the skin without studying the normal function of sebaceous glands; or, keratinization anomalies without investigating the physiological process of keratinization; or, the role of bacteria in skin diseases without a thorough knowledge of the bacterial flora of normal skin under different conditions; or, the influence of nutritional factors without knowing the effects of excess and deficiency of these factors on normal skin; or, malignant tumors without understanding the factors regulating normal cell division; or, finally, the influence of emotional factors on skin diseases without studying the physiological nerve impulses going from the cerebral cortex to the skin.
SID presidential address (Rothman, 1949)
Rothman S. Basic research in dermatology. J Invest Dermatol. 1949; 13:165-70.

CHU Chia-Yu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

ATOPIC DERMATITIS GUIDELINE UPDATE

Management of atopic dermatitis (AD) must consider the individual clinical variability of the disease. This talk will include review of different guidelines and recommendations for the management of AD.
Basic therapy is focused on treatment of disturbed barrier function by hydrating and lubricating topical treatment, besides further avoidance of specific and unspecific provocation factors. Psychosomatic counselling is recommended especially in stress-induced exacerbations. Therapeutic patient education is recommended for children and adult patients.
Topical anti-inflammatory treatment based on corticosteroids and calcineurin inhibitors is used for flare management and for proactive therapy for long-term control. Topical corticosteroids remain the mainstay of therapy, whereas tacrolimus and pimecrolimus are preferred in sensitive skin areas and for long-term use. Topical phosphodiesterase inhibitors may be a treatment alternative when available. Adjuvant therapy includes UV irradiation, preferably with UVB 311 nm or UVA1. Pruritus is targeted with the majority of the recommended therapies, but some patients may need additional antipruritic therapy.
Systemic immunosuppressive treatments for AD include cyclosporine, methotrexate, azathioprine and mycophenolic acid, especially for severe refractory cases. Biologicals targeting the T helper 2 pathway such as dupilumab may be a safe and effective, disease-modifying alternative when available. Oral drugs such as JAK inhibitors and histamine 4 receptor antagonists are in development. Microbial colonization and superinfection may cause disease exacerbation and can require additional antimicrobial treatment.

CHUANG Celina Ying-Yen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ACNE AND ROSACEA FORUM

PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY FOR INFLAMMATORY ACNE TREATMENT

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a modality fo acne treatment by activating molecules that could absorb light, producing single oxygen species, reversibly damages sebaceous cells, and eventually destroying bacteria. Significant levels of photosensitizing porphyrins will accumulate in skin after aminolevuninic acid (ALA) or methylaminolevulinate (MAL) is applied. After topical application of photosensitizer, a build up of PpIX concentration is higher in acne lesions and sebaceous glands than in surrounding tissue. Following light activation of the photosensitizer, a photodynamic reaction that kills the pathogenic bacteria and damages sebaceous glands is induced.

Patients with inflammatory acne is able to achieve significant improvement with three-session treatment course. Topical 20% ALA pulse red light, although effective, with is associated with significant side effects and discomfort. Similar effects can be achieved with lower concentration of ALA, but with much lower risk of side effects. The knowledge of PDT will provide physician another effective treatment modality for acne patients when other treatments have failed or have not offered substantial improvements.

CHUANG Celina Ying-Yen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ACNE AND ROSACEA FORUM

ACNE WITH DEMODICOSIS: CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Despite clinicians usually deny the association between Demodex infestation and acne vulgarism, it has been proved otherwise in some clinical practices. Contradictory conclusions are also reached among scientific publications between their associations. Sebaceous hyperplasia in acne vulgaris may facilitates the development of Demodex mite. While high Demodex confirms a diagnosis of papulopustular rosacea, it does not exclude the presence of another dermatosis. In daily practice, the clinical diagnosis of demodicosis with acne vulgarism is not always straightforward: clinical signs are suggested by non-specific features, such as follicular scales, redness, sensitives skin, pruritus, on top of signs and symptoms of acne vulgaris. Demodicosis, papulopustular rosacea and acne vulgarism may belong to one big disease entity. This indicates that when regular treatments for acne vulgarism are ineffective, examination of Demodex mites and necessary acaricidal therapies should be considered.

CHUNG Wen-Hung
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
FROM BENCH TO BEDSIDE (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

APPLICATION OF WHOLE GENOME SEQUENCING IN CLINICAL PRACTICES

Patients with inherited skin diseases are often difficult diagnostic challenges in dermatology. The conventional hunt for the underlying molecular pathology may involve candidate gene screening or linkage analysis.
Recent technical advances in DNA sequencing have rapidly facilitated important progress in genomic medicine. Notably, next-generation sequencing (NGS) allows a more comprehensive approach to diagnosing inherited diseases, with potential savings of both time and cost. Since next-generation sequencing introduction into mainstream research in 2009, more and more reports have been published on the use of NGS in genetic disorders, including inherited skin diseases. The presentation highlights the value of whole-exome/genome sequencing, in combination with bioinformatics analysis, in determining the precise molecular pathology and clinical diagnosis in patients with genetic skin disorders.
The recent development of NGS makes dermatology exciting a great possibility for discovering genes responsible for variable skin disease, better understanding complex molecular pathways, and eventually developing targeted therapy or disease prevention strategy.

CHUNG Kee Yang
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

RISK FACTORS FOR RECURRENCE IN ASIAN LOCALIZED MELANOMA

Although predicting recurrence is important for localized melanoma, there is lack of study for investigating prognostic risk factors of recurrence in localized melanoma in Asian patients, with predominant acral melanomas. This is a retrospective study to find out risk factors of recurrence in localized melanoma in Asian patients. In this retrospective study, cutaneous melanoma patients visited and followed-up for more than 6 months at the department of dermatology in Severance hospital from 2000 to 2018, without evidence of nodal or distant metastasis, were reviewed.
A total of 340 patients diagnosed with cutaneous melanoma and staged as melanoma in situ, stage I or II at Severance Hospital were reviewed. Acral melanoma (70.3%, 239/340) was the most predominant subtype. Among them, 92 patients (27.1%) showed recurrence after primary melanoma removal (29 local recurrences, 49 regional metastases and 28 distant metastases). Male sex (p=0.030) and Breslow thickness >1mm (p=0.008) were correlated with increased risk of recurrence. Tumor mitotic rate higher than 4/10HPFs was related with higher distant metastasis (p=0.048). Breslow thickness >2.5mm in males and >4mm in females showed higher predictive value for recurrence compared to traditional stage IIB and IIC. (RR 4.947 vs 3.689, HR 3.743 vs 2.972)
In Asian localized cutaneous melanoma, male sex and Breslow thickness are the two most important prognostic factors for recurrence. We also found that different cutoff values in Breslow thickness according to sex (male 2.5mm, female 4mm) may apply for better prognostic predictability in our patients.

CHUNG Kee Yang
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
DERMATOLOGIC & COSMETIC SURGERY: COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCISE METHODS FOR IMPROVING YOUR RESULTS

SURGICAL ANATOMY OF THE EYELIDS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ANTIAGING

Eyelids are the most important structures in the cosmetic surgery of the eye. Upper eyelid consists of 4 layers at the tarsus level and 8 layers (7 in Caucasians) in the supra-tarsal orbital septum level. The 4 layers of the tarsus level are skin and subcutaneous fat, orbicularis oculis muscle, tarsus, and conjunctiva. Skin and subcutaneous fat, orbicularis oculis muscle, sub-muscular layer, orbital septum, orbital fat, levator palpebrae superioris, Müller's muscle and conjunctiva constitute the supra-tarsal level.
Lots of factors have to considered when performing rejuvenating blepharoplasty. Patient's age, degree of elasticity of the eyelids, appearance of the patient at younger age and overall aging feature of the patient are some of the factors when pre-operative evaluation is being done. Taking these factors into account, lower blepharoplasty can be done by cutaneous approach or conjunctival approach. Lasers with wavelengths that target fat can be used to coagulate the orbital fat in younger individuals instead of doing open surgeries. These lasers can be used to correct for any asymmetry of the orbital fat pads after open surgeries.

D'ALESSIO Patrizia
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

NUTRITION AND COSMECEUTICALS DELAYING SKIN AGING

Introduction
Bio-molecules contained in food have the capacity to induce important epigenetic shifts in several aging processes, such as the extension of DNA methylation and de-methylation rates. The consequences of metabolic and neuro-immune regulations are particularly visible in the modifications of skin physical and aesthetic qualities, but deeply correspond to a global change in governance of the whole body. Also, based on personalized and precision medicine, nutrition has generated nutrigenomics, surmising that a possible match of individual genetic variables and molecular food components would be possible. Yet, it seems that food intake is even more interesting when it is able to modify or sustain microbiota functions. Still, food not only contains bio-active molecules, but also anti-cancer, immune-stimulating and anti-inflammatory components. Apprehended by medicinal chemistry, these can be introduced as innovative nutraceutics and cosmeceutics acting on the many functions sustaining a radiant and elastic skin.
Preclinical and clinical studies
The orange-peel-derived terpene d-Limonene, probably through its metabolite, perillyl alcohol (POH), has been reported to have tissue-repair properties. In pre-clinical studies. d-Limonene and POH demonstrate significant anti-inflammatory effects in murine dermal inflammation and wound-healing. The decreased systemic cytokine production, inhibition of endothelial P-selectin expression and neo-vascularization induced by these terpenic compounds contribute to their healing effects on the epidermal barrier. Preliminary results have been obtained in observational studies conducted by administering orange peel extract (OPE) in a number of human conditions, from stretch marks to intermediate psoriasis.
Results
Besides its medical properties, d-limonene contained in OPE Capsules and Brumes, has been shown to display remarkable rejuvenating properties of the skin. Several human studies have been performed on volunteer women aged between 53 and 69 years old treated with OPE for 29 days administered as a mist prepared using the patented Wpe/Ultradrops® technology. Facial wrinkles were assessed with the Quantirides® software by micro-relief analysis of silicone imprints of predefined crow's foot areas performed with Silflo®. The number, length, mean depth and total surface of wrinkles, before and after treatment, showed a significant decrease of the number, length and surface of wrinkles (p
Discussion
Acting on nutrition, several goals of a successful anti-aging strategy can be achieved. A number of nutritional interventions are profoundly anti-inflammatory. Curcumin, resveratrol, polyphenols or AISA OPE should be daily companions of a per se balanced diet. The pleomorphic actions of these natural compounds can find applications in such diverse fields as wound repair, psoriasis treatment, and skin cancer cure or prevention. Their active molecules have also well been described for anti-cancer effects. Moreover, the respect of circadian rhythms in food intake induces a fine-tuning between central and peripheral oscillations, guaranteeing an optimum uptake of precious micro-nutrients from food. In conclusion, skin anti-aging treatment plans should involve a constant control of inflammation through nutrition and nutraceutics/psychobiotics/cosmeceutics, composing a new lifestyle.

D'ALESSIO Patrizia

101A (LEVEL 1)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE, CELL THERAPIES & MICROBIOME

SKIN AND GUT MICROBIOTA INTERACTIONS RELEVANT FOR AESTHETICS MEDICINE

Introduction
Skin modifications in the course of time are the visible aspect of changes occurring deep within the body, at the systemic level, dealing with interactions between all organs and governing the global phenomenon of aging. Subtle changes in elasticity, smoothness and radiance of the skin surface are increasingly visible over years of exposure to external challenges and inner toxins, including delicate dysregulations. The link between inner and outer challenges has been identified and attention is paid to nutrition, detoxification and the pivotal role of the microbiota, in gut and on skin. The skin / gut microbiota continuum consists in bacterial communities « providing us with traits that we had not had to evolve on our own" (Thurnbaugh et al, 2007). They limit the proliferation of pathogens, produce microbial antibiotics, participate to food degradation and assimilation and limit the access of antigens to epithelial cells. The specific composition of the skin microbial communities supports local immunity and re-inforces the skin barrier function. Epidermal keratinocytes have the potential to affect cutaneous microbiota by producing antimicrobial peptides. Maintenance of the skin's microbiota is crucial in taming the consequences of the exposure to external challenges and inner toxins. In the gut, the microbiota selected by food intake contributes to the signaling between food components traveling in the lumen and the underlying mucosal immune system, protected by a thick mucus layer. Microbiota in the gut has also been identified in recent years to play a pivotal role of in regulating the "Leaky Gut syndrome" and its consequent rupture of tolerance exacerbated through stress-induced overexposure to glucocorticoids.

Preclinical and clinical studies on skin barrier and gut microbiota
Several studies indicate that stress induces barrier disruption and leads to premature senescence. This seems particularly true in the skin, richly innervated and vascularized. Human and animal epidermal and dermal endothelial cells were studied for the expression of adhesion molecules, elicited either by pro-inflammatory cytokines or by mechanical stressors. In several gut models, from in vitro enterocytes cultures to rodents and human studies, the link between modifications of the intestinal microbiota upon anti-inflammatory treatment has been demonstrated. The barrier function is concomitantly modified, which testifies about the analogy between the protection provided by skin and gut microbiota.

Results
Preservation of the skin's resident flora is thought to be an effective way to maintain "normal" skin functions. Skin reacts to pro-inflammatory and / or mechanical stresses by enhancing repair processes associated to an intense neo vascularization. Our results show that its intensity can nonetheless be modulated. The visible result is a less intense repair activity and restoration of a more youthful skin. In the gut the alteration of microbiota strains (Clostridii vs coliforms) induced by anti-inflammatory treatment is associated to a concomitant barrier restoration, preventing generalization of the inflammatory process to the whole body.

Discussion
In skin and gut, the protective barriers associated to a positive microflora function counteract the inflammation induced by stress, toxins and infections. Finely-tuned local microbiota interacts with and enhance the adaptive immune system. As in the gut, in the skin microflora, barrier function and immune system are closely interdependent and federated. A number of nutritional interventions are profoundly anti-inflammatory. Psychobiotics (a combination of pro- and prebiotics) have been shown to counteract the consequences of the stress-induced "leaky gut" through the production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFA). Oral administration of probiotic bacteria may represent a novel approach to protect the skin's immune system against UV radiation and that accelerated aging of the skin.

DECANGCHON Francis
101A (LEVEL 1)
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

Session:
DERMATOLOGIC & COSMETIC SURGERY: COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCISE METHODS FOR IMPROVING YOUR RESULTS

FACIAL FAT GRAFTING : HOW I DO IT

Face fat transfers are a great way to restore a refreshed appearance in a quick and painless way, under local anesthesia with very minimal downtime. Facial creases such as laugh lines, smile lines and crow's feet result when underlying tissues that keep our skin looking youthful and plumped up begin to break down. To correct these defects, fat can be removed from the abdomen, thighs or other areas and transferred by injection to areas of the face.

Fat grafting involves harvesting fat from one part of the body, washing/purifying it, and carefully re-injecting it with specially designed needles/cannulas into areas requiring augmentation and enhancement. The procedure may need to be repeated several times to achieve the desired result. Unlike dermal fillers that are made from synthetic products, fat injections do not pose a possibility of an allergic reaction because the fat tissue is taken from your own body. Likewise, fat transfers can be used in larger volumes to fill larger defects. Above all, fat injections are a natural type of surgical enhancement, as well as containing small population of regenerating adipose stem cells.

As an added benefit, donor fat can be taken from trouble areas elsewhere on your body. Fat injected into areas requiring volume enhancement produces safe, long-lasting, and natural-appearing results as volume is replaced to tissues where fat is diminished. While fat injections do not stop the aging process, facial augmentation with human fat may help delay the need for more invasive procedures, such as a face lift, forehead/eyebrow lift or other types of surgery. Fat injections are also a beneficial addition to other cosmetic surgical procedures.

DECANGCHON Francis
201EF (LEVEL 2)
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFTS (II): THREADS IN COMBINATION TREATMENT

NON-SURGICAL THREAD RHINOPLASTY: TIPS & PEARLS

A nose is considered "perfect' when it blends in well with your other facial features. Many Asians have ill-defined noses which lacks height and projection. Non-surgical nose thread lift treatment addresses this problem. PDO threads are inserted horizontally into the nose bridge and vertically into the nose tip. The threads act as a scaffolding structure which helps to contour and shape the nose to the desired state.

Non-surgical nose thread lift uses absorbable threads made of polydioxanone (PDO) that are 100% bio-compatible with the human body. Thanks to medical technology breakthrough in recent years, a "nose job" no longer means having to undergo a surgical procedure. A 30-minute non-surgical nose thread-lift is all you need to get a more defined, lifted nose.
The embedded threads will completely dissolve after 6 to 8 months after the treatment. However, the nose will stay in its lifted position for another 8 to 12 months.

If the treatment is repeated about 9 to 12 months after the initial treatment, you can expect the result to be longer-lasting. With regular stimulation and production of collagen in the nose, some permanent lifting can be seen. Nose thread lift treatment are done by inserting a blunt cannula to achieve the desired height and projection. The risk of blindness from non-surgical thread lift is almost non-existent.

DECANGCHON Francis
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

DESIGNER BARBIE VAGINA: HOW TO ACHIEVE BETTER RESULTS

More and more women are undergoing cosmetic genital surgery and the most popular of these procedures is labiaplasty, also known as "designer vaginal" surgery. This procedure involves the reduction of the vaginal lips, known as the labia, so the labia do not protrude. Women who have had greater exposure to images of vaginas in the media are more likely to consider labiaplasty. Women have become much more concerned about the appearance of their genitalia. In 2015, more than 95,000 women worldwide underwent the procedure, according to data from the International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ISAPS). Labiaplasty as a cosmetic procedure focused on improving the appearance of the female genitalia will be discussed. Labiaplasty often focuses on the labia minora (inner labia), labia majora (outer labia), the clitoral hood, or a combination of areas. The sudden surge of popularity of Labiaplasty will be discussed as one of the fastest-growing plastic surgery procedures and reasons why it is popular. Approaches to achieve better outcomes and results will be presented. The preferred approach of the author will likewise be discussed, including advantages and disadvantages as well. Possible complications of the surgical procedure will be discussed as well. Labiaplasty is an increasingly popular procedure with high satisfactions rates, although the definition of labial hypertrophy and indications for surgery remain debated. Several techniques are available to accomplish labial reduction, and future studies are needed to establish practices optimizing patient care.

DECANGCHON Francis
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

FACIAL AND SUBMENTAL LIPOLYSS THERAPIES USING ALPHA 1-GLYCEROPHOSPHOCHOLINE (GPC)

Through the years we have witnessed the appearance of several injection therapies which were introduced for the treatment of localized fat both in the abdomen, flanks, thighs, and most especially the face. Patients' interest in therapies to sculpt their bodies to make them more aesthetically acceptable, to enhance their self-esteem and increase their confidence level has dramatically increased in the recent past.

Mesotherapy, using a mixture of many pharmacological agents, has been in the forefront of all these lipolytic procedures to sculpt the face and body. One of the most commonly used drug, PPC (phosphatidylcholine), a phospholipid is used not only to stimulate the regeneration of hepatocytes, but has also an active role in destroying cell membranes of adipocytes, also causing inflammation and swelling that results in the contraction of the subcutaneous tissues which help break down fat and reduce the adipose tissues in vivo.

As a result of certain concerns regarding its side effects and complications, production of PPC had stopped since about 2 years ago, but a chemically similar pharmacological product, was introduced as an alternative lipolytic agent. This drug is alpha L-glycerophosphocholine (GPC), a natural phospholipid containing choline.

The combination of alpha L-glycerophosphocholine (GPC), lidocaine 2% and Normal Saline Solution when injected into the subcutaneous fat cause adipocyte breakdown hence abdominal and facial lipolysis are noted. The use of L-carnitine as the medication of mesotherapy for the reduction of the localized fat in unwanted areas in combination with Choline alfoscerate was added to the combination of these different pharmacological agents and it was shown to have synergistic effects. These pharmacological agents being used as lipolytic agents on the face and body parts have been positively observed to have a short downtime, the least adverse reactions, possibly hypoallergenic and most of all effectively dissolves facial fat, and the effect on the injected area is instantaneous or almost immediate results are observed when injected to the area to be treated even with just a small amount of the lipolytic agents

Therefore it is the conclusion of the author that alpha L-glycerophosphocholine (GPC) is an ideal lipolytic agent among the different injection therapies and mesotherapy medications available in the market now that would give us better fat dissolution results, is reproducible and without the notorious side effects and complications of other fat dissolving pharmacological agents.

GRAZIANO Antonio
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE, CELL THERAPIES & MICROBIOME

FROM STEM CELLS TO TISSUE ENGINEERING: REALITY VERSUS THEORY

Stem cells therapy aims to replace damaged or aged cells with healthy functioning cells in congenital defects, tissue injuries, autoimmune disorders, and neurogenic degenerative diseases. Among various types of stem cells, adult stem cells (i.e., tissue-specific stem cells) commit to becoming the functional cells from their tissue of origin. The stem cell therapy is mainly based on the use of Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) which are multipotent adult stem cells with unique biological properties. Several in vitro studies and preclinical animal models reported that MSCs are promising for cell therapy showing the ability to home to sites of inflammation after tissue injury, to differentiate into various cell types and secrete multiple bioactive molecules capable of stimulating recovery of injured cells by inhibiting inflammation by a paracrine effect. MSCs also show the lack of immunogenicity and have the ability to exert immunomodulatory functions. Today, many pathological conditions are treated with MSCs, such as ischemic cardiovascular diseases, critical limb ischemia, bone and cartilage regeneration or neural diseases. Tissue engineering is emerging as an interdisciplinary field in biomedical engineering that aims to repair diseased or damaged tissues or organs through the combined use of scaffolds and biologic mediators, such as for example stem cells and growth factors providing a new tool in the field of regenerative medicine. An example is represented by bioengineered skin substitutes which not only repair the wounds, but also have various supplements, such as growth factors, antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs which eventually fasten the wound healing process. In summary, here we present an overview of the current applications of both these approaches in the regenerative medicine.

GUEVARA Bryan
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN DERMATOPATHOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

TROPICAL AND MARINE DERMATOLOGY: WHAT LIES BENEATH?

Asia has an abundance of natural coastal and marine scenery that is world-renowned for its beauty - from the pristine, white beaches of Palawan in the Philippines, to the sparkling shores of Hualien county in Taiwan. As the beauty of these seaside gems is attracting more attention from locals and tourists alike, dermatologists are encountering more cases of peculiar skin infections, unusual dermatoses, as well as atypical bites and stings from creatures inhabiting these waters. What are the evolutionary defence mechanisms displayed by these creatures, which result in these unfamiliar presentations? And how is climate change relevant? We will seek answers to these questions during our exploration of what lies beneath the skin (and seas) in terms of tropical and marine dermatoses. An understanding of these principles combined with guidance from dermatopathology will help clinicians unlock some of the mysteries of these fascinating cases of the deep, to better direct their management and make the unfamiliar familiar.

HSIAO Cheng-Hsiang
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN DERMATOPATHOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

HISTOLOGIC MIMICS OF BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common cutaneous malignancy. Histologically, BCC is characterized by the aggregations of monotonous basaloid cells with scant cytoplasm and focal peripheral palisading. The tumor nests are usually surrounded by fibromyxoid stroma with retraction of the tumor islands from the stroma.
In most time, the diagnosis of BCC is usually straightforward. However, BCC can display a variety of growth patterns and overlap with many other skin tumors, including benign follicular neoplasms, such as trichoblastoma, trichoepithelioma and basaloid follicular hamartoma etc; sebaceous neoplasms including sebaceoma and sebaceous carcinoma. Occasionally, BCC may also present with adenoid structures and confused with eccrine or apocrine neoplasms such as adenoid cystic carcinoma and microcystic adnexal carcinoma etc.
In the lecture, we will briefly review the histological variants of BCC and discuss the differential diagnosis between BCC variants and their mimics.

HSIAO Jack
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
TELEDERMATOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

THE NEW TELEMEDICINE LAWS AND ITS IMPACT TO TELEDERMATOLOGY PRACTICES IN TAIWAN

The emergence of telemedicine and telehealth in recent decades and the increased adoption by private practices, hospitals, and healthcare groups has triggered an explosion in telemedicine-related legislation. In July 2018, Taiwan has passed the first telemedicine bill to regulate telemedicine and telecare schemes. HCC Healthcare Group and Taipei Medical University was among the first institutions to be accredited by both Minister of Health and Welfare and New Taipei City Department of Health,

to conduct telemedicine practices under the new regulations, and teledermatology was the first initiate launched. We will discuss the new telemedicine laws and how it enforce a harmonization of standards for professional conduct deemed essential for healthcare delivery, and online prescribing regulations specifically ones that involved scheduled medications or those used for chronic disease or symptom managements, the government also mandates an in-person physical exam in order to legally prescribe medications to a patient over telemedicine. Impacts of the laws on teledermatology and patient-physician relationship, as well as patient's rights, telemedicine security and privacy issues, will be addressed.

HUANG Jeff Chen-Chieh
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
STIMULATING INJECTABLES: WHAT'S NEW?

COLLAGEN STIMULATORS: WHERE ARE WE AND HOW DO WE CHOOSE?

How do you define a filler or a collagen stimulator? It's even more confusing now that hyaluronic acid (HA) has been reported to stimulate neo-collagenesis by mechanically stretching fibroblasts. What's the difference between a filler and a collagen stimulator? And how does it affect your choice when it comes to different indications or subgroups of patients?
In this talk, we are going through the spectrum of foreign body reaction to different injectables (HA, PLLA, PCL, CaHA, PMMA, etc.). Histologic clues and macroscopic evidences will be presented. Understanding the mechanism will help us better select from our inventory when facing different clinical scenarios.

HUANG Jeff Chen-Chieh
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: MIDFACE & NOSE - LIVE DEMO

NOSE INJECTION IN ASIAN PATIENT

Blunt nasal tip with upward rotation and recessed columella is usually considered a surgical indication. Filling the columella can forward the projection to some degree, but it can also turn up the nasal tip further, showing even more nostrils. Injection directly into the nasal tip can make some improvement; however, this is generally considered a dangerous area, particularly with needle injection.
In this demo, we are going to tackle this difficulty with a special technique that Dr. Jeff Huang invented. This technique involves pre-treatment evaluation, proper selection of filling material and entry point, and proficiency in cannula use.

HUANG Jeff Chen-Chieh
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 17:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON NOSE BEAUTIFICATION

SHORT NOSE WITH UPWARD TIP PROJECTION: HOW DO I MANAGE IT?

Asian noses are usually shorter and flatter. Filler rhinoplasty occupies a significant portion among our daily practice. Blunt nasal tip with upward rotation and recessed columella is probably the most difficult clinical scenario, and is usually considered as an indication for surgical rhinoplasty.
In the talk, Dr. Jeff Huang is going to show a technique (J technique) that he invented to tackle this difficulty. This technique involves pre-treatment evaluation, proper selection of filling material and entry point, and proficiency in cannula use

---

HUANG Ching-Yu
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

NON-SURGICAL THERAPY FOR INGROWN NAIL AND PINCER NAIL

Ingrown nail and pincer nail are commonly encountered diseases in dermatology clinic. In this session, I would like to share my experience of applying therapies other than surgery for correcting these conditions.

HUANG Patrick Po-Han
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
EXPERT'S ADVICES ON REJUVENATION

DIFFERENT EMPLOYMENTS OF FOCUSED ULTRASOUND TO DIFFERENT AGING MORPHOTYPES IN ASIANS

Employment of focused ultrasound greatly change and improve our non-surgical aesthetic treatment practices, especially in Asians. Our skin is thicker and delayed aging. We have thicker and more compact dermis which resists the formation of fine wrinkles and dynamic wrinkles. Asians have wider and rounder faces, but flatter midface. When we doing procedures to correct deficits, the facial structure differences will make the treatment different from what you use in Caucasians. For this talk, a new classification is proposed to show how I evaluate and treat patients in my practice.

Remember, we still have so many ways to solve aging problems. The layered anti-aging approach model to minimize risk, to reduce downtime and, most importantly, to maximize anti-aging effects was proposed in my lectures in IMCAS 3 years ago. Making very good use of these anti-aging methods, depending on the demands of patients and evaluations by dermatologists, we will offer the best of mono or combined therapy for our patients. Focused ultrasound is just only one of the important devices to tighten the deeper part of the skin.

HUANG Patrick Po-Han
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
NEW INSIGHT AND DISCOVERY IN CLINICAL PRACTICES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

WHY MINIMAL TOXIN DOSING?

Botulinum toxin type A remains the most popular nonsurgical aesthetic treatment worldwide. Deciding the dosage of botulinumtoxin type A (BoNTA) to achieve cosmetic improvement is very important. However, a natural look dosage and long last effective dosing are different. In my practice, we adopted the patient-demand based satisfaction model (PBS): a lower initial dose followed by touch-up in 1 month.

Lower doses of botulinum toxin are appropriate for the many Asians who have a lower muscle mass and less hyperdynamic activity than Caucasians. The current trend for administering lower doses
of botulinum toxin to most facial muscles, due to its marked responsiveness, is magnified in Asians. Minimal botulinum toxin dosing to meet PBS is not only to define the natural look dosage in Asians but also confirm the difference between the real-world use in East Asians and Caucasians-based guidelines and consensuses.

HUANG Yu-Chen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

THE CLINICAL APPLICATION OF NAIL BRACE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TYPES AND CHARATERISTICS OF INGROWN NAILS

Ingrown toenails cause pain, swelling, and paronychia, which interfere with patients' daily activities. Nail brace application is a new, effective, noninvasive approach for treating ingrown nails. Based on different characteristics, ingrown toenails could be divided into acute inflamed (AI) types and chronic dystrophic (CD) types. The treatment course and response are different according to the type and severity. Excellent results were more rapidly achieved in AI-type ingrown toenails; however, patients tended to be more easily irritated by the hook of the nail brace. In CD-type ingrown toenails, although it required longer treatment duration, nail brace application served as a good treatment option to relieve pain and achieve good cosmetic outcomes. The recurrence rate is around 7-10% after nail brace treatment. Maintenance nail brace therapy may be needed in patients who have higher risk of recurrence.

HUANG Yu-Ming
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ACNE AND ROSACEA FORUM

TOPICAL IVERMECTIN: A NEW HOPE, A NEW CHALLENGE

Rosacea is a chronic, relapsing disease with negative psychosocial impacts. Ivermectin 1% cream has shown its

effectiveness in treating papulopustular rosacea in many different studies, and it is also effective for the clinical treatment of other types of rosacea with an overgrowth of Demodex mites. This emerging therapy has not only shown the importance of Demodex mites in the pathogenesis of rosacea, but has also changed and simplified the traditional therapies for difficult and challenging cases. Regular assessments of the number of Demodex mites before and after treatment can help doctors to decide the length of treatment course, monitor and predict the treatment response, and choose the proper combination of therapeutic modalities when single-agent treatment with topical ivermectin cream becomes less effective. For the patients without an increased number of Demodex, it seems that topical ivermectin cream can still relieve the symptoms of rosacea via additional mechanisms other than eradication of Demodex mites. This promising agent brings hope to patients suffering from the disease by relief of inflammation and improvement of skin texture, but may also result in some new problems, such as disruption of the balance of the skin microbiome. We must face some unexpected challenges which we have never encountered before.

HUANG Ching-Hsin
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHOTOMEDICINE

CLINICAL EVIDENCES AND BENEFITS OF PICOSECOND LASER FOR MELASMA TREATMENT

Clinically, melasma is a challenge benign pigmented disorder for treatment, especially in patients of dark skin type. Recently, several lasers have been proposed as treatment options for melasma. The novel picosecond laser, theoretically, is an ideal laser for selective photothermal melanolysis. In addition, the specific lens of picosecond laser may also provide an alternative treatment option. In this session, current clinical evidences and possible mechanisms in the treatment of melasma by picosecond laser will be reviewed. We would also like to share the treatment tips and experiences in Taiwan.

HUANG Hui-Peng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
NEW INSIGHT AND DISCOVERY IN CLINICAL PRACTICES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

HOW TO PREDICT THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMODEX IN PATIENTS WITH ROSACEA?

It has been studied that Demodex mites are higher in patients with rosacea than in the controls. Demodex might trigger inflammatory responses in rosacea through the chitin exoskeleton, resident bacteria or mechanical micro-abrasion with the mouth parts and claws. Furthermore, Demodex might cause large pores, fine white follicular plugs and orange skin-like appearance that are not the phenotype of rosacea. The importance of Demodex in patients with rosacea might be predicted based on a high density and the presence of features of demodicosis.

HUI Rosaline Chung-Yee
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SNAPSHOTS OF RECENT ADVANCES IN SKIN THERAPEUTICS

ADVANCES IN SKIN THERAPEUTICS: ACNE AND ROSACEA

Acne and rosacea are common skin diseases, with multifactorial pathology. Several advances have taken place in the past decade in the research field, encompassing pathogenesis and development of new therapeutic interventions. The conventional approach for both diseases involves the use of topical therapy to treat inflammatory lesions in combination, when needed, with a systemic or topical antibiotic. An important issue in the management is the need to reduce antibiotic usage due to the increasing problem of bacterial resistance. Novel treatment options are now available for treatment of rosacea: topical alpha adrenergic agonist for rosacea-related erythema, topical ivermectin for inflammatory lesion

---

HUI Rosaline Chung-Yee
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

CURRENT SYSTEMIC THERAPIES FOR PEDIATRIC ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common, chronic, relapsing, inflammatory skin disease that affects children and adults. Until

recently, the only approved systemic treatment option was systemic steroids, which are not recommended and are commonly associated with disease rebound. Many severe patients go untreated. In this session, currently available systemic options will be discussed, including off-label immunosuppressants and newly approved dupilumab, highlighting adverse effects and useful screens before prescription.

JUNG Wonsug
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
ANATOMY FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS: ANALYSIS WITH TIPS & PEARLS FOR INJECTABLES AND THREADS

ANATOMY FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS: MIDFACE

In this talk, the anatomy of midface, including nasolabial fold, Listow's space, and vascular anatomy of the nose, will be discussed.

JUNG Wonsug
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
ANATOMY FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS: ANALYSIS WITH TIPS & PEARLS FOR INJECTABLES AND THREADS

ANATOMY FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS: UPPER FACE - PERIORBITAL REGION

In this talk, the anatomy of periorbital region, including orbicularis ocluli muscle, orbicularis retaining ligament, orbital septum, deep fats, tear trough ligament, will be explained.

KAO Chao-Hsing
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
VITILIGO (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

AUTOLOGOUS REGENERATIVE THERAPIES IN SEGMENTAL VITILIGO- RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

Segmental vitiligo (SV) is an acquired unilateral depigmentary disorder resulting from loss of functional melanocytes. The distribution may totally or partially match a cutaneous segment. Autologous regenerative therapies in SV include various phototherapies (UVA, PUVA, UVB, NB-UVB, He-Ne laser, red LED and other laser), surgical grafting, and platelet-rich plasma (PRP) intradermal injecton.
In photobiomodulation therapy it promote â—‹1marginal repigmentation (perilesional melanocyte migration and proliferation), and â—‹2perifollicular repigmentation includingï¼š(a) differentiation of melanocyte stem cells in bulge of hair follicle, (b) immature melanoblast migration in outer root sheath of hair follicle, (c) differentiated melanoblast melanogenesis and migration.
Patients with vitiligo are considered good
candidates for surgical transplant depending on â—‹1limited extent(
Contrary to generalized vitiligo, the survival of transplanted melanocytes is more predictable in SV. The autologous surgical transplanting includeï¼š
(a)punch grafting(tissue graft),(b) epidermal blister grafting, (c) ultrathin epidermal sheet grafting, (d) cellular grafting (autologous epidermal cell suspension or pure cultured melanocytes). In surgical grafting, the survival, proliferation, and migration of living transplanted melanocytes are predictable.
Autologous platelet-rich plasma (PRP) intradermal injection in combination with phototherapy or topical therapy is proposed to be a promising treatment.

KENCANAWATI Anne Carolina
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

ADIPOSE MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL FOR WOUND HEALING OF FACIAL SCAR

Mesenchymal Stem Cell (MSC) has been found a new therapy for wound healing (facial scars), which is these cells are able

to improve skin wound healing (facial scars) efficiencies by treating and preventing scar formation. We use Adipose tissue-derived MSCs which has biological advantages in the proliferative capacity, secreted proteins (basic fibroblast growth factor, interferon-y, and insulin-like growth factor -1), and immunomodulatory effects rather than bone marrow-derived MSCs.
Adipose tissue-derived MSCs (AMSC) isolated from liposuction aspirates and must be stored in Cryo tank (liquid nitrogen) under the temperature of under -196 °C to stop the cell cycle process.
AMSCs are widely available and abundant in cells, compared with the number of stem cells in 100 ml of bone marrow, 300 times as many AMSCs can be obtained from 100 g of fat tissue. We use AMSCs by injecting around the wound (facial scars area) and the result of all the process, it could reduce the scar formation.

KIM Hong-Seok
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SKIN BARRIER AND COSMETICS

If we drop a drop of water on our skin, it is not easily absorbed. The surface of the skin is covered with a fairly strong barrier so that even the water molecules can not easily pass through the skin, which prevents external substances from entering the skin easily while protecting the constituents of our bodies from the harsh environment. The stratum corneum is 10~20μm thick and embedded in intercellular space. The lipid located between the keratinocytes plays a role in preventing moisture loss by allowing the keratinocyte to be firmly bonded to each other. The skin barrier in the stratum corneum can be likened to brick (keratinocyte) and cement (intercellular lipid). The lipid located between the keratinocytes is called "intercellular lipid" because it is located between the cells. It is a lipid-soluble moisturizing factor mainly composed of ceramide, cholesterol and free fatty acid. As the epidermis differentiates, the protein in the cytoplasm, profilaggrin, is converted into filaggrin and finally decomposed into amino acids. As a result, the water-soluble moisturizing factor whose main component is the amino acid in the keratinocyte is called 'natural moisturizing factor (NMF)' I call it. The combination of the two makes it possible to maintain proper moisture on the skin and form a strong barrier from the outside, which is called the skin barrier.

Damaged or lack of natural moisturizing cells or intercellular membranes leads to increased water loss through the skin, resulting in dry skin as a whole. No matter how dry the surrounding environment is, there is the power to maintain moisture in the skin, but if the dry condition persists, the ability to retain moisture no longer disappears, eventually the skin barrier will collapse. This damaged skin barrier is prone to considerable irritation to small irritation, so it is essential to keep it healthy and healthy at all times. As the dam breaks up, it takes a long time to repair and restore it, but it is only a moment before the skin barrier breaks down. Just as skin that is built firmly does not collapse, so does skin. While it is important to avoid harmful ingredients, it is essential that you maintain good basic moisturizing care for your skin's tight skin barrier.

The skin usually has the power to pull moisture and the power to block it not to evaporate. The cosmetics we use are a combination of ingredients that pull moisture into the skin and prevents the moisture thus caught from evaporating. Cosmetics can play an important role in maintaining moisture in the skin because they have the same characteristics as the function of the skin. Knowing the intercellular lipid and natural moisturizing factors makes it easier to understand the ingredients and principles of moisturizers in cosmetics.
I want to talk about the experiences of the lecturer on how to study and approach cosmetics through this lecture.

KIM Hong-Seok
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
COSMECEUTICALS: WHAT'S NEW IN SKIN CARE ?

HOW TO PRESCRIBE MOISTURIZERS ACCORDING TO SKIN TYPES

Many people tend to use cosmetics that are used by celebrities, or suddenly when fashion-conscious products are released. So, despite the good skin condition, regardless of the type of skin indiscreetly using cosmetics, the skin condition is worse. Moreover, we have used cosmetics that others like, but have experienced problems
.
Just as we can not wear clothes when we buy clothes without considering the size and color because the clothes are just beautiful, cosmetics also have no effects if we do not consider our skin type. If we use the right cosmetics to suit our skin type, we can improve our skin without causing less problem, so the copy called 'I changed cosmetics only, my skin has changed everything' is not wrong. After all, it is important to use 'different' cosmetics for each other 'skin' type.

For example, 40/F

Her skin condition was not so bad as usual. She was always envious of her friends because she looked skinny and had tiny pores and looked young. However, a few days ago, her face began to get a little tingling, drier than before, she began to apply plenty of moisturizing creams. However, her face was getting red without improvement, and after when she woke up, her skin began to occur multiple acne lesions suddenly.

It may be due to the sudden drying of the surrounding environment or the habit of over-cleansing, it has damaged by

intercellular lipid and NMFs, and skin barriers have damaged. Then, finally, the acne lesion began to rise as the skin barrier collapsed; it would be a chain reaction.
Her skin type is dryness (D), sensitivity (S), non-pigmented (N), and tightness (T).

For dry and sensitive skin types (DS), there is a lack of water itself. It is also recommended to use humectants and occlusives together because the skin makes dehydrated due to lack of lipids that do not lose moisture from the skin.

KO William Wei-Chih
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
EXPERT'S ADVICES ON REJUVENATION

HOW TO OPTIMIZE COMBINED TREATMENT EFFECTS OF FACIAL SKIN TIGHTENING WITH INJECTABLES BY AGE SEGMENTATION

Facial aging is a dynamic process involving the aging of soft-tissue and even bony structures. Epidermal thinning and the decrease in collagen and elastin cause skin to lose its elasticity. Fat atrophy, coupled with gravity and muscle over-contraction, leads to wrinkling and the formation of dynamic and static lines. These factors contribute to the formation of facial folds and the sagging appearance of aged facial skin.
To reverse the aging signs, the rejuvenation strategies should be made according to the target sign. Combination therapy of injectables and non-invasive skin tightening devices offer satisfactory results and acceptable downtime. During the talk, I will share the tools and tips of this combination therapy by age segmentation.

KONTUREK Peter C.
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE, CELL THERAPIES & MICROBIOME

FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSFER 2019: WHAT'S NEXT ?

Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) is an administration of fecal solution from a healthy donor into the gut of a recipient to cure a specific dysbiosis-related disease. Multiple studies, including our own, demonstrated that FMT is a very effective in treating recurrent Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) with a reported success rates up to 90%.
FMT is currently tested as a therapeutic option for a multiple diseases beyond Clostridium difficile. An important area of interest for FMT is the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Recently, the first randomized controlled trials exploring the use of FMT for treatment of IBD were published. The results are promising, but many questions remain unanswered in terms of donor selection, preparation of FMT and route of treatment (foregut, hindgut, or a combination).
FMT appears to be a promising option to treat functional gastrointestinal disorders, especially irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). A recently published randomized trial demonstrated that 60% of patients treated with FMT via colonoscopy showed a significant clinical improvement. Interestingly, an another randomized study using encapsulated FMT applied by upper GI tract showed only the alteration of the gut microbiota but no significant clinical improvement. Further studies are required to clarify the role of FMT in the treatment of IBS.
New emerging indications for FMT include eradication of the intestinal colonization by multidrug-resistant pathogens, autologous FMT for reconstitution of post-antibiotic gut microbiome, therapy of hepatic encephalopathy and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
In summary, the restoration of gut microbiota by FMT holds promise that this method may be effective in the treatment of infectious, inflammatory and functional disorders of gastrointestinal tract.

KUO Hsiao-Ling
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 09:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
INTERFACE BETWEEN RHEUMATOLOGY AND DERMATOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

DERMA LUPUS OVERLAPS

Timely and accurate recognition of collagen vascular diseases as lupus or dermatomyositis ,and implementation of effective screening and referral processes forpatients suspected of having such disease, remain a challenge for many physicians. The result, too often, is unnecessary testing and referrals, and in some cases unnecessary anxiety for physicians, patients, and parents. Physicians have to learn to recognize the common clinical symptoms and signs of systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, and their distinction from common infectious mimics. We also have to learn to recognize the testing that can clarify the likelihood of whether a patient has a rheumatic disease, including the limited utility of early serologic testing for autoantibodies.

LAI David Ying Ching
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

PREVENTIVE ONCOLOGY IN ANTIAGING MEDICINE PRACTICE

Benign & malignant growth are common in antiaging medicine practice. While no clear cut evidence of HRT in cancer induction, the possibility of hormone therapy being contributory in neoplastic progression can not be rules out. Recent studies showed that multinodular thyroid that frequently seen in clinic, are in fact occult malignancy in 8 to 23 % of cases in post thyroidectomy specimens. The management of this risk in antiaging patient with thyroid nodules will be discussed.

LAI Feng-Jie
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PHOTOMEDICINE

PHOTOCHEMISTRY IN THE SERVICE OF DERMATOLOGY

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a modern, non-invasive therapeutic method used for the destruction of various cells and tissues. The combined use of a photosensitizing agent, light of specific wavelength and dioxygen for the treatment of diseases was first discovered more than one hundred years ago, but application as a routine method is still limited. The development of modern PDT since the beginning of the twentieth century is briefly portrayed. The underlying mechanisms of phototoxicity are explained, and the requirements for ideal photosensitizers (PS) are underlined. Selected PS are introduced and examples of some of the many attempts made at the optimization of PDT by developing new PS with improved chemical and phototoxic properties, with emphasis on cutaneous lesions are reviewed.

LAI Po-Ju
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
WHEN AND HOW TO USE BIOLOGIC AND SMALL MOLECULE THERAPIES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

EMERGING THERAPY-SMALL MOLECULE DRUG IN DERMATOLOGY

Dermatology is entering an exciting area with new, targeted immune-modulating medication for treating a variety of dermatologic disease including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, alopecia areata and other chronic inflammatory skin disease. In recent decade, because of more clearly understanding of disease pathogenesis and cytokine signaling cascades, biologics which we are familiar with are used to treating multiple dermatologic diseases. Besides, there is another new class, small molecule drugs , which has drawn our attention in these 5 years. Small molecule drugs (inf 1 kDa) have bioavailability with oral administration and easily cross the epidermal barrier through topical application. Their target is intracellular. Within the intracellular space, they can inhibit their target signaling pathway by modulating nuclear transcription. From this lecture, the audience can learn the mechanism and development of small molecule drug and get the latest information about this new generation of drugs.

LEE Geun Soo
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

GRADATIONALLY APPROACHED STRATEGY FOR VARIOUS ENLARGED OR CLOGGED PORE TREATMENT BASED ON EBD

Visible enlarged pores or sebum clogged pores are regarded as an annoying issue, especially for young people. It is very common feature on seborrheic area of the face. A lot of lasers, radiofrequency, mocrodermabrasion and other enrgy based devices has been used for pore size reduction and pore cleaning. Genetic predisposition, sex, aging, chronic ultraviolet exposure, cosmetics, and amount of sebum excretion are known related factors for enlarged pores. The treatment strategy for enlarged or clogged pores should be selected depends on cause and skin condition of each patients. So, it has to be correct decreased elasticity of peri-pore tussue, increased sebum production inside of pore, and sebum clogging on the surface of pore. Topical retinoic acids or chemical peelings can be applied as supplimentary treatment for enlarged pores, but for skin rejuvenating effect of EBD is important to improve the elasticity of pore surroundings.

LEE Geun Soo
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
TOP CLINICAL CASES: INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

All the involved procedures of pre-treatment care, treatment parallel care, and post-treatment care are important to get optimal results. Recently many doctors insist early intervention of scar treatment is necessary to reduce scars. The treatment response against pigmented lesions is very diverse according to distribution pattern, lesion depth, or color.

LEE Mei-Ching
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY- BASED DEVICES: PICOSECOND LASERS - WHERE ARE WE NOW

THE ROLE OF PICOSECOND LASER IN MELASMA TREATMENT

Melasma has a high prevalence rate in Asia women, primarily in child-bearing women. There are many treatments of melasma, includes topical agents, oral pills, chemical agents, laser and light therapies, etc, but it is a recalcitrant pigmentation disorder that there is no single cure modality now. In recent years, the picosecond laser becomes more and more popular for melasma treatment in Asia. But only very few studies were reported until now. Is the picosecond laser really safer and more effective than other modalities in melasma treatment?

LEYLEK Ozgur
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

FUNCTIONAL VALUE OF PERINEAL BODY IN FEMALE SEXUALITY - INTROITAL TONGUE

For years, many scientists studied to explain how female sexuality works. Nowadays, we certainly know that the female sexuality depends on multiple factors both phsycologic and physiologic. And we understood that the perineal body becomes more important for sexual satisfaction in both males and females then before in time. Many studies showed that pressure on the perineal body increases the sexual pleasure and satisfaction.
In this individual study, we chose the women from the patients who applied to our clinic with complaints of sexual pleasure and satisfaction deficiency. We injected a combined cross-linked Hyaluronic Acid into the mucosa of the posterior wall of vagina in a special shape that we call it INTROITAL TONGUEá´¿ . With this application, we aimed both magnifying the pressure on the perineal body during the sexual intercourse and tightening the introitus mechanically.
We evaluated the subjects before and 3 weeks after applications with FSFI (Female Sexual Function Index) and a basic 5 Points Likert Scale. Most of the women declerated an increasing sexual pleasure and satisfaction with a shortening of time to get orgasmic end. We determined an acceptable improvement at FSFI and the 5 Points Likert Scale after the application. And we surprisingly noticed that the male partners of these women notified that they have an increased pleasure during the sexual intercourse especially in classical missionary position.
In conclussion; although various kind of filler application techniques have been done to increase sexual pleasure and satisfaction till today, it is seen in our study that effectiveness of the INTROITAL TONGUEá´¿ is uncontrovertible. And although we need further studies with larger series, we hope that the INTROITAL TONGUEá´¿ will be a new alternative technique of injecting fillers intravaginally to increase the female sexual pleasure and satisfaction.

LEYLEK Ozgur
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

INTRAVAGINAL THREAD PROCEDURES FOR REJUVENATION, TIGHTENING (VTT-L/ VTT-C) AND STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE (PUTL)

There are many kind of threads are used in aesthetic medicine. Development in their production technology made their fields of usage more wider than before. Recently, threads entered the cosmetic gynecology as a new field. In our study, we aimed to show the efficiency of COG (barbed) for rejuvenation, tightening and lifting of vaginal mucosa.
We chose the subjects from the patients who applied to our clinic for sexual pleasure deficiency related to vaginal relaxation

and we excluded the others who had POP (Pelvic Organ Prolapsus) or/and other systemic contraindications. Under the local anesthesia, we inserted the threads into the vaginal mucosa by our two new techniques, VTT-Lá´¿ (Vaginal Thread Tightening-Longitudinal) and VTT-Cá´¿ (Vaginal Thread Tightening-Circular). All patients were evaluated by FSFI scoring (Female Sexual Function Index) and by 5 Points Likert Scale for the patient satisfaction before and after the procedure. We also used COG threads by our other technique, PuTLá´¿ (PeriUrethral Thread Lifting) for SUI and evaluated the results with a micturition diary.
We determined that vaginal COG applications tighten the vagina by mucosal thickening with biological and mechanical effects. As a result, we found an acceptable difference between before and after scoring of the validated questionaries and most of the patients declerated the results good / very good.
Although there isn't any published study about intravaginal COG thread applications in literature yet and we could not have enough number of patients, most of the women included in our study declerated that they were satisfied from the results. We believe that intravaginal thread applications can be an alternative to other non-surgical or surgical vaginal tightening and therapeutic SUI methods in future.

LI Chien-Nien
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PITFALLS TO AVOID IN AESTHETIC PROCEDURES

MANAGEMENT OF DERMAL FILLER COMPLICATIONS: COMMON AND SEVERE ADVERSE EVENTS

In this session, the speaker would go through some common and serious adverse effects of dermal filler injection. Focusing on the latest consensus of about how to use hyaluronidase (in HA related intravascular events) and the possible solutions of non-degradable fillers.

LI Jack Yu-Chuan
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
TELEDERMATOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

TELEDERMATOLOGY IN TAIWAN, WHERE TO BEGIN?

With newly passing law of telemedicine in Taiwan, it sudden seems possible that a dermatology consultation session can be more than just face-to-face. A well-planned teledermatology process is now feasible within the limit of the law and may even be reimbursable in the future. But besides the hassle of the law and reimbursement, what are the possible technologies and models that can make a routine teledermatology possible in Taiwan? The speakers will provide their experience in implementing a teledermatology setting for chronic care patients and a step-by-step process of where to begin this endeavor.

LIANG Ben Chung-Pin
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFT (I)

SUBZYGOMATIC THREAD LIFTING- DIRECT METHOD TO TREAT SAGGING BUCCAL FAT PAD

Thread lifting in the aesthetic field has become more and more popular in recent years. Quill®, V-lock®, Silhouette instalift®, Stratafix® PDS plus and Miracle® thread are available in absorbable suture products for thread lifting in Taiwan. Suture lifting has not only let physicians give an immediate, directional, line contouring effect of the face, but also, the suture can stimulate an inflammatory response that leads to collagen regeneration.
In the development of the suture lifting technique, subcutaneous layer of the skin is recommended for thread administration, owing to the rejuvenation effect and safety consideration. However, "subcutaneous" thread lifting may lead to widening ofthe face when dealing with the lower face, and difficulty in correcting "perioral fat" due to descending deep buccal fat pad. The technique of sub-zygomatic thread lifting could resolve the issue above and is relatively safe.

LIAO Yi-Hua
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON PIGMENTATION: MANAGING MELASMA

MELASMA: AN UP-TO-DATE COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND THE APPLICATION OF IN VIVO IMAGING

Melasma is a common acquired chronic disorder of symmetrical hyperpigmentation, occurring most commonly on the face.

Melasma predominantly affects women with Fitzpatrick skin phototypes III and IV and often lasts for decades after pregnancy, leading to considerable embarrassment and emotional distress. The major etiological factors of melasma include genetic factors, UV or visible light exposure, hormone and vascular factors. The treatment of melasma remains a challenge. Numerous treatment options, including topical agents, chemical peels, oral medications and energy-based treatments have been exploited without predictive and satisfactory outcomes. The measurement of epidermal melanin content, the number and activation status of melanocytes, and dermal melanophages can provide important histopathologic information to evaluate the severity of melasma. In vivo harmonic generation microscopy (HGM) can provide a non-invasive method of skin optical biopsy. We examined melasma lesions before and after treatment of triple combination cream and low-fluence 1064-nm Q-switched Nd:YAG laser by in vivo HGM. The results showed decreased amount of epidermal melanin, but increased number of dermal melanophages and increased melanocytic dendriticity after treatment, which may imply the possibility of future relapse of melasma.

LIAO Yi-Hua
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

TARGETED THERAPY FOR MALIGNANT MELANOMA

About 70% of patients with cutaneous melanoma harbor mutations on key signaling oncogenes. These oncogenic mutations, which are associated with melanoma cell proliferation, cell cycle progression, and malignant phenotype, can be used as targets for melanoma therapy. Among them, the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase signaling pathway is the most important signaling pathway related to melanomagenesis and its progression. Approximately 50-60% of superficial spreading melanomas and 16% of acral lentiginous melanomas harbor a mutation in the BRAF gene that leads to constitutive activation of downstream signaling through the MAP kinase pathway. Despite the excellent progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) from BRAF kinase inhibitors in patients with metastatic melanoma harboring a BRAF V600 mutation, the average duration of the response was short due to the rapid development of multiple mechanisms of resistance. The combination therapy with MEK inhibitors is an excellent strategy to circumvent drug resistance. The combination of BRAF/MEK inhibitors with chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapies, or other targeted therapies may offer long-term control of melanoma in the future.

LIM Ting Song
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
EXPERT'S ADVICES ON REJUVENATION

PARADIGM SHIFT IN DERMAL FILLERS USE: MOVING AWAY FROM VOLUME BASED INJECTIONS (VBI)

Hyaluronic acid (HA) fillers have gained popularity as the basic entry to facial rejuvenation. The current trend in HA filler delivery is mostly relied on multiple point injections, using large volume, aiming for both immediate volume increment and lifting. However, such practice often ignore the short term as well as long term consequences, such as implant diffusion, migration, inflammatory reaction as well as facial contour distortion leading to facial overfilled syndrome (FOS). Hence, a more improved, efficient method using minute amount of HA fillers via minimal entry points is warranted.

We look into the dangers of current practices with fillers, which solely relied on the volume effect. We termed it "Volume Based Injection" (VBI), where the results depends on the volume of the products injected. We recommend that such approach should be revised to a more considerate and efficient way to deliver dermal fillers. Approaches that use very small amount of fillers with different rheological properties at strategic areas, in several different layers of the soft tissues is most favourable. Such technique should achieve satisfactory volume correction devoid of complications.

LIM Ting Song
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:30

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
TOP CLINICAL CASES: INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

INJECTABLES

Interesting cases to be revealed.

LIM Ting Song
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

ICE-FIRE FOR BETTER BODY CONTOURING

In recent year, body aesthetic has gained popularity in the industry. Many non-invasive fat reduction devices have surfaced in the market, boosting the adoption of non-surgical fat reduction procedures over others. Cryolipolysis using technology developed from Harvard University made a groundbreaking change in how we perceived body contouring. It is later joined by Thermolipolysis technologies based on radiofrequency (RF) and lasers. However, each technology has its strength as well as weaknesses. But combining the strength of each technology, overcoming their weaknesses, could lead to more consistent efficacious treatment for body contouring and minimizing possible complications.

LIN Liang-Chen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
STIMULATING INJECTABLES: WHAT'S NEW?

SIMPLIFIED STEP-BY-STEP INJECTABLE PLLA TREATMENT (4S TREATMENT) STRATEGY WITH CANNULAS FOR ANTI-AGING

The establishment of accurate assessment for patient need and treatment plan for injectable PLLA is sometimes difficult due to following reasonï¼š1. Treatment needs 1-3 months to achieve desire result (hard to predict by treatment area and amount.) 2. The Characteristics of injectable PLLA is watery, the injection technique can't easily standardize. Here I will share the Simplified Step-by-Step Treatment of injectable PLLA with cannula to help establishing predictable result and optimizing treatment plan for the patient's need.

LIN Chia-Chi
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

IMMUNOTHERAPY IN MALIGNANT MELANOMA

Over the past 10 years, increased biological understanding and access to innovative therapeutic substances have transformed advanced cutaneous melanoma into a prototype for testing checkpoint-modulating agents, which has increased hope for long-term tumor containment and a potential cure. These expectations have been substantiated by clinical success with antibodies that block PD-1 and CTLA-4.

LIN Yi-Ting
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
URTICARIA AND PRURITUS (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

INFINITE ITCH IN CHRONIC URTICARIA: PROGRESS TOWARD PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT

Infinite itch in chronic urticaria: Progress toward pathogenesis and treatment
Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) is defined as the appearance of evanescent wheals, angioedema, or both, for at least 6 weeks. CSU is associated with intense pruritus and poor quality of life. Patients have higher odds of reporting mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety, and sleep difficulty. Clinicians commonly face the difficulty assessing the "true" disease severity in these patients. The assessment of the activity and course of the disease along with the response to several treatments in CSU are based purely on the patient's medical history and the use of the patient-reported outcomes. Some patients may still suffer from severe pruritus even when wheals become rare on themselves. Recently, several reports have suggested that certain parameters could be considered as potential disease-related biomarkers. Moreover, with the advent of such biomarkers, newer biologic agents are coming forth to revolutionize the management of this potential refractory disease and the protracted itch. Understanding the mechanisms of action and therapeutic effectiveness of the latest agents for the management of antihistamine-refractory CSU could have an important impact on the management and follow-up of patients with CSU.

LIN Yi-Ting
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

MANAGING ATOPIC DERMATITIS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Atopic dermatitis (AD) can present very differently in adults than in children. The differential diagnosis of atopic dermatitis is much broader in adults than the pediatric cases. Patients may also report adult-onset skin disease. Diagnosis can be difficult or controversial in some cases in spite of available diagnostic criteria listing in the guidelines. Adults with AD are usually severe and greatly affected by the disease. We should pay attention to the non-dermatologic comorbidities, especially the mental health problems in these adult atopic dermatitis patients, such as anxiety and depression. Symptoms of anxiety and depression may improved with adequate treatment of atopic dermatitis signs and symptoms, and vice versa. Recent development of new target therapies has been a game-changer in the management of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis.

LIN Jeng-Hsien
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY- BASED DEVICES: PICOSECOND LASERS - WHERE ARE WE NOW

IS FRACTIONAL FOCUSED PICOSECOND LASER NECESSARY FOR MELASMA TREATMENT ? A HISTOLOGICAL STUDY

Melasma is a difficult pigmentary disease for its frequent recurrence and resistance to treatment. Multiple possible etiologies were involved in the pathogenesis. Besides topical and oral medications, laser toning with Q-switched lasers become one of the powerful weapons to fight melasmain for more than 10 years. However, complications such as mottled dyspigmentation can take place because the nanosecond lasers may be lethal to melanocytes.

The picosecond laser is a novel treatment modality for pigment removal. The short pulse duration in the picosecond domain is able to exert more photomechanical than photothermal effect, resulting in stronger power to fracture the melanin with less chance of side effects such as post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation.

The picosecond lasers have been used to treat melasma in some studies. However, there is still no universal protocol to treat melasma perfectly. By the way, there has been no detailed histological study of the picosecond laser to optimize the parameters for melasma.

We did an in vivo histological study of the fractional 532nm and 1064nm handpieces with serial fluences. In 532nm wavelength, there is a threshold above which laser-induced optical breakdown (LIOB) can take place. This finding suggests that in melasma, fluence below the LIOB threshold may be safer for melasma treatment in that melanin from the ruptured keratinocytes by LIOB may drop into the dermis through the defective basement membrane, which is one of the pathomechanism of melasma.

LU Sophie Pei-Hsuan
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
DERMATOLOGIC & COSMETIC SURGERY: COMPREHENSIVE AND CONCISE METHODS FOR IMPROVING YOUR RESULTS

PAN-FACIAL REJUVENATION WITH LIPOSCULPTURE, FAT GRAFTING AND THREAD LIFT

Facial sculpting is achieved by a combination of procedures, ranging from non-invasive, minimally-invasive to invasive procedures. For soft tissue sculpting, increase and decrease in volume must be balanced in different area of face. In the talk, I will discuss about soft tissue augmentation, facial liposuction, and thread lift. Nanofat grafting and stromal vascular fraction injection will be covered to enhance facial rejuvenation. In addition, a novel idea of "Composite Layering Thread Lift" will be introduced to increase the performance of thread lift.

LU Chun-Wei
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
DRUG REACTION (DRUG ALLERGY & CANCER TREATMENT-RELATED SKIN REACTION)

MANAGEMENT OF EGFR INHIBITORS INDUCED NAIL DISORDERS

Inhibition of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway has recently been used as a form of treatment for advanced solid organ malignancies such as non-small-cell lung, head and neck, pancreatic, and colon cancers. Treatment of

non-small-cell lung cancer by targeting the EGFR pathway has become a standard practice for patients with an EGFR mutation. Nonetheless, adverse events such as acneiform rash, stomatitis, photosensitivity, and paronychia commonly occur after the use of EGFR inhibitors.1 Due to the fact that such adverse dermatological events may affect patients' quality of life (QoL) and compliance with EGFR inhibitors, many strategies have been suggested by experts to manage these events.
Paronychia is an inflammatory process involving the soft tissues around the nails of the fingers and toes. It most commonly occurs on first digits and has been reported to be found in about 15% to 20% of patients treated with EGFR inhibitors. Unlike common chronic paronychia, most of the paronychia in patients receiving EGFR inhibitor therapy involves large pyogenic granuloma-like lesions. The granulation tissues cause the periungual area to become very painful and to bleed easily. At present, there is no efficient, non-invasive, and pain-relieving treatment for high grade paronychia with pyogenic granuloma-like lesions. The condition can only be treated with potent topical steroids, topical or systemic antibiotics, aqueous silver nitrate, topical trichloroacetic acid, antiseptic soaks, and sometimes, even partial nail plate avulsion is required depending on the severity of the symptoms. However, a treatment such as nail plate avulsion causes severe tenderness and decreases a patient's QoL. A temporary dose reduction in EGFR inhibitors is also recommended for severe paronychia to alleviate this adverse effect, but a dose reduction can also reduce the efficacy of the cancer treatment.
In this talk, I will provide you a better way to reduce the pain and avoid paronychia induced EGFR inhibitors dose reduction or drug shifting.

LU Chun-Wei
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
DRUG REACTION (DRUG ALLERGY & CANCER TREATMENT-RELATED SKIN REACTION)

MANAGEMENT OF EGFR INHIBITORS INDUCED NAIL DISORDERS

Inhibition of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway has recently been used as a form of treatment for advanced solid organ malignancies such as non-small-cell lung, head and neck, pancreatic, and colon cancers. Treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer by targeting the EGFR pathway has become a standard practice for patients with an EGFR mutation. Nonetheless, adverse events such as acneiform rash, stomatitis, photosensitivity, and paronychia commonly occur after the use of EGFR inhibitors.1 Due to the fact that such adverse dermatological events may affect patients' quality of life (QoL) and compliance with EGFR inhibitors, many strategies have been suggested by experts to manage these events.
Paronychia is an inflammatory process involving the soft tissues around the nails of the fingers and toes. It most commonly occurs on first digits and has been reported to be found in about 15% to 20% of patients treated with EGFR inhibitors. Unlike common chronic paronychia, most of the paronychia in patients receiving EGFR inhibitor therapy involves large pyogenic granuloma-like lesions. The granulation tissues cause the periungual area to become very painful and to bleed easily. At present, there is no efficient, non-invasive, and pain-relieving treatment for high grade paronychia with pyogenic granuloma-like lesions. The condition can only be treated with potent topical steroids, topical or systemic antibiotics, aqueous silver nitrate, topical trichloroacetic acid, antiseptic soaks, and sometimes, even partial nail plate avulsion is required depending on the severity of the symptoms. However, a treatment such as nail plate avulsion causes severe tenderness and decreases a patient's QoL. A temporary dose reduction in EGFR inhibitors is also recommended for severe paronychia to alleviate this adverse effect, but a dose reduction can also reduce the efficacy of the cancer treatment.
In this talk, I will provide you a better way to reduce the pain and avoid paronychia induced EGFR inhibitors dose reduction or drug shifting.

LU Po-Hsuan
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ACNE AND ROSACEA FORUM

THE CLINICAL EVALUATION AND THE TREATMENT OF POST-ADOLSCENT ACNE IN WOMEN

Women with post-adolescent acne have acne primarily involving face and undergone standard acne treatments without success. A survey of adult postmenopausal women who failed standard acne treatments shows features suggesting hyperandrogenism, such as acne distribution on the lower face area.
We tend to of describe the correlation facial distribution of acne by the objective method, acne lesions counts to assist diagnosis. In women with post-adolescent acne, the severity of acne has not been well quantified, and an acne lesion count is objective measure of acne severity. By quantifying severity of acne, we would like to examine the clinical feature of women with post-adolescent acne to establish etiologic factor which will merit further investigation.
This group of women with treatment-resistant, late-onset, or persistent acne may seek complementary and alternative medicine.

MANUSKIATTI Woraphong
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY- BASED DEVICES: PICOSECOND LASERS - WHERE ARE WE NOW

PICO TONING: A GAME CHANGER IN FACIAL REJUVENATION

"Laser toning" using low fluence, large spot size, multiple passed Q-switched 1,064nm Nd:YAG laser has gained much popularity in Asian countries for non-ablative skin rejuvenation, skin brightening, and the treatment of melasma. An attractive aspect of non-ablative skin rejuvenation is the relatively lower risk of complications and downtime compared with ablative skin resurfacing. It has therefore gained much popularity among Asians with mild to moderate degree of photoaging. Laser toning involves the use of a large spot size, low fluence, multiple-passed QS 1,064nm Nd:YAG laser (e.g., 6-8mm spot size, 1.6-3.5 J/cm2) to achieve the clinical endpoint of mild erythema. The procedure is often performed every 1-2 weeks for a course of several weeks to even months. Although laser toning is commonly performed, its efficacy for skin rejuvenation and melasma has only been documented in a few clinical studies. In addition, the development of hypopigmentation and depigmentation after a series of laser toning with low fluence QS 1,064nm Nd:YAG laser is a common adverse effect that is a major drawback of this treatment technique. Picosecond laser represent a novel technology in the treatment of unwanted pigmented lesions. Laser toning using picosecond laser has been applied for skin rejuvenation, dyspigmentation and scars. Its efficacy and side effect will be shared and discussed.

MANUSKIATTI Woraphong
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

NECK REJUVENATION USING A FRACTIONAL RADIOFREQUENCY DEVICE

Demand for noninvasive procedure to correct the of the unattractive feature of an aging neck is increasing because of the popularity of aesthetic medicine. However, data on the safety and efficacy of noninvasive procedures for treatment of aging neck skin in the dark-skinned patients are limited. Safety and efficacy of a fractional radiofrequency microneedle system for the treatment of aging neck skin in Asians will be shared and discussed.

MANUSKIATTI Woraphong
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

FRACTIONAL PICOSECOND LASER FOR TREATMENT OF ATROPHIC ACNE SCAR

Background: Fractional 1,064-nm picosecond-domain laser has recently been applied for treatment of atrophic scars and given encouraging results. However, data on the safety and efficacy of this procedure in the dark-skinned patients are limited.
Objective: This prospective, self-controlled study was conducted to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a 1,064-nm picosecond laser coupled with micro lens array (MLA) for the treatment of atrophic acne scars in Asians.
Study Design/Materials and Methods: Twenty-six subjects of skin type IV and V with atrophic acne scars were enrolled. All subjects were treated on the six-monthly sessions with a 1,064-nm picosecond laser (spot size of 8 mm, fluence of 1.0 J/cm2, repetition rate of 10 Hz) in combination with the MLA device for an average of 3 passes. Objective (measurement of scar volume using 3D photography and skin roughness analysis using ultraviolet A-light video camera) and subjective (clinical evaluation by two blinded dermatologists) assessments were obtained at baseline and at 1, 3, and 6 months after the final treatment.
Results: At the 6-month follow-up, 53.8% of the subjects were rated as having at least 50% improvement of the scars. The rate of improvement has significantly increased from the 1-month follow-up to the 6-month follow-up ($P = 0.013$). At the 6-month follow-up, the scar volume ($P = 0.024$) and the skin roughness ($P = .001$) have significantly improved, in comparison with the baseline. Mild postinflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) was observed in 15% of the subjects. All PIH was temporary and resolved on an average of 4 weeks.
Conclusions: The 1,064-nm picosecond laser with MLA is a safe therapeutic alternative for the treatment of atrophic acne scars in dark-skinned individuals.

MARINI Leonardo
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

LED PHOTO-BIOMODULATION AND CARBOXYTHERAPY IN NON SCARRING ALOPECIA

Variable forms of hair-loss affect the majority of the population worldwide inducing patients to seek medical attention with the

aim of identifying possible effective treatments. IR(840-nm) and Red (633-nm) LED photo-biomodulation is rapidly gaining popularity among patients. This treatment is able to temporarily improve all three forms of alopecia: AGA - Androgenic Alopecia; AA - Alopecia areata; CIA - Chemoteraphy-induced alopecia through mobilization of stem cells out of their hypoxic niches + inducing their differentiation and proliferation. Low dose photo-biomodulation therapy is based on non-ionizing, non-thermal bio-photonic irradiation of exposed tissues. It has proven effective in alleviating pain and inflammation and promoting wound-healing and/or tissue regeneration. This form of treatment was discovered by accident during an experimental study performed at Semmelweis University (Hungaryby Prof. Endre Mester) in 1967. He was trying to reproduce a successful oncologic treatment with a 695-nm laser in rats as performed by Prof. Paul McGuff in Boston (US). Unfortunately his laser source was not as powerful as the one used in the US and the experiment failed but non completely, because he observed thicker and denser hairs and rapid wound healing on irradiated rats. Selected Red and IR wavelengths can be absorbed by cytochrome C oxidase and porphirins contained in mitochondria increasing ATP, inducing production of ROS, and stimulate cell signalling and gene transcription. Currently LED photo-biomodulation is currently used in anti-aging, wound healing, tissue regeneration, acne treatment, melasma treatment, PIH treatment, rosacea treatment, and hair growth treatment protocols. A large body of literature confirmed the effectiveness of LED photo-biomodulation in non-scarring forms of alopecia. Carbon-dioxide therapy commonly known as carboxytherapy refers to the administration of CO2 with therapeutic purposes. Its first use was reported in 1932 in France when it was successfully used percutaneously to treat peripheral arteriopathy and venous ulcers. Modern techniques involve intradermal or subdermal injections of small volumes of heated CO2 with the purpose of activating tissue oxygenation through a direct/indirect action on the microcirculation. A recent publication on a sample of 40 AA and 40 AGA patients confirmed the efficacy of this treatment in temporary improving hair density in treated areas. The sequential combination of LED photo-biomodilation and carboxytherapy can achieve positive synergistic effects on treated tissue further improving early and late clinical results.

MARINI Leonardo

101A (LEVEL 1)

Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

Session:
EXPERT'S ADVICES ON REJUVENATION

IR LASER PHOTOTHERMAL TISSUE PRE-CONDITIONING BEFORE HA FILLERS HELPS TO OPTIMIZE AND PROLONG THEIR CLINICAL EFFECT

Short and long-pulse 1064-nm IR laser irradiations have proven effective in inducing prolonged photo-thermal biologic stimulation in living tissues. Temperatures up to 44-46°C applied for relatively short amounts of time to skin and subcutaneous tissue have proven effective in increasing pro-collagen I and III production, activating HSP-70, increasing TIMP and decreasing MMPs. All these actions constitute important factors in preventing and improving the complex biologic alterations of tissue aging. HA fillers are currently the mainstay of facial and extra-facial bio-remodelling and bio-stimulation treatments. It is well known that HA can provide a much better and more efficient bio-matrix to living cells, optimizing their overall activity. Short term 1064-nm laser-induced temperature pre-conditioning of skin and subcutaneous tissue is able to improve the biological "ground" where HA fillers are to be injected. Photo-thermal tissue "priming" will induce a better biological acceptance, integration, and long-term persistence of HA fillers, preparing cells and extracellular tissue to better interact with HA microstructure, optimizing their volumizing and bio-stimulating effects.

MARINI Leonardo

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 09:10

Session:
RECENT UPDATES AND TRENDS IN AESTHETIC REGENERATIVE MEDICINE & SURGERY

WHAT'S NEW IN ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

Medical technologies continue to evolve producing surprising clinical effects on human tissues. More treatment options have become progressively available in the last few years achieving variable degrees of success in many different medical fields and particularly in Dermatology. Better and safer treatments showed to improve skin colour uniformity, textural and functional harmonization, and body contour selectively interacting with subcutaneous fat. Innovative microwave systems producing 2.45GHz emissions are able to effectively interact with tissue water and subcutaneous adipocytes through a biophysical process identified as "dielectric heating". Concentrating this form of energy at different depths can generate effective dermal tightening reactions as well as a selective redistribution of subcutaneous fat. It could be a valuable alternative for body reshaping and cellulite treatments. High-intensity focused electromagnetic technology (HIFEM) is a non-invasive treatment option used to strengthen striated muscles through secondary electric currents generated by rapidly changing magnetic fields. Secondary electric currents are responsible for selectively depolarizing motor neurons inducing muscles to contract independently to brain activity. Contraction reaches supramaximal levels since muscle fibres do not have time to relax between two consecutive stimuli. HIFEM penetrates deeply into treated tissue and affects deeper motor neurons. 15%-16% increase in abdominal muscle thickness associated to hyperplasia and hypertrophy has been observed. This strategy has been used to non-invasively improve the contour of abdominal and gluteal regions. HIFEM has been reported effective in reducing subcutaneous fat layers up to 19% while 92% increase of apoptotic index of the adipocytes has been observed in pigs 8 hours after HIFEM exposure. HIFEM can therefor set a new treatment paradigm in body reshaping. Coming to lasers and light devices, innovative fractional applications of advanced 1064-nm QS nano/picosecond systems seem to effectively contribute to achieve better and safer results in treating pigmented skin lesions and remodelling/rejuvenating the skin. Dual laser platforms able to emit long-pulse 1064-nm and 755-nm wavelengths, either independently or variably combined, seem to

set a new paradigm in advanced light-assisted epilation. Ablative and non ablative RF have been able to consolidate their validity in treating a large number of skin alterations. HIFU systems have shown to tighten dermal and sub-dermal layers through controlled pinpoint thermal necrosis of target tissue even if maximum attention should be given at avoiding dangerous motor-nerve facial nerve zones. Combination strategies using innovative technologies and old time-honoured treatments can further contribute to improve achievable clinical results.

MARINI Leonardo

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
UPDATES IN VASCULAR TREATMENT

RESISTANT PWS: NEW TREATMENT APPROACH

Laser treatment of resistant PWS has been always a challenge even for the most advanced laser experts. Dermal textural changes induced by previous laser and light treatments can negatively interfere with effective penetration of hemoglobin-specific wavelengths into deeper dermal layers. Reduced optical density of hemoglobin pigments within pre-treated affected vessels and their deeper location within dermal structures require higher fluences and larger spot sizes. Neo-vascularization triggered by inflammatory cytokines (VEGF - ANG-TIE2) is the main culprit of post-laser PWS "recurrence" rates. Very often a sort of "stalemate" is inevitably reached where little or no progression in PWS clearing is observed in spite of innumerable laser/light treatments. Trying to move beyond this clinical stalemate by "pressing" even the most advanced and powerful conventional laser and light systems to their limits might expose patients to unnecessary complications and side effects without achieving significant clinical improvements. We thought to take advantage of non-selective ablative and non-ablative fractional technologies (Frac-Sclero) to overcome these obstacles. The rationale on which we based our innovative approach is the "normalization" of tissue treated with this kind of laser delivery systems, able to generate new extracellular matrix components as well as new nerve structures. Since a new etiology has been recently proposed to explain the development and evolution of PWSs - alteration of vessels innervation by autonomous nerve endings - providing a "normalization" of these important regulatory structures might induce a sort of permanent improvement of these complex vascular alterations. The depth of laser-induced micro thermal zones (MTZ) can be easily tailored to reach all dermal layers where abnormal vessels may be located. A spatially controlled "non-specific" micro-columnar tissue coagulation can offer the opportunity to photo-thermally destroy all microstructures within laser paths including abnormal vessels irrespective of dermal depths. This approach can also be combined with one or two passes of hemoglobin-specific laser and light sources during the same treatment session. Clinical results are very promising and possibly we have found a new strategy to safely move beyond a previously unsurpassable clinical stalemate. More studies will be necessary to validate this innovative treatment approach before giving new hope to all PWS patients.

MARINI Leonardo

102 (LEVEL 1)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

ADVANCED PHOTO-THERMAL LASER LAYERING TECHNIQUES AND LOW CONCENTRATION TCA PEELS TISSUE PRIMING BEFORE HA INJECTION FOR STRETCHMARKS

Stretchmarks are common skin abnormalities affecting both sexes and races. Their clinical and microscopic appearance reminds dermal scars with variable degree of dermal atrophy induced by stretching forces acting on weakened connective tissue as observed in puberty, pregnancy, obesity, Cushing's syndrome and prolonged corticosteroid therapies. Body builders might also develop stretchmarks as a consequence of overstretching normal skin by rapid volumetric expansion of muscle masses and intense physical excercise. Dermal cells respond to hormonal, metabolic, tensile load by specific feed-back mechanisms according to intrinsic mechano-biologic behaviours able to transduce stretching information into biochemical signals shifting synthetic activities of cytochines affecting also the extracellular matrix. Lesions evolve through various stages in time: from acute alterations, described as striae rubrae in lighter photogenetic skin individuals and striae nigrae in darker photogenetic skin patients, to mature lesions known as striae albae in fair skin phototypes and striae caerulae in darker skin phototypes. Many different invasive and non-invasive treatment options have been proposed to improve the clinical aspects of stretchmarks addressing their length, width, depth, and colour with variable degrees of success. Early lesions usually respond better than mature alterations. Combination strategies seem to induce more consistent results than single therapies. It has been proven that controlled thermal and photo-acoustic stimulation of dermal-epidermal cell populations can induce the synthesis of procollagen type III and type I, besides production of HSPs, MMPs and TIMMPs. Keratinocytes play a crucial role in enhancing collagen production by dermal fibroblasts. When properly "stressed" by superficial chemical peels, they give way to a cytochine-dependend loop of complex paracrine effects. Modern reticulated HA formulations are excellent bio-volumizing and bio-stimulating fillers which, when performed regularly, contribute to achieve a naturally balanced anti-aging effect on skin and subcutaneous tissues. The sequential combination of QS nano/picosecond 1064-nm Nd:YAG laser deep photo-acoustic toning followed by long-pulse Nd:YAG 1064-nm deep photo-thermal fibroblast bio-stimuation and, in selected cases, QS nano/picosecond 532-nm superficial photo-acustic toning, 2940-nm Er:YAG AFR and/or 1550-nm NAFR followed by an "ultrafast" 15% TCA chemical peel combined with properly diluted reticulated HA fillers have proven effective in significantly improving the clinical and functional aspects of stretchmarks during the various stages of their evolution.

MARINI Leonardo
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

COMBINATION TREATMENTS FOR ACNE SCARS

Acne is a very common, potentially scarring skin disease. Acne needs to be properly treated in time to prevent scar formation. When scarring is observed, strategies to improve the many different clinical aspects of this highly undesirable complication are among of the most challenging treatments a dermatologist is asked to perform. The many faces of inflammatory acne associated with the extreme variability of their clinical expressions might generate a similarly vast array of scars presenting with different characteristics in different anatomical areas. Numerous classifications of post-acne scars have been proposed to help dermatologists to properly assess them before planning appropriate treatment strategies. Classically four major types of depressed scars and two types of raised scars can be recognized. To add further complexity, every affected anatomical body area can show variable combinations of different types of scars, each with different size, depth, and thickness. All corrective strategies aim at restoring as much as possible skin colour and texture, volume, and natural tissue elasticity. Different acne scars require different corrective approaches making combination strategies the best option. Topical pharmacological/cosmeceutical treatments associated with tailored low dose p.o. isotretinoin are necessary to stabilize active inflammatory acne alterations. Low level LED photo-biomodulation, specific PDT regimes, advanced bio-photonic treatments, long pulse 1064-nm Nd:YAG photo-thermal modification of skin microbiome, ablative and non-ablative fractional lasers and RF sources can be proposed few weeks after subcision and local infiltrations of HA. Personalized low calories, lactose- and sugar-poor diets should be also implemented. Surgical excision of selected hypotrophic scars and properly positioned sub-dermal autologous dermal grafts can be also considered in specific cases. Post-treatment skin care regimes are also quite important to optimize wound healing as well as minimizing potential collateral side-effects and complications. How to choose the right timing to schedule successful combination treatment strategies is not an easy exercise. Proper training to identify and implement effective sequential treatment combinations is absolutely essential to achieve successful post-acne scar correction.

MARTIN Druanne
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:30 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
RISING STARS FORUM

BEST PRACTICE FOR PUBLISHING A SCHOLARLY ARTICLE

This presentation will provide an overview of best practices when publishing a scholarly article, including what top journals are looking for in scholarly papers, understanding open access, getting through the submission and peer review stages to acceptance, and where to find effective help as an author. Attendees will leave this session with practical guidelines to be a successful scholarly author.

MENDEZ ESPANA Mauricio
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON PIGMENTATION: MANAGING MELASMA

TOPICAL AND ORAL COMBINATION THERAPY WITH TRANEXAMIC ACID IN MELASMA TREATMENT

Melasma is a pathology nowadays with a high index of incidence and prevalence, it is understood as a chronic inflammatory disease of the skin in which the patient has episodes of exacerbation and also of diminution thereof.

Today there are various treatments for melasma for its reduction, in this case tranexamic acid and its role in inhibiting prostaglandins

Methods
The physiopathology that melasma has is very specific at the same time very difficult to treat where various factors are involved such as hormonal activity, UV rays, increase in actvity of tyrosinase and melanosomes formation which do not lead to this hyperpigmentation.
We must always recognize the types of melasma and hyperpigmentation that we are treating, since we must distinguish between solar lentigines, vascular melasmas and different entities that cause this damage to the skin

Nowadays, the use of oral supplementation based on superoxide dismutase, as well as tranexamic acid, play an important role in the treatment thereof.

Just like we should know the different types of depigmenting groups that we found
Phenols: hydroquinone, arbutines, resorcinols
Carboxylic acids: tranexamic / azalaic acid

Others: Kojic Acid

all with some degree of action towards tyrosinase directly, others with action on copper and others with action on prostaglandins PGD2

Protocol:

650 mg tranexamic acid tablets 1 time a day orally for 4 to 6 months
Tranexamic acid peeling: every 4th week
Topic: Kligman formula
Sunscreen orally
sunscreen 4 times a day 50FPS

Results
As results in the patients, there was a marked improvement of the treatment with a dual therapy, combination of treatment based on topical and oral combination of sunscreen as antioxidants and oral supplementation

---

MENDEZ ESPANA Mauricio

102 (LEVEL 1)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

EFFICACY IN THE TREATMENT OF EDEMATOUS-FIBROESCLEROTIC PANICULOPATHY WITH RECOMBINANT ENZYMES BY PBSERUM

Introduction
Edematous-Fibroesclerotic paniculopathy (EFEP) is one of several pathologies in which we can observe in our practice and one of the main reasons also of the same
As we already know well the paniculopathy is a disease which has many generation risk factors, so today we have different types of products, material and technology that is oriented towards the treatment of it, either to avoid , prevent or eliminate the disease
Nowadays, the use of low molecular weight recombinant lipolytic enzymes has been very successful in the treatment of this pathology.
Methods and Materials
PBSerum recombinant enzymes are obtained through biotechnology where genetic material is extracted from various bacteria by means of plasmids, from which we obtain Lipase, Collagenase and Hyaluronidase. With this we will make a cocktail for its preparation combining these enzymes obtained
The preparation consists basically of 4cc of NaCl 0.9% with 1cc of Lidocaine 1 or 2%, well we do the reconstitution for the application of the same product
Knowing the pathophysiology of the creation of EFEP we can see how the injected low- molecular-weight enzymatic drug for the destruction of this malformed collagen, the drainage of the liquid stasis that keep patients in addition to the decrease of the adipose panniculus, given that These three sets are the factors of dermal cellulite visualization
Results
The protocol of performance of each session will vary between each patient, ie it is a 100% individualized treatment, the degree of improvement of the paniculopathy is very noticeable, favorable and with excellent results

---

MIYATA Nariaki

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

MY PEARLS IN REJUVENATION TREATMENT BY USING EBD-DEFINE THE LIMITS AND POTENTIAL

Nowadays, there are various energy based devices in our aesthetic medical field. Some patients think they can rejuvenate dramatically. In reality, it's not available to achieve equivalent efficacy compared with the surgical procedure. What is actual efficacy of device treatment? Is it a magic wand?
Efficacy of device treatment is tightening and remodeling dermal/ subdermal tissue. To get youthful appearance, it is not enough. We should consider about laxity, atrophy and various changes of structure with aging. To improve atrophic change of each component, it's necessary to combine other procedure such as filler and thread.
We should define the limit of treatments by using devices. Then, we can find the potential.
And as you know, Japanese patients are very conservative. They don't prefer to be performed invasive procedures. They hate needle puncture and high dose of fillers. Moreover, some patients demand the result that their husbands cannot notice. There are various demands and we should respond well to patients' needs.
How to decrease the number of filler syringe, threads, and shots of device?
I will show you my pearls of rejuvenation treatments using devices and combination procedure.

MOEY Christie
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON PIGMENTATION: MANAGING MELASMA

COMBINATION TREATMENT OF 755NM ALEXANDRITE PICOSECOND LASER AND MICRONEEDLE PULSED RADIOFREQUENCY IN TREATING RECALCITRANT MELASMA

Melasma is one of the major skin concerns in the Asian population. Majority of aesthetic and dermatology centres of this region manage melasma on a daily basis. Managing melasma has always been challenging. There are various treatments available with inconsistent outcomes. For the past decade, Q-Switched technology has been the treatment of choice for pigmentary disorder. Increasing the fluence or the number of passes increases the heat load in the targeted tissue resulting in enhanced efficacy but also a higher rate of complications such as post inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) and hypopigmentation especially in the darker skin type (Fitzpatrick skin types III-V). 755nm Alexandrite picosecond technology with shorter pulse durations can reduce the unwanted thermal side effects, increasing the safety when dealing with darker skin types. Histologically, melasma lesions show higher degrees of ultraviolet induced damage, basal membrane disruptions as well as increase vascularity. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of reducing the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and strengthening of the basement membrane to improve treatments outcome. We explore the safety and efficacy of combining 755nm Alexandrite picosecond laser and Microneedle Pulsed Radiofrequency in treating pigmentary disorder especially recalcitrant melasma of darker skin type population.

NADELA Rosalina
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
FOCUS SESSION ON PIGMENTATION: MANAGING MELASMA

CHEMICAL PEELS AND MELASMA: WHAT WORKS?

Melasma appears as light to dark brown or brown-gray patches with irregular borders primarily on the face. Its pathogenesis is not fully understood but several triggers have been associated- sun exposure, family history, use of oral contraceptive peels and pregnancy. Treatment remains a challenge and the practice of chemical peels still provides a useful and effective management tool. Updates and experience on the kinds of peels safe for the Asian skintype will be presented.

NG Chau-Yee
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:30 to 13:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
RISING STARS FORUM

VITILIGO TREATMENT: IS THERE MORE THAT WE CAN DO?

Vitiligo is common, disfiguring pigment disorder that negatively affects patient's self-esteem and quality of life. The treatment of vitiligo is challenging due to the complexity course of the disease. This session will summarize recent advances in the treatment of vitiligo including medical, light devices and surgical approach.

NG Chau-Yee
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

SCAR WARS: KELOID SURGERY

Keloid is the most aesthetically disfiguring and functionally debilitating form of scar that remains a clinical challenge. Conventional intralesional keloid injection can often cause stretching scars with slow improvement and some even reported worsening of keloid. This session will provide useful surgical and injection tips in the treatment of ear keloid.

NOVAKOV Aleksandra
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

NON-ABLATIVE ERBIUM LASER TREATMENT FOR FEMALE SUI

Background
Stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is a common cause of urinary incontinence and is affecting large number of women influencing significantly their quality of life. There is a large range of therapies for SUI from lifestyle/behavioral modification to surgical interventions, and these therapies differ in terms of both effectiveness and risk. However, current treatment options raised some concerns regarding safety and efficacy and there was a quest for new treatment options. Several years ago vaginal laser therapy was offered as a minimally invasive treatment option for SUI.
The purpose of this study was to evaluate long term efficacy and safety of erbium laser treatment for female stress urinary incontinence (SUI).
Methods
In this single center prospective study in the period from April 2014 to January 2016 we performed ErYAG laser thermo-therapy on a number of female patients having SUI. ICIQ-UI as well as ISI by Klovning were used for assessment of SUI. Patients received two laser sessions with 4-6 weeks interval. Patients' satisfaction was measured with 10 point numerical scale. Follow-ups were performed at 1, 3, 12 and 18 months. Long term follow-ups were performed via telephone interviews during which aside of ICIQ-UI and patients' satisfaction additional questionnaire was used to assess the duration of SUI improvement and patients' readiness to repeat the treatment. Adverse events were registered at every follow-up.
Results
132 patients with SUI were included in this study. Average age was 50.3 yrs (range 23-75) and parity 1.9 (range 0-4). Average score on ICIQ-UI before the treatment was 11.8 and at the 3 months FU 3.7, (improvement of 8.1 point). At 3 months FU 39.2% of patients were dry and 96.9% of patients improved their ICIQ score. All reported adverse effects were mild and transient. 75% of patients have the full effect lasting at least 12 months and 24% at least 18 months. Average duration of full effect was 13.0 months. 85% of patients were not disappointed when the symptoms started to come back. 97% of patients was satisfied with treatment (average score at 18 months was 7.9/10; 68% with grades 8-10 and 41% with 10/10). 98% of patients would repeat the therapy.
Conclusions
Erbium laser treatment showed efficacy in improvement of female SUI with no major adverse effects noted. Patients' discomfort during the treatment was minimal and satisfaction very high.

NOVAKOV Aleksandra

102 (LEVEL 1)

Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

FEMININE REJUVENATION AND SAFETY OF ENERGY BASED DEVICES

Background
Non-surgical feminine rejuvenation is one of the fastest growing segments on the energy based devices (EBD) market offering applications in rather wide range of indications, from treatment of vaginal laxity to urinary incontinence, genitourinary syndrome of menopause, pelvic organ prolapses, lichen sclerosus and others. In spite of many clinical studies executed and published, showing good results and very low level of adverse effects, there are still a lot of doubts and criticism considering clinical evidence of efficacy and safety of these treatments. Recently FDA issued a warning to some manufacturers, healthcare providers and patients about these treatments warning them that most of claimed procedures are not yet FDA cleared as well as that these treatments could be associated with some serious side effects. In this paper we are analyzing the safety of EDB for Feminine Rejuvenation.
Methods
Energy based devices used for Feminine Rejuvenation are mostly lasers and radiofrequency devices, but there are also a few high intensity ultrasound devices present on this market. We analyzed the mechanisms of action of these three types of EBD, claimed depths of penetration and range of medical indications. An overview of EBD and published clinical studies is given with reported adverse effects. Also, a worldwide survey among the users of non-ablative erbium laser technology was conducted with the aim to establish the safety and efficacy of intra-vaginal use of this technology. The questionnaires asking about the number of patients treated, the adverse effects registered and the level of patients satisfactions with the treatments outcomes were distributed to the large number of users.
Results
More than 40 different EBD were identified to offer feminine rejuvenation applications. Just two of them have a large base of published clinical studies, next 5-6 EBD have a few clinical studies done and published, while the large majority so far doesn't have any clinical validation of their technology. Data from the published studies showed that there were no serious adverse effects reported. Also, the preliminary results of the still on-going survey of non-ablative erbium intra-vaginal laser are showing very low number of adverse effects reported and all of the reported adverse effects were mild and temporary.
Conclusions
The most of the EBD on the Feminine Rejuvenation market don't have clinically validated safety of their devices, however a two of them, being on the market for almost ten years and having large body of evidence in many published studies are showing very high safety profile and also very good efficacy in selected indications.

PATHAK Surajit
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE, CELL THERAPIES & MICROBIOME

IMPACT OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS DERIVED CULTURE MEDIUM IN SKIN CELLS AGING: AN APPROACH TO USE LABORATORY RESEARCH IN CLINICS FOR SKIN CELL REJUVENATION

Stem cells in tissues typically exhibit tissue-specific differentiation patterns, and their capacity to balance quiescence with proliferative activity appears to be critical for their survival and maintenance of suitable physiological and regenerative responses. In the context of these studies, we have focused on the role of conditioned medium derived from human umbilical cord-mesenchymal stem cells in modulating the fate of skin cells to stem cell-like cells. We have recently found that this conversion of keratinocytes into stem cell-like cells is an intermittent step and the continuous treatment of these cells by conditioned medium tend to form cell strap and adipocyte lineages. Formation of collagen straps in between the cells helps to communicate with each other and to acquire specific lineage commitment. Continuous treatment of skin cells by conditioned medium traverse them towards adipocytic lineages. Complete metabolomic profiling of the conditioned medium has been achieved in our lab and probably it will help us to identify the different molecules present in conditioned medium which would pave the way through synthesize new commercial molecules may be use in reducing skin aging.

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFTS (II): THREADS IN COMBINATION TREATMENT

THREAD LIFT AND FILLER INJECTION COMBINATION TREATMENT

There are many signs of an aging face, such as volume loss, depression, wrinkles, folds, laxity, sagging, irregular pigmentations, and changes in skin texture. Many studies have shown these aging signs to be related to degenerative changes in all five layers of the face: bony remodeling, deep fat volume loss, ligament and SMAS laxity, downward repositioning of superficial fat pads, skin laxity, loss of elasticity, and dyschromia formation.

Combination treatment is one of the trend for minimal invasive approach to aging face and beutification of the face. The two major ageing components of sagging and volume deficiency can be address by threads lift and filler injection synergisticly.

In this presentation, I will focus on rational approach, sequence and techniques of thread lifting and filler injection procedures for facial rejuvenation and beautification.

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 09:10

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
RECENT UPDATES AND TRENDS IN AESTHETIC REGENERATIVE MEDICINE & SURGERY

WHAT'S NEW IN INJECTABLES

Aging signs over the the face can be divided to four categories: volume loss (bone or fat) , sagging (SMAS, retaining ligaments, skin) , wrinkles (static and dynamic), and skin pigmentation changes.

Injectables have gained and maintained its popularity since its introduction more than one decade ago. Its advantages include immediate and long lasting results, minimal-invasive procedures, and minimal downtime.

There are many kinds of injectable fillers on the market, which makes their selection of high importance. Even HA products within a single brand can differ in their properties and intended indications. There are some publications about the rheologic properties of HA filler, which could be useful for clinicians who utilize this treatment method.

In recent years, injectable fillers are no longer used solely for volumization, but also for reshaping purposes, with "lifting", skin rejuvenation, and hydration effects. Myomodulation effects have also been identified recently.

In this talk, I will present updates and new advances in injectables from the last three years.

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY- BASED DEVICES: PICOSECOND LASERS - WHERE ARE WE NOW

COMBINED PICOSECOND 532/1064NM AND Q-SWITCHED 694NM LASER IN ASIANS

Pigmented lesions are one of the most concern skin problems among Asians. One comparison study about ageing face between Japanese and French women showed that wrinkles occurred earlier in French but pigmentary changes more obviously seen in Japanese women. And the culture difference also contribute to the motivation to treat the pigmented lesions.

Besides the epidermal pigments such as freckles and solar lentigines, the dermal pigments of Ota nevus or Hori's nevus were much common in Asian population compare with Caucasians. The prevalence of melasma also more common in Asian.
The Asian skin are more prone to have postinflamatory hyperpigmentation after skin inflammation such as acne , atopic dermatitis or trauma.

The pigmentary lesions response to Q-switched lasers between Caucasian and Asian have one basic difference in the view of postinflamatory hyperpigmentation rate after laser treatment.

These kinds of epidermal pigments , dermal pigments, melasma and hyperpigmentation almost always combined appear on the patient's face which made the laser treatment more difficult.

On the other side, acne is one of the most common skin diseases seen in dermatological practices all over the world. In colored populations, acne scars and pigmentary sequelae can affect more than 50% of the population.

The fractional picosecond 1064/532 nm laser may induce new collagen formation and then have rejuvenation effect which can be used for rejuvenation and treating acne scars.

In this session, I will present the clinical experience and treatment strategy by using Q-Switched Ruby and Picosecond Nd:YAG 532/1064 nm laser for pigmented lesions and acne scars treatment on Asian skin

---

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PITFALLS TO AVOID IN AESTHETIC PROCEDURES

HOW TO PREVENT BIZZARE FILLER FACE: PRINCIPLE AND STRATEGY

In recent years, injectables have become more and more popular around the world. According to the yearly survey of American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, botox injection is the most popular aesthetic procedure, followed by the filler injections.

Large doses of botox injection may induce a "frozen" face. In addition, different types of filler injections may lead to "bizarre overfilling filler face".

In this talk, I will present the possible causes of "bizzare overfilling filler face" and ways to prevent this kind of iatrogenic conditions.

RAVICHANDRAN Simon
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: UPPER FACE - LIVE DEMO

FOREHEAD INJECTION DEMONSTRATION

Using our understanding of the anatomy of the deep and superficial forehead compartments, we can demonstrate the technique for a safe and effective forehead volumisation. The demonstration shows the technique to enter the deep fat compartments with a cannula and safely deposit volumising dermal filler.

ROJANAMATIN Jinda
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:00 to 13:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: MIDFACE & NOSE

NASOLABIAL FOLD, NOT JUST A SIMPLE FOLD

Nasolabial folds are the creases that run from the edges of the nose to the sides of the mouth. The main reason these folds appear to deepen with age is because of the loss of foundation underneath the mid-face and under- eye area, also known as the "base of the face." As the foundation beneath this mid-face area wears away, the skin in this area, particularly the cheek, begins to sag downward over the nasolabial fold, creating a shadowy effect that makes the crease more apparent. The most common factor in the deepening of nasolabial folds is age and natural foundation loss (base loss). In addition to aging, the appearance of nasolabial folds may be caused by excessive weight loss or tooth loss, which leads to bone loss. Additionally, smoking can be a major accelerant in the appearance of nasolabial folds.

SAMIZADEH Souphiyeh
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
ANATOMY FOR AESTHETIC TREATMENTS: ANALYSIS WITH TIPS & PEARLS FOR INJECTABLES AND THREADS

PERIORAL AND NECK ANATOMY FOR NON-SURGICAL ENHANCEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION

Enhancement, rejuvenation and beautification of the perioral region can be very challenging. There are skeletal as well as soft tissue factors that affect the soft tissue morphology and appearance of this area. Understanding of perioral anatomy, the pattern of the vasculature, the importance of muscular balance and the local muscular integrations can aid practitioners in treatment planning and optimal treatment delivery.

SAMIZADEH Souphiyeh
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: LOWER FACE & NECK - LIVE DEMO

LIVE DEMONSTRATION 2: LIPS

Nonsurgical lip enhancement using dermal fillers is a very popular procedure. The trend of enlarged lips has been popularised by media and social media. The lips have considerable aesthetic and functional importance, in addition to having a complex anatomy. Serious complications including vascular compromise or occlusion leading to cutaneous necrosis and blindness can occur as the result of lip enhancement using dermal fillers. Therefore, aesthetic practitioners require an in-depth understanding of the anatomy and vasculature of the lips and the perioral area prior to providing lip enhancement using dermal fillers. Analysis of the literature revealed that the labial arteries display high variability with respect to path (distribution), presence, and location. Increasing the volume of lips through injections of dermal filler needs to be undertaken with caution, and awareness of the anatomical variation in artery location and path is a crucial concept that is mandatory knowledge when injecting the lips.

SEO Suk Bae
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
EMERGING ENERGY-BASED DEVICES

INTRADERMAL DELIVERY OF INJECTABLE PLLA WITH MICRONEEDLE RF FOR ACNE SCARRING

Atrophic acne scarring may be one of the most stressful problems among dermatologic patients. Various treatments such as fractional laser, laser peel, chemical peels, surgical excision, dermabrasion, and tissue augmentation with fillers, have been used for the treatment of acne scarring. However, treatment of atrophic scars is not easy. Even with the all available procedures, outcomes may vary depending on patient's skin condition and physician's skill. Different treatments often come with a long down time and post inflammatory hyperpigmentation. It's hard to expect an excellent outcome every time.
Needle RF has been shown to enhance collagen remodeling in the dermis. PLLA is a well known rejuvenation material. My new method is the intradermal delivery of injectable PLLA with microneedle RF.
I used sonication to make the PLLA safe for injecting in the intradermal area. I also used a specially designed drug delivery instrument with needle RF.
Through my presentation, I will show the excellent results of my combination treatment.

SHAH Falguni
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:25 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: UPPER FACE

PERIORBITAL REJUVENATION BY COMBINING VARIOUS TECHNIQUES: A 'HOLISTIC' APPROACH

Beauty is not just in the eyes of the beholder but also in the eyes of the holder. "Eyes' are probably the most important feature which contributes to beauty but it is also known that the "periorbital' region is where ageing initiates. Through this talk, I would want the delegates to understand, how to treat the entire area including the brows, periorbital melanosis, forehead contour and tear trough. Combining neuromodulators and hyaluronic acid (injectables), epidermal peels, "Q' switch laser and microblading of the brows and cosmeceuticals to give the desired results. Further, before the use of injectables for the tear trough, I will also stress on the need of sound knowledge of vascular anatomy, as the internal and external carotid system are connected.

SHEEN Yi-Shuan
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

MELANOMA: EPIDEMIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND OUTCOMES

Cutaneous melanoma is the most aggressive skin neoplasm. Once melanoma has spread, this type of cancer rapidly becomes life-threatening. The incidence of cutaneous melanoma has continuously increased during the last decade. Cutaneous melanoma is a relatively common malignancy in the Western countries, especially among populations with lighter skin color. This condition, however, seems to have a rather different disease pattern among Asians. In Caucasian populations, the major subtype of melanoma is superficial spreading melanoma. By contrast, acral melanomas, which constitute a small proportion of melanomas in Caucasians, are the most prevalent melanoma subtypes among Asians. Compared to Caucasians, the melanomas of the Taiwanese patients were usually diagnosed at a late stage and resulted in a lower survival rate. Due to better understanding and higher awareness of both patients and physicians, the survival rates of melanoma patients in Taiwan have improved dramatically in the last 40 years.
Generally, approximately 70% of melanomas are diagnosed using clinical inspection by a dermatologist; with dermoscopy, this detection proportion can be increased to up to 90%. After the histopathological diagnosis of an invasive melanoma is made, examination of the regional lymph-node basin should be done. In case of any evidence for metastasis, radiographic imaging should be done to exclude distant metastatic spread.
Melanoma among Asians remains poorly understood. Our studies represent epidemiologic and clinical features of Taiwan and there is a clear distinction in the clinical patterns between Asians and Whites.

SOFRA Xanya
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

SEXUAL ANTI-AGING: SAFE METHODS TO BOOST ENERGY AND SEXUAL PERFORMANCE IN OLD AGE

Aging is associated with a number of medical conditions likely to impair sexual performance. Recent research indicates that only 56% of married women older than 60 (compared to 75% of men) are sexually active. Aging is associated with decreased metabolism, increased visceral fat deposits, hair loss, decreased mobility, increased incidence of body aches and impaired self-confidence leading to marital dissatisfaction, conflicts or apathy. The decline in thyroid Hormones results in Depressive symptoms that add on to low self-esteem, self-blame and discontent.

Sexual Dysfunction is quite prominent among Diabetics. Owiredu WCBA et al (2017) examined 130 diabetic males with impotence and premature ejaculation and 116 Diabetic females who displayed non sexuality or avoidance and infrequency. The study's conclusion was that ageing and longer time of the disease in Diabetics reduces sexual quality of life.

The decrease in testosterone levels is also one of the causes eectile dysfunction and low sexual desire. No association between was found for a testosterone/estradiol imbalance affecting erectile function and sexual desire. (Castello-Porcar AM, Martinez-Jabaloyas JM, (2016). Therefore, estrodiol may not be a testing necessity in sexual aging

Vaginal Rejuvenation. In women estrogen decline leads to loss of subcutaneous tissue from the mons pubis, atrophy of labia majora and shortening and loss of elasticity of the vaginal barrel. Collagen and elastic content decreases by 30% to 50%. The reduction of vaginal thickness of the epithelium from 8-10 layers to 3-4 leads to bleeding and burning sensations during intercourse. Loss in the Lactobacillus species and lactic acid and increased vaginal pH affect the microbial population leading to increased bacterial infections. Laser and radiofrequency methods of vaginal rejuvenation create scar tissue ultimately reducing sensation for women. A recent clinical study with 25 subjects who received vaginal rejuvenation treatment with a non trauma signalling technology combining both motor nerve signalling and skin repair signalling reports increased sexual contact, increased sexual desire, sensation and satisfaction during intercourse and significantly increased frequency from an average of once in three months to once weekly. Additionally women reported a significant reduction in bacterial infections.

Another clinical study with 12 subjects indicated an increase in both sexual desire and activity and an ability to sustain sexual

intercourse longer with men who were subjected to two hours of effortless exercise three times a week (Barnard, 2013). There is substantial evidence from a number of studies including a study with 350 subjects that the technology separates RBCs acting like a natural blood thinner (like a natural Viagra) in both men and women (and Weiss, 2010). Increased blood flow signifies better transport of oxygen, antibodies and waste products to the liver and kidneys serving as a crucial component of Lymphatic Drainage Overall, the technology is designed to act as a very powerful detoxification method. A number of studies (Dacu al 2016, Textbook of Modern Toxicology Hodgson 2004)) have concluded that toxicity interferes with the entire endocrinological system, compromising metabolism and sex hormone synthesis. Hence the increased sexuality as the result of detoxification

Physical activity maintained throughout life is associated with lower incidence and prevalence of chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular and coronary heart diseases [Myers et al 2002, Booth at al. 2000]. Recent studies suggest that physical exercise also enhances cognitive functions and protects against dementia (Larson et al 2004 and others). However older individuals have difficulty exercising due to weight, muscle and nerve pains or disinterest. Effortless Exercise motor nerve resonance inducing endorphin & hormone release that balances endocrinological system and elevates mood. Technology detoxes and separates RBCs while utilizing fat as an energy source to build muscle mass. An experimental study with 19 subjects receiving 12 treatments (Ballot and Weiss 2012) reported statistically significant reduction of visceral fat, muscle mass increase and increased concentrations of T3 and DHEA. Subjects reported a boost of energy and sexuality and less susceptibility to common colds after treatment. A follow up study with 8 subjects reported a statistically significant increase in Testosterone concentrations. Testosterone decline has been associated with depressed mood which is a suppressant of sexual appetite

A recent study by Dr Nuris Lampe on 14 diabetic neuropathy patients using signalling technology reported a 98% of pain relief and increased foot mobiity. Another recent clinical study by Elaine Wong revealed hair growth on two aged patients who received signalling technology on areas of hair loss

The Psychological component cannot be neglected. Effortless exercise can be combined with natural rejuvenation methods and short term psychotherapy that focus on:
1. Introducing the individual to himself / herself. Approving himself / herself appreciating his /her strengths while accepting his / her weaknesses
2. Freeing oneself from the stickiness of the past, putting his / her attachments, resentments and losses in his / her museam and moving on
3. Learning how to turn adversity into advantage by looking out for opportunities and grabbing them as they come.
4. Utilize his / her character flaws in a productive manner and to his / her advantage. Ex. Utilize the Obsessive compulsive Disorder that compels one to wash their hands for over 5 hours and translate neurosis into work ethic thus fulfilling work duties in the most thorough and detail oriented manner that can ensure professional success (without sticking on each detail)

SOFRA Xanya

101A (LEVEL 1)

Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

HEALTH AND FITNESS BY COMBATING HORMONAL DECLINE, COMPROMISED METABOLISM, AND TOXICITY

We age because the biochemical processes that sustain life generate toxins that cause damage which accumulates despite endogenous repair. Toxicity interferes with the entire endocrinological system leading to a resistance in losing weight. (Dacu al 2016, Textbook of Modern Toxicology Hodgson 2004.) The decline of metabolic hormones in ageing causes a reduced resting metabolic rate (calories burned when the body is at rest), leading to weight gain and low-grade inflammation.

Sex hormones strongly influence body fat distribution and adipocyte differentiation. Estrogens and testosterone differentially affect adipocyte physiology leading to Obesity-associated hypotestosteronemia in males. (Liziano and Guzman 2014) Estrogens deficiency enhances metabolic dysfunction in women. (Carr 2003S)

Compromised metabolism results in increased visceral deposits signifying elevated toxicity since adipocytes store toxins. Blood carrying visceral fat cells, stuffed with excess triglycerides, take free fatty acids into the liver, pancreas & other organs causing dysfunction, impairing regulation of insulin & cholesterol. Fatty liver is enlarged by visceral fat invading it and rendering it ineffective in tis normal functioning.

A recent systematic review and meta-analysis including 2.8 million people and 270,000 deaths reported increased overall mortality only in those with extreme obesity (BMI > 35 kg m−2, hazard ratio (HR) 1.29, 95% confidence interval (Fui et al, 2014)

The deleterious effects of obesity can be counterbalanced by exercise. C-reactive protein concentration for participants who engaged in physical activity were 0.53 (95% confidence interval =0.40-0.71) for vigorous exercise, 0.85 (0.70-1.02) for moderate exercise, & 0.98 (0.78-1.23) for light exercise, during a 30 day period, compared with participants who did not engage in any leisure-time physical activity.

However, most aged and overweight individuals have difficulty exercising or cannot exercise due to medical reasons. Clinical studies conducted under medical supervision (Pollock, Badami, Barnard, Lampe, Balot, Weiss and others) have shown that a London University technology inducing effortless exercise serves as a solution for such individuals. Effortless exercise offers

an 8 seconds full contraction that involves the co-coordination of large muscle groups (e.g. abdomen, buttocks, chest, legs, arms) working together, simulating strenuous exercise. This is a very different process from muscle stimulators' multiple bursts of electrical current that continuously twitch uncoordinated individual muscles. Muscle stimulators have been widely criticized by research for increased muscle cells apoptosis as a result of trapped calcium resulting to a pause in ATP production. (Pinton et al 2008 and others)

Goldspink et al (1991) found that effortless exercise technology produces rapid hypertrophy, reflecting changes in gene expression (detected by analysing the RNA). This expression involved skeletal genes that are associated with overload, stretch and physical exercise implying a kinsmanship between effortless exercise and physical activity. A study with 8 subjects receiving 6 treatments of effortless exercise within 3 weeks showed a significant decrease in BMI, body fat and an increase in muscle mass when compared to six weeks of physical exercise (Weiss, 2011). A follow up study (Ballot and Weiss 2012) that offered 12 effortless exercise treatments to 19 subjects found a statistically significant reduction of visceral and subcutaneous fat and a statistically significant increase of muscle mass in magnetic resonance imaging slides (MRIs).

Effortless exercise was originally built in London University in 1994 for Multiple Sclerosis after a 17 years research by the co-inventor of the first Pacemaker. Since then there have 24 upgrades, with the latest upgrade (Virtual Gym Unique II) being launched in August 2018. During treatment, voltage drives motor nerve blueprint copies through the skin to the central nervous system (a process similar to needle-less vaccination). Motor nerve excitation spreads throughout the CNS (like a domino effect), reaching the brain and inducing the release of hormones whose metabolites utilize adipocyte contents as an energy source to increase muscle mass. Hormonal concentration increases (T3, IGF-1, DHEA and Testosterone)
have been shown by a number of medical doctors conducting clinical studies (Pollock, Barnard, Lampe, Gizerski, Badami, Ali, and others).

In a nutshell the crucial requirements for effortless exercise to work are:
1. Signalling compatibility with motor nerve signals. CNS discards all signals that are incompatible with its signalling network.
2. Resonance between incoming motor nerve blueprint signals and biological motor nerve signals resulting in lightening waves of motor nerve signals that spread via the CNS network reaching the brain to trigger hormonal release.

The technology employs original handmade mechanisms that safely reach visceral fat while inducing a powerful detoxification by specific complex signalling waveforms that target the lymphatic system. Lymphatic drainage is further reinforced by the experimentally observed phenomenon of RBC's separation (RBCs carry waste products to the liver and kidneys for their eventual excretion). The additional benefit of blood separation results in a more efficient oxygen and nutrients transport for cellular nourishment and survival, as well as antibodies to their sites of action, ultimately strengthening the immune system.

STANKOVIC Nenad

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFT (I)

COMPLICATIONS FROM ABSORBABLE THREADS FOLLOWING THREAD-LIFT FOR FACIAL REJUVENATION

Nowadays, thread lifting is favoured as a minimally invasive alternative to surgical lifting.
Absorbable suspension sutures are the first minimally invasive, entirely absorbable treatment option for tissue repositioning and recontouring that can be performed under local anaesthesia and which demands very little patient downtime.
But some complications are reported and include thread disruption, thread migration, cutaneous exposure, and skin dimpling. Thread removal and reimplantation of additional threads was occasionally required.

STANKOVIC Nenad

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFT (I)

ANATOMIC AND MECHANICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN FACIAL THREAD-LIFT WITH ABSORBABLE THREADS

The aging process often affects the face in a predictable way. The changes occur in every tissue layer from the skin to the bony skeletal support. It can vary depending on a person's ethnicity and a variety of other intrinsic and extrinsic factors such as photoaging, smoking, and genetics.
Several predicable changes to the midface occur during the aging process. Speciï¬•cally, the lower eyelid cheek junction changes as the midface begins to descend and the lower lid structures stretch and weaken. The exposure of the infraorbital rim is a hallmark of this process.
While conventional nonsurgical procedures are not sufï¬•cient for improving excess skin or decreased laxity, direct surgical lifting provides a sufï¬•cient mechanical force for instant and durable lifting effects. However, surgical lifting requires extensive and meticulous dissection of the superï¬•cial muscular aponeurotic system and involves a signiï¬•cant recovery period. Various modiï¬•cations of the technique have been introduced to simplify the procedure for both patient and the practitioner.
Nowadays, thread lifting is favoured as a minimally invasive alternative to surgical lifting.
Absorbable suspension sutures are the first minimally invasive, entirely absorbable treatment option for tissue repositioning

and recontouring that can be performed under local anaesthesia and which demands very little patient downtime
When choosing an appropriate thread material, the following qualities are decisive: enough tensile strength for tissue anchorage and durability.

STANKOVIC Nenad
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 17:30 to 18:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PATIENT MANAGEMENT

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE CONSULTATION TECHNIQUE WITH NLP (NEURO-LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING) ?

How can we improve consultation technique with NLP (Neuro-Linguistic Programming)?

The consultation remains central to medical practice. In couple of first minutes we need to develop sufficient rapport to delve into another person's world, understand their viewpoint and define not only their problem but bring our expertise to bear in agreeing a management plan acceptable to both parties. This is a big ask, requiring considerable skill to do well. We rely on our natural ability to communicate and hope that medical doctors have a natural talent to do it. Yet most of us are surrounded in our own lives by examples of poor communication, whether it is with patients, staff, juniors, friends, spouses, children, other relatives, or neighbors.

Human communication is straightforward only when others think like us, and we often assume they do. In reality we think as differently inside our minds, as we look in appearance on the outside. All the factors that affect the way we look (age, sex, genetics, health, history, culture, beliefs and mood) affect the way we think.

Neurolinguistic programming (NLP) was born from observing the structure of human thinking and communication in therapeutic situations, providing great insight into this process and how change can be most economically achieved.

STANKOVIC Nenad
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
BODY CONTOURING CURRENT & FUTURE TRENDS

CLINICAL BENEFIT OF USING A MULTIFRACTIONAL ER: YAG LASER COMBINED WITH A 15% TCA PLUS AHAS FOR THE TREATMENT OF STRIAE DISTENSAE

Clinical benefit of using a multifractional Er:YAG laser combined with a 15% TCA plus AHAs for the treatment of striae distensae

Introduction: Striae distensae are an extremely common, therapeutically challenging form of dermal scarring. Risk factors have been reported but much remains to be understood about their epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment. Striae distensae occur in pregnancy, puberty and obesity as well as in numerous medical conditions and following therapeutic interventions. Proposed etiological mechanisms relate to hormones, physical stretch and structural alterations to the integument. Striae distensae affects patients both physically and psychologically. Various modalities have been used for the treatment of post-acne scarring like topical creams, chemical peels, microdermabrasion, fractional and non-fractional lasers. The possibility to perform multifractional ablation of the epidermis before applying a mixture of 15% TCA (Trichloroacetic acid) and AHAs (Alpha hydroxy acids) on Striae distensae to induce cosmetic improvement, was evaluated.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of using a multifractional Er:YAG laser combined with a 15% TCA plus AHAs in for the treatment of Striae distensae

Materials & Methods: Multifractional ablation of the epidermis into the superficial dermis by Er:YAG laser until points of blood are seen. This technology induces also the generation of acoustic waves to stimulate tissue regeneration. Immediately after 1 coat of the peeling TCA 15% plus AHAs is applied, uniform frosting appears. After that, an anti-inflammatory and healing cream is applied on the treated area. Four sessions are performed with 4 weeks in between each session. Improvement was assessed by the physician using photographs before and after treatment, and patient feedback after the fourth treatment.

Results: Based on the analysis the before/after photographs, there was significant improvement in superficial and moderately deep Striae distensae as well as improvement in skin texture. Prolonged but transient redness was observed in most patients. However, no significant adverse effects such as prolonged pigmentary changes or scarring were noted.

Conclusions: Treatment of Striae distensae with the Multifractional ablation of the epidermis into the superficial dermis using Er:YAG laser and 15% TCA plus AHAs is a safe, minimally invasive, efficacious, and effective office procedure with minimal downtime.

STANKOVIC Nenad
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 17:30 to 18:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PRACTICE MARKETING

9 WAYS TO MARKET YOUR MEDICAL PRACTICE WITH SOCIAL MEDIA: A DOCTOR'S GUIDE

Social media can be intimidating to many physicians. But the truth is, it can also be a huge, cheap marketing asset.
Consider that just having a Facebook and Instagram profile for your practice can improve your search results online.
Social media is also ripe with opportunity for patient engagement and spreading the word about your medical practice online.
Whether you're starting a new practice or just looking to expand your patient base, social media should be part of your practice marketing strategy.

SUN Pei-Lun
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS AND NON-INVASIVE SKIN DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

APPLICATION OF MOLECULAR TOOLS IN CLINICAL MYCOLOGY

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based techniques are the main molecular tools used in the diagnosis of fungal infections. When combined with DNA sequencing, it can also be used for the identification of the fungal pathogen. Rapid diagnosis of fungal infection can be achieved by direct extraction of fungal DNA from clinical sample followed by PCR alone or combined with sequencing. For cases with only pathological diagnosis, the DNA also can be extracted from formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissue to identify the causative agents. Matrix-assisted
laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-ToF MS) is a proteomic-based identification tool that is now widely used in the identification of bacteria and yeasts. More and more reports support its application in the identification of moulds. Molecular tools also can be applied in epidemiology to trace the infection source and investigate outbreaks.

SUN Pei-Lun
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
FROM BENCH TO BEDSIDE (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

FUNGAL BARCODING: THE ROLE OF MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF FUNGAL PATHOGENS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

Along with the extensive use of molecular phylogeny analysis, fungal taxonomy has undergone major changes in recent years, moving towards a polyphasic approach that combines mycology, ecology, and phylogenetic characteristics. The identification of pathogenic fungi has also evolved from using morphological and biological features to methods combining DNA sequence information. In this talk, I will share how does this work in clinical settings.

SUN Pei-Lun
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

UPDATES IN THE SKIN MYCOLOGY

In this presentation, several topics will be addressed: (1) zoonotic dermatophytosis (2) subcutaneous fungal infections (3)" tinea incognito"—steroid modified tinea, and (4) tinea capitis—an unsolved problem. The epidemiology of fungal infections in Taiwan is difficult to figure out because the fungal pathogens are not properly isolated and identified in most cases. A TDA-based initiative on this issue is urgently needed.

TING Sze-Wen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

RE-EMERGING SYPHILIS: AN OLD BUT CLOSE FRIEND

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease caused by the spirochaete Treponema pallidum subspecies pallidum. It was first described in 1905 and still affects at least 11 million people worldwide every year. It can be transmitted by oral, anal and genital sexual contact, vertically during pregnancy or by blood transfusion.

Due to the inability to culture the organism and the limitations of direct microscopy, serologic testing is the mainstay of laboratory diagnosis. Although the typical clinical presentation is well known to many dermatologists, there is still great variety of clinical manifestation especially in immunocompromised patients. Combination of highly suspicion to subtle clinical signs and proper interpretation of serology test result is crucial to correct diagnosis of syphilis and prevention of further spreading.

As for treatment, penicillin G is considered the first-line therapy for all stages of syphilis. Alternative regimen is only reserved for non-pregnant patients with no evidence of central nervous system involvement. For pregnant women or patients with neurosyphilis, penicillin G remains the only effective treatment option.

In this section, we will review the clinical manifestation of syphilis, including typical and atypical ones, important diseases to be listed on the differential diagnosis and pitfalls in the diagnosis and management. Hopefully to refresh our skills in defeating this re-emerging treat to public health.

TSAI Ren-Yeu
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
HAIR & NAILS FORUM: LATEST UPDATES IN HAIR REGENERATION & NAIL DISEASES

ANDROGENIC ALOPECIA: UPDATES

Topical minoxidil and oral finasteride are the two only FDA-approved drugs for the treatment of androgenetic alopecia. A new oral medication-Dutasteride was approved by Korea and Japan FDA 9 and 3 years ago respectively. This dual 5-alpha reductase inhibitor was approved by Taiwan FDA in November 2017. From our preliminary clinical experience, outcomes in terms of clinical efficacy and side effects are compatible with reports in the literature. Another emerging treatment is platelet rich plasma, which is promising but in need of more clinical evidence.

TSAI Ren-Yeu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
NEW INSIGHT AND DISCOVERY IN CLINICAL PRACTICES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

WHY I DON'T DO ND-YAG LASER SWEEPING

The reasons that I do not perform laser toning are:
1. Lack of a strong theoretical basis
2. Non-specific therapy
3. Modest clinical outcomes
4. Many patients who have presented with complications

TSAI Ya-Chu
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PSORIASIS

PSORIASIS TREATMENT: INTERLEUKIN AND ANTI-INTERLEUKIN

Psoriasis is a chronic immune-mediated inflammatory disease. Anti-interleukin (IL) therapies have emerged as a major treatment for patients with moderate-to-severe psoriasis. Currently, IL-17/IL-23 pathways are identified as playing the key roles in the immunopathogenesis of psoriasis, but numerous other cytokines are also involved in the pathway. We reviewed the up-to-date results of pivotal clinical trials targeting the interleukins used for the treatment of psoriasis, including IL-1, IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12, IL-17, IL-20, IL-22, IL-23, IL-36 and bispecific biologics IL-17A/tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-a). Cytokines involved in the circuits of psoriasis inflammation without ongoing clinical trials are also mentioned (IL-9, IL-13, IL-15, IL-16, IL-18, IL-19, IL-21, IL-24, IL-27, IL-33, IL-35, IL-37, and IL-38).

TSENG Fang-Wen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MALE VS FEMALE: BEAUTIFICATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE IN 21ST CENTURY (LIVE SHOW)

PRACTICAL PEARLS ON HOW TO MAKE MALE PATIENTS MORE HANDSOME (INSTEAD OF PRETTIER) WITH INJECTABLES

Although the number of male patients is rising in the aesthetic clinics, physicians are less familiar with the needs of men. The preferred image of men is different from women, the facial curves should be more angulated and not as rounded. That's why it's easier to rejuvenate female patients with volumizing fillers while male patients can be easily over-filled. The speaker will share with the audience in each areas of men's face how to inject to strengthen/ maintain the masculine features.

TSENG Fang-Wen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:25 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: UPPER FACE

FILLER CONTOURING FOR FOREHEADS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES

Forehead augmentation is one of the most commonly performed filler procedures in Asia, although it had long been overlooked in western culture until recently. However there is still a paucity of discussions in forehead filler contouring in congresses and literatures. Forehead filler contouring is effective in both rejuvenation and beautification of the patients. A successful treatment starts with a proper aesthetic design, tailored to the needs of each individual patient who may present different shapes of the forehead. The speaker will share with the audience how to treat foreheads of different width, different prominences of bony landmarks, different distribution of depressions, also take into consideration the sexual dimorphism.

TSENG Han-Chi
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

CUTANEOUS PROTOTHECOSIS

Protothecosis is an uncommon infection caused by the achlorophyllic algae found more commonly in
tropical areas. Only a limited number of cases have been reported. We retrospectively identified 20 pathology-confirmed cases of cutaneous protothecosis based on skin biopsies in two tertiary medical centres in Taiwan from 1997 to 2015. The age of the patients at the time of diagnosis ranged from 48 to 85 years (mean age of 74 years). All lesions developed on the limbs. Twelve (60%) patients had adrenal insufficiency, but no patients had active malignancy at diagnosis. Interestingly, four (20%) patients had concurrent scabies infestation. Clinically, most lesions were erythematous plaques studded with punctate ulcers. Nineteen (95%) cases were successfully treated with itraconazole for 14-148 days with only one case of recurrence. Concomitant scabies should be suspected if pruritus is recalcitrant despite itraconazole treatment.
Conclusion Despite its rarity, cutaneous protothecosis has become more significant due to an increased prevalence of immunocompromised individuals. Steroid overuse or iatrogenic adrenal insufficiency predisposes individuals to high risk infections. Neglecting the disease leads to a chronic and incurable state. Protothecosis should be suspected in chronic eczematous and ulcerative plaques on the limbs refractory to conventional antibacterial and antiviral treatments, especially in patients with adrenal insufficiency. Clinical suspicion should be confirmed by skin biopsies, and confirmed cases can be successfully treated with itraconazole.

TSENG Yu-Ju
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

CUTANEOUS NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Non-tuberculous mycobacteria(NTM) is a group of bacilli other than Mycobacterium tuberculosis or Mycobacterium leprae, which resides in a variety of environmental habitats including water, soil, and drinking water supplying systems. Cutaneous NTM infection is rare but it often challenges the physicians because of the diversity of cutaneous manifestations. The aim of this talk is to provide you a brief review on cutaneous NTM infection and to update you about what's new in managing cutaneous NTM infection.

TU Wei-Ting
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN GENODERMATOSES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

DIAGNOSIS OF INHERITED EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA IN TAIWAN

Inherited epidermolysis bullosa (EB) comprises a group of rare genetic disorders that affect approximately 500,000 people across the world and about 500 patients in Taiwan. Clinically, all forms of EB are characterized by variable degrees of trauma-induced fragility of the skin and mucosae, blister formation, and abnormal wound healing. EB is caused by mutations in at least 20 distinct genes that encode various structural and signaling proteins at the dermal-epidermal junction and within the epidermis. Due to the complex clinical manifestations and the variety of genetic mutations of EB, correct disease classification is often difficult. The genetic mutations of most Taiwanese EB patients also remain unknown, posing significant difficulty in genetic counseling and conducting clinical research. In this session, I will talk about our approach to the diagnosis of EB, including clinical evaluation and laboratory tests, as well as our current project of genotyping Taiwanese EB patients and the preliminary results.

VAN EIJK Tom
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:25 to 10:30

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: UPPER FACE

FOUR DIMENSIONAL REJUVENATION OF THE LOWER EYELID USING HYALURONIC ACID

Periorbital cosmetic filler injections to rejuvenate or "freshen' the appearance of the lower eyelids are popular due to the fact that the treatment is less intensive in comparison to surgical procedures.
The area around the eye however seems to be one of the most challenging. Dissatisfactory results such as the Tyndall Effect are quite common due to the transparency of this thin skin.
Important in understanding what the effect of the hyaluronic acid injection will be is the notion that the cosmetic/physical effect of the injection is not only depending on the gel properties but also depending on the tissue in which it is injected. When injected in sub dermal (fat) tissue, the hyaluronic acid with act as a "filler substance' hence adding volume, whereas the same gel injected in the dermis will increase the stiffness of the skin as in the Fern Pattern Technique. Furthermore, dermal injections of hyaluronic acid will cause collagen formation.
It is suggested to both fill underneath the skin and repeat these intradermal injections after a few months in order to allow the fibroblasts to produce collagen in order to enhance the outcome of the next intradermal treatment.

VAN EIJK Tom
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: UPPER FACE - LIVE DEMO

"HOW DO YOU TREAT A ...?"; CAUSE AND EFFECT, DIAGNOSE BEFORE TREATMENT, ANALYSIS BEFORE INJECTING.

Ever so often aesthetic treatments tend to be categorized by the anatomical zone which is addressed ("How do you treat a frown?"). In the process of training injectors this doesn't increase the understanding of the biological phenomena indicative of aging nor the understanding of logical therapies to deal with them.

VAN EIJK Tom
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

NON-SURGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF CLEFT LIP SCARS; SUBCISION-ISOLATING-FILLING-STRENGTHENING

Scars are characterized by variation in tissue strength, making them distinctive within normal tissue. In exploring ways to improve the aesthetics of scars dermal fillers can play an important role. The various properties of hyaluronic acid enable us to use this gel in several ways within one patient, within one scar.

VIZINTIN Zdenko
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
ULTIMATE FEMININE REJUVENATION

FEMININE REJUVENATION AND SAFETY OF ENERGY BASED DEVICES

Background
Non-surgical feminine rejuvenation is one of the fastest growing segments on the energy based devices (EBD) market offering applications in rather wide range of indications, from treatment of vaginal laxity to urinary incontinence, genitourinary syndrome of menopause, pelvic organ prolapses, lichen sclerosus and others. In spite of many clinical studies executed and published, showing good results and very low level of adverse effects, there are still a lot of doubts and criticism considering clinical evidence of efficacy and safety of these treatments. Recently FDA issued a warning to some manufacturers, healthcare providers and patients about these treatments warning them that most of claimed procedures are not yet FDA cleared as well as that these treatments could be associated with some serious side effects. In this paper we are analyzing the safety of EDB for Feminine Rejuvenation.
Methods
Energy based devices used for Feminine Rejuvenation are mostly lasers and radiofrequency devices, but there are also a few high intensity ultrasound devices present on this market. We analyzed the mechanisms of action of these three types of EBD, claimed depths of penetration and range of medical indications. An overview of EBD and published clinical studies is given with reported adverse effects. Also, a worldwide survey among the users of non-ablative erbium laser technology was conducted with the aim to establish the safety and efficacy of intra-vaginal use of this technology. The questionnaires asking about the number of patients treated, the adverse effects registered and the level of patients satisfactions with the treatments outcomes were distributed to the large number of users.
Results
More than 40 different EBD were identified to offer feminine rejuvenation applications. Just two of them have a large base of published clinical studies, next 5-6 EBD have a few clinical studies done and published, while the large majority so far doesn't have any clinical validation of their technology. Data from the published studies showed that there were no serious adverse effects reported. Also, the preliminary results of the still on-going survey of non-ablative erbium intra-vaginal laser are showing very low number of adverse effects reported and all of the reported adverse effects were mild and temporary.
Conclusions
The most of the EBD on the Feminine Rejuvenation market don't have clinically validated safety of their devices, however a two of them, being on the market for almost ten years and having large body of evidence in many published studies are showing very high safety profile and also very good efficacy in selected indications.

WANG Chao-Chin
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ART & SCIENCE FOR THREAD-LIFTS (II): THREADS IN COMBINATION TREATMENT

THE DUAL LIFT TECHNIQUE: RESTORING THE LOWER FACE CURVATURE IN ASIAN WITH OPTIMAL COMBINATION OF COG THREADS AND SOFT TISSUE FILLERS

Knowing the ethnic differences of beauty I the key to successful facial reshaping. The author proposed the "Dual Lift Technique", which is an anatomy-based lifting procedure with optimal combination of cog threads and soft tissue fillers, for restoring the lower face curvature in young to middle aged Asian female. A step-by-step video demonstration will be presented. And the optimal indication and limitation of the procedure will also be discussed.

WANG Yen-Jen
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SKIN MALIGNANCY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

COMBINE NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY AND EPIDERMAL GRAFTING FOR WOUNDS AFTER EXCISION OF ACRAL MELANOMA

After excision of acral melanoma, a large and deep wound is left. Reconstruction with flap and/or graft right after the surgery is often the standard of treatment. However, a bulky flap can impair walking and other functions; grafts can only be applied on non-weight bearing area and eventually leave a hyperpigmented arophic scar. Patients needs to be admitted for at least 2 weeks and the scars are cosmetically undesirable.
In our practice, after acral melanoma removed by slow Mohs micrographic surgery, we covered the wound with an artificial dermis. Negative pressure wound therapy(NPWT) proceeds after removal of artificial dermis and full granulation tissue growth often takes place after one month of NPWT. Epidermal grafts harvested from the thigh were transferred onto the wound and fixed with NPWT for another 2 weeks. Complete epithelialization occurs 1 month after epidermal grafting. The foot contour was well preserved; scars are both functionally and cometically excellent.

WANG Jen-Yu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS AND NON-INVASIVE SKIN DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

APPLICATION OF ULTRASOUND IN DERMATOLOGY

For lesions deep in the dermis, subcutis, fascia, muscle, and periosteum level, ultrasound imaging would help evaluating the structure, vasculature, and size of the lesion. This non-invasive imaging modality provides relevant insights to the diagnosis of lesions, and assists the therapeutic/cosmetic/surgical procedures.

WANG Jann-Yuan
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

LATENT TB PROPHYLAXIS

Patients under biological agents, especially TNF-alpha blockers, have a significantly higher risk of developing active TB (both pulmonary and extra-pulmonary diseases). With modern rifapentine-based regimen consisting of weekly high-dose (15mg/kg/dose) isoniazid and rifapentine for 12 doses (3HP), the duration of treatment can be shorted into less than 3 months. Evidences so far show that 3HP have a high completion rate (89.4%), a lower hepatotoxicity risk (1.5%), but a high risk of flu-like symptoms (40.9%) and systemic drug reaction (3.8%).

WEI Lin-Hung
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
SKIN INFECTIION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

HPV VACCINATION PROGRAM

Cervical cancer is the third most common cause of cancer in women around the world and remains the greatest cause of age-weighted years of life lost in the developing world. In Taiwan, statistics published by the Ministry of Health and Welfare indicate that cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women, with over 4,000 suffering from the disease each year. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection worldwide, and persistent HPV infection would lead to cervical cancer. Two HPV serotypes, HPV- 16 and HPV-18, are found in nearly 70 % of cervical cancers. Prophylactic HPV vaccines have been available since 2006 and have shown 90 % efficacy in preventing HPV type 16- and 18-associated high-grade cervical lesions. Despite the proven safety and efficacy of HPV vaccine, there remain several issues that impede its routine use, especially in low and middle-income countries These include public understanding that vaccination of a healthy person reduces the risk of that person contracting the disease, ease of access to vaccination, previous immunization experience, and parental concern over the sexual implications of HPV vaccination. Recently, the national health service of Taiwan announced that HPV vaccinations will be mandatory for girls entering junior high school across the country in 2019. We will provide an overview of the establishment and implementation of current HPV

vaccination programs.

WENG Hao-Jui
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
URTICARIA AND PRURITUS (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

THE PATHOGENESIS OF PRURITUS

Pruritus is a prevalent symptom in dermatological disorders. It has been defined as an "unpleasant sensation that elicits the desire or reflex to scratch" by Samuel Hafenreffer, a German physician. It is an inevitable symptom to many disorders, including dermatological, neurological, psychogenic, systematic, and psychiatric diseases. Herein we will give a brief update on the recent discovery as well as crucial developments on the pathogenesis of pruritus.

WONG Sky Tin-Hau
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 13:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
STIMULATING INJECTABLES: WHAT'S NEW?

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF INJECTABLE POLYLATIC ACID (PLA) AND CLINICAL EXPERIENCE SHARING

PLA is a useful biostimulator or great potential. The functionality of this material highly depends on the microstructure of the manufactured architecture. This can revolutionize the effect and indication. This presentation summarizes the new generation PLA in terms of the architectural advancement, benefit, functional and preliminary clinical outcome of the product.

WONG Sky Tin-Hau
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UPDATES IN VASCULAR TREATMENT

VARICOSE VEIN MANAGEMENT: MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENTS VS SURGERY

Varicose vein is a common pathological condition of general population. It is estimated around 10-25% of our population has various degree of varicose veins. The severity is stratified into different degree. Thanks to the advance in health consciousness of the public and screening procedures, more and more patients detect the condition at early stage, making minimally invasive treatments (MIT) possible and easy to perform. It is mainly divided into cutaneous treatment and intra-vascular treatment. This presentation dissects different aspects of the MIT.

WU Yu-Hung
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 08:30 to 10:30

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
UPDATES IN DERMATOPATHOLOGY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

MANY FACES OF CUTANEOUS LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

There are many cutaneous manifestation of lupus erythematosus (LE). In 1982, the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) proposed the diagnostic criteria for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and revised in 1997. The ACR criteria was well-accepted and used for many years in the diagnosis of SLE. However, there are other skin diseases which may fit the ACR criteria (4 or more of 11 criteria) but are not SLE. Some patients with distinct skin and pathological presentations, such as bullous LE, subacute cutaneous LE, tumid LE, chilblain LE, lupus panniculitis, are not included in the ACR criteria. Therefore, a new Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics Classification Criteria (SLICC) was proposed in 2012. In the new criteria, many variants of cutaneous LE were included in the definition of acute/subacute/chronic LE. Although many of these cutaneous LEs may not progress into SLE, they are still important and required correct diagnosis and appropriate management. The diagnosis of cutaneous LE predominantly relies on histopathology and immunofluorescence. Many patients of cutaneous LE have negative blood tests and is very different from SLE. In this lecture, we will introduce many different clinical presentations, various histopathological findings, and the importance of immunofluorescence in cutaneous LE.

YANG Ching-Sheng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:00 to 13:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: MIDFACE & NOSE

THE DIFFICULT-TO-CORRECT DEPRESSIONS IN MID-FACE: MECHANISM AND MANAGEMENT

Facial contouring by noninvasive method is always the hot topic in our clinical practice. With the knowledge of facial anatomy rising, we realized more about physiologic aging process, for example, the fat compartment aging change. Now, physicians can restore the face more effectively and naturally. However, there are still some problem cannot be solved perfectly. Especially the depressed area over mid and lower face junction. Some complication might arise if we overfill these depressed areas. There are not so much article discussing describing and explain the mechanism behind there depressed areas. Basing on the experience from facial lift, thread life and cadaver dissection, we try to form the hypothesis of mechanism in these difficult treat areas. Dividing the lateral face into anterior middle and posterior part by lateral canthus and anterior border of masseter muscle, the mechanism behind each of them is so different. Most of these areas come from structural problem which cannot be easily solved by filling material. The anterior one might associate with the ligament. The middle depression is due to fat dropping and herniation. The posterior depression come mainly from the location of parotid glands. We also reviewed the MRI images of 63 patients with at least 4 years interval apart, try to prove our hypothesis. There scientific data might help us know better about the facial aging change and avoid complication in our clinical practice.

YANG Jason Chih-Hsun
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

103 (MANDARIN) (LEVEL 1)

Session:
PRACTICAL DERMATOSCOPY (LECTURES IN MANDARIN)

DERMATOSCOPIC PEARLS FOR THE PRIVATE-PRACTICE DERMATOLOGISTS

By providing polarized magnification, dermoscopy improves the diagnostic accuracy in the clinical evaluation of pigmented skin lesions, but it is also enhance visualization of of vascular structures of nonpigmented skin disorders, including tumors but also inflammatory and infectious diseases. Similar to the impact of the otoscope, ophthalmoscope and stethoscope in improving the bedside diagnosis of ear, eye and heart conditions, the dermatoscope is anticipated to become an essential bedside tool for all the private-practice dermatologists.

YANG Chin-Yi
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

UPDATE ON SYSTEMIC THERAPIES FOR MANAGING MODERATE TO SEVERE ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Patients with atopic dermatitis (AD) who do not adequately respond to topical therapy and phototherapy often need systemic immunomodulatory treatment to control their symptoms. Conventional systemic agents, such as cyclosporin, azathioprine, and methotrexate, have been used for decades, but there are concerns about their safety profile in long term use. The introduction of dupilumab in 2017 marked a major advance in systemic therapy for AD. Several other biologic agents and "small molecules" with varying mechanisms of action are in phase 2 or 3 development. Due to heterogeneous clinical phenotype of AD ,further work is required before the promise of a therapeutic revolution becomes reality.

YONEI Yoshikazu
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

101A (LEVEL 1)

Session:
CUTTING EDGE IN ANTI-AGING: STRESS, LED, HEALTHY AGING

LET'S REDUCE GLYCATIVE STRESS, A RISK FACTOR FOR SKIN AGING

Background:
Glycation occurs when aldehydes, derived from reducing sugar (i.e., glucose, fructose) and alcohol, combines with a protein in a non-enzymatic reaction producing glycated proteins, finally forming body wastes called "advanced glycation end products (AGEs)". Furthermore, AGEs, not only deposited in the tissue, may also bind to a specific receptor called "RAGE (receptor for AGEs), followed by stimulating cellular signal pathways, inducing inflammatory cytokine production and causing inflammatory damages in skin and other tissues. Glycative stress is a risk factor of skin aging, i.e., loss of elasticity, yellowish change. Furthermore, AGEs stimulate pigment cells, thus enhancing melanin production which may cause melanin spots. It is

meaningful to reduce glycative stress in order to keep young and healthy skin.
Method:
Four steps reducing the glycative stress are as follows;
a) Prevention of glucose spikes
b) Prevention of AGE formation
c) Breaking AGEs
d) Reducing AGEs/RAGE signal
Results: Transient spikes in blood glucose concentration, like post prandial hyperglycemia, is called "glucose spices" which induce the production of various types of aldehyde, where the exposed aldehyde group (-CHO) of open-linear form glucose reacts with a chain-reaction behavior. We call this phenomenon "aldehyde sparks". Eating habits that reduce glucose spikes are to eat slowly, chew food well, eat breakfast, choose foods that do not raise blood sugar rapidly (i.e. foods with a low glycemic index). Supplementation of dietary fiber or a-glucosidase inhibitors is also effective.
We can prevent AGE formation by a variety of active compounds derived from food. AGE generation was inhibited by extracts from tea (Camellia sinensis), Japanese persimmon leaf (Diospyros kaki), banabá (Lagerstroemia speciosa), kuma bamboo (Sasa veitchii), Chinese blackberry (Rubus suavissimus), and mixed herb of Roman chamomile (Anthemis nobilis), hawthorn berry (Crataegus laevigata, syn. C. oxyacantha), dokudami (Houttuynia cordata), and grape leaf (Vitis vinifera). One of our clinical studies showed that the 3-month oral treatment of the mixed herb ameliorate the skin elasticity.
AGE breaking compounds are also available. Our study revealed that melatonin and extracts of pomegranate, water chenut (Trapa bispinosa Roxb.), rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis), noni (Morinda citrifolia), and kuromoji (Lindera umbellata) can cleave the a-diketone structure of AGEs.
Melanin production is markedly elevated when pigment cells are stimulated by AGEs. This reaction can be ameliorated by iridoids derived from extracts of noni, olive leaf or Japanese cornel (Cornus officinalis).
There still are limited information regarding to compounds which control AGEs/RAGE signal. In our experiment, TNFa production from RAW264.7 macrophage cells was significantly elevated 3 hours after adding AGEs (CML-HSA) to the medium. Pretreatment with extracts of water chestnut, banabá, Chinese blackberry and persimmon leaf inhibited the TNFa production by 14.6%-22.7%.
Conclusion:
Glycative stress can be reduced through an appropriate diet, lifestyle. Intake of anti-glycation materials, inhibiting AGE formation and/or breaking AGEs, also may be useful in order to keep our skin young and beautiful.

YU Peter Yu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 16:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
ATOPIC DERMATITIS

HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS: FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCE FROM A DERMATOLOGIST WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Management of atopic dermatitis requires multidisciplinary approach aside from medical intervention. As an atopic dermatitis patient himself, the speaker would like to share his down-to-earth firsthand experience of dealing with atopic dermatitis with emphasis on environmental influences, including but not limited to clothing, air pollution, emollients, cleansing, probiotics and perspiration.

YU Peter Yu
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201ABC (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

PEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY IN BRIEF: FROM A TO Z

Pediatric dermatology is an emerging subspecialty of dermatology. This lecture would provide a brief introduction to some rather common but easily overlooked pediatric dermatology diseases to dermatologist who would like to catch a glimpse of this interesting field.

ZABNENKOVA Olga
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

PLENARY HALL (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SHOWCASE OF INJECTABLES: LOWER FACE & NECK

PRECISE JAWLINE FOR YOUNG AND MATURE PATIENTS

The chin plays an important role of entire facial appearance and also is the main structure that create precise jawline One of the signs of proportional, balanced faces are high cheekbones and a slightly protruding chin. A small, poorly developed chin is usually caused by congenital defects of the structure of the lower jaw, at least - post-traumatic or postoperative

consequences. Restoring volume can significantly change the appearance of a person.
About the small chin and say in that case, if its size and form do not match the proportions of the forehead, nose and cheekbones.
The shape of the chin depends on the position of the lateral angle of the lower jaw and is determined by the severity of the "chin triangle" - protrusion in front of the chin area. It is believed that the ideal height of the chin is equal to half the height of the lower 1/3 of the face. The jawline should be sharp but smoothly contoured.
In older patients, there is thinning and atrophy of soft tissues, loss of bone tissue (in particular, between the lateral parts of the lower jaw and chin), may appear forward-jaw furrow. In this case, chin plastic is necessary to improve the configuration of the lower jaw and give the face a more youthful appearance.

ZABNENKOVA Olga
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 16:30 to 18:00

201EF (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SCAR FORUM

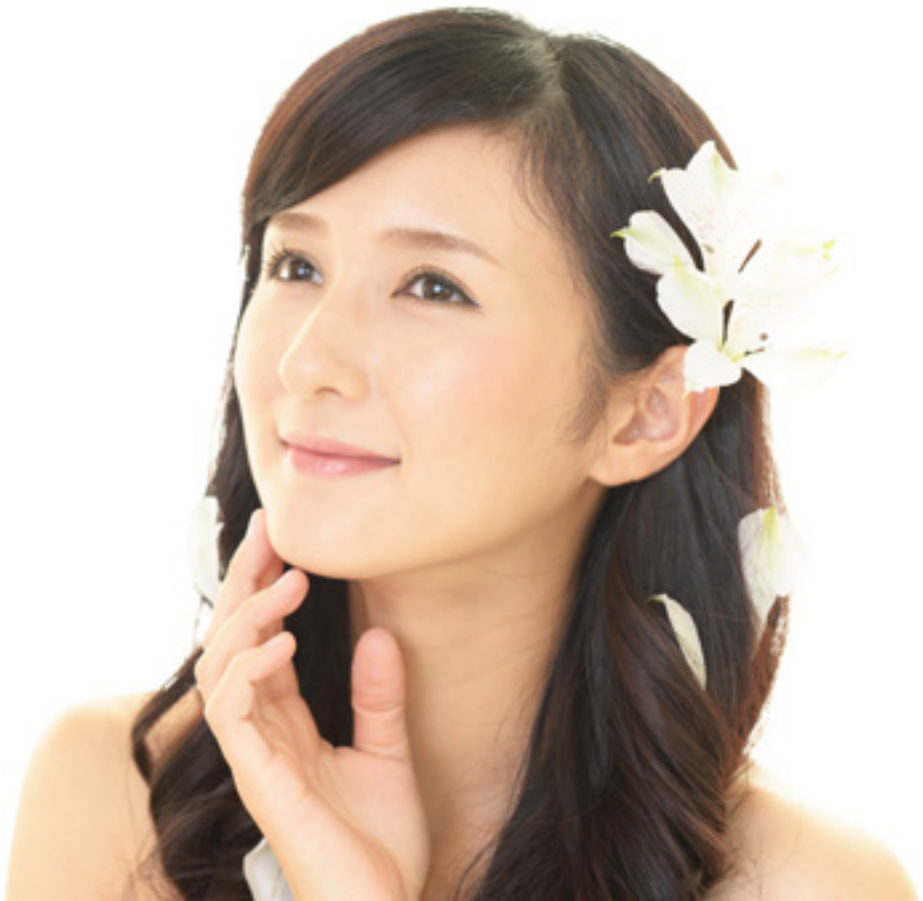
KELOIDS, HYPERTROPHIC AND ATROPHIC SCARS. WHAT'S NEW IN TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

Introduction
Scars are an inevitable and natural part of the healing process for most dermal wounds - they are a normal consequence of the body's physiological healing response.
Most scars do not produce poor cosmetic or functional results. The original scar tissue is gradually replaced during the end phase of healing resulting in a reduction in redness, elevation and firm consistency of the tissue to produce a flat, soft, pale scar that is level with the adjacent skin.
If, however, the delicate balance is not achieved during the healing process, the resulting scar may display abnormalities. Such types of abnormal scars are hypertrophic, keloid and atrophic scars.
Various options are available for the treatment of keloid and hypertrophic scars including: surgical revision, laser surgery, steroid therapy, pressure garments, silicone gel sheets. BoTN in scar treatment is a new approach, which efficiently helps to reduce scar growing
Chemical peels, laser resurfacing are most prevalent methods of treatment. Anyway new technique such as RF, subsission, filler & collagen injections can dramatically improve skin resurfacing

Material
10 males & femals with keloids & hypertrophic scars
25 femals & males with postacne atrophic scars

Ð¡onclusion
BoTN is a new trend in keloid scars treatment. It efficiently helps to reduce growing and itching of keloids scars. Also can be used as a preventive methods for keloids formation
RF technique is a new approach in postacne scars treatment. HA and collagen filler injections can be recommended for treatment deep atrophic scars

---



ABSTRACTS

INDUSTRY SPONSORED SYMPOSIA

ABSTRACTS INDUSTRY SPONSORED SYMPOSIA

ARKESTEIJN Walter
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 13:00 to 14:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MYGUARD - LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

FACIAL APPEARANCE: CAPTURING THE REJUVENATION EFFECTS OF TREATMENTS IN BEFORE-AND-AFTER PICTURES WITH THE OBSERV®

Human skin, and in particular the facial skin, has a strong aesthetic and social relevance. Making the facial skin appear beautiful has always been the primary goal in cosmetology and aesthetic medicine. The perception of beauty is strongly driven by human instinct; therefore, humans have underdeveloped the analytical ability to interpret and understand how different facial features contribute to the overall appearance of a person. Apparent physical facial attributes such as wrinkles, pigmentation spots and sagging skin are often easily identified, but features that are perceived subconsciously and which are more delicate and subtle are difficult to pinpoint and therefore remain unnoticed. However, it is exactly these delicate and hardly noticeable facial appearance features that are extremely valuable for the instinctual perception of beauty and are therefore key areas of interest for cosmetic interventions, both in cosmetology and in the aesthetic medicine industry.

Visualising these delicate features of the skin is challenging. Current conventional clinical imaging systems lack the sensitivity to adequately capture what the well-developed human perception process picks up instinctively. Subtle cosmetic treatment benefits are therefore hardly detectable on photos taken with conventional clinical photography systems. The OBSERV® sets itself apart from conventional clinical imaging systems as it is especially developed to capture exactly the delicate facial skin features that are relevant for the perception of beauty. The OBSERV® is equipped with a multimodal illumination system, which exposes the facial skin to a sequence of different light modes, and a camera system that observes the skin through various filters. As a result, different features and depths of the skin are alternately highlighted in such a way that they become more distinctly visible from other visual features of the skin. In turn, even the slightest and most subtle treatment benefits and appearance changes are revealed.

BERMAN Dror Dean
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:00 to 13:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
WOH MEDICAL

CROMA PHARMA : A FAMILY OWNED COMPANY THAT TREATS YOU AS FAMILY

Founded in 1976, Croma-Pharma GmbH (Croma) is an Austrian family-owned company that specialises in the industrial production of hyaluronic acid syringes for the fields of medical aesthetics, ophthalmology and orthopaedics. Croma's Managing Director, Andreas Prinz explain" we are creating a strong global HA filler brand that stands for comprehensive quality, reliability and medical effectiveness."

CHUANG Celina Ying-Yen
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
QUANTA SYSTEM

TREATING ASIAN PIGMENTATIONS: MY RECIPE

Treating complicated Asian pigmentary lesions is always a challenge. The pigmentary skin lesions in Asian is always a combination of superficial lentigo, macular seborrheic keratosis, melasma, or post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation. Thus, combining different wavelengths to target different types of pigmentary lesions located at different levels of the dermis is able to achieve normalized and rejuvenated skin in short number of sessions.

GRAZIANO Antonio
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
RENAISSE

AN INNOVATIVE REGENERATIVE TREATMENT : DERMIS MICRO-GRAFTING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA

Background: Androgenetic alopecia (AGA) is a hereditary androgen-dependent, progressive thinning of scalp hair affecting 60-70% of the adult population worldwide. Pharmacological treatment offers moderate results and hair transplantation represents the only permanent treatment option, even if it requires a fairly invasive surgical procedure. The Rigenera® procedure is a clinical approach to obtain autologous micrografts ready to use and able to promote derma and bone regeneration, as already reported in previous studies.
Aim: to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of micrografts obtained by Rigenera® procedure in the treatment of AGA performing a clinical and histological evaluation. To make this, one hundred patients were treated with autologous micrografts and clinically evaluated after 4, 6 and 12 months from treatment. Scalp dermoscopy and histological analysis were performed to assess the hair growth and histological appearance of the scalp.
Results: Hair growth and density were improved at all indicated times showing an increase of total hair count and density with an increase and reduction of anagen and telogen phase, respectively. Scalp dermoscopic analysis also showed an improvement of hair density and histological analysis showed a clear amelioration of the scalp, development of new hair follicles and a beginning of cuticle formation.
Conclusion: Autologous micrografts improve the hair growth and density suggesting their use in the AGA treatment.

HO Wilson
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 10:00 to 13:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
MERZ

FULL FACE CONSIDERATIONS FOR INCOBOTULINUMTOXIN-A INJECTION

Bont-A injection has been performed for decades, and injection techniques has been refined continuously as anatomical knowledge increases. On the other hand, incobotulinumtoxin-A is a botulinum toxi which is free of complexing protein, with proven efficacy and safety profile while minimising the risk of neutralising antibodies to core toxin formation. In this session, the speaker will share his vast experience in assessing individual facial contractions, and how we would do a treatment plan for his cases using incobotulinumtoxin-A.

HSU Che-Hao
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 13:00 to 14:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MYGUARD - LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

THE USE OF OBSERV® TO EVALUATE MELASMA

Melasma is a common, acquired, symmetric hypermelanosis characterized by irregular light to dark brown macules and patches among patients with darker skin types. Several clinical patterns of melasma have been described and melasma can also be further classified based on a Wood lamp examination to help identify the location of the pigment. Besides, increased vascularization in melasma lesions participates in the hyperpigmentation observed clinically. Melasma is a complex disorder having the hallmarks of a photoaging skin disease. Given the difficulty of appreciating disease in those with more subtle findings, we use the OBSERV® to evaluate melasma .

HUANG Hui-Peng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 09:30 to 11:00

102 (LEVEL 1)

Session:
GALDERMA

THE ROLE OF THE DERMATOLOGIST IN OCULAR DEMODICOSIS: A CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Demodex spp. are common ectoparasites of the human facial skin. In the eye, D. folliculorum is found in the lash follicle, whereas D. brevis burrows deep into the lash's sebaceous gland and the meibomian gland. Cylindrical dandruff is pathognomonic of ocular D. folliculorum infestation. D. brevis has been linked to meibomian gland dysfunction, hordeolum and

chalazion. Ocular demodicosis is really a clinical challenge to a dermatologist. Here we present 18 patients with ocular demodicosis. The clinical presentation, treatment and outcome will be discussed.

HWANG Chian-Yaw
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:30 to 13:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
COLLAMATRIX

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH PICOSECOND 595 NM LASER AND HEXA FRACTIONAL HANDPIECE

Picosecond lasers have already been applied in the field of dermatology and cosmetic medicine for years. Its application was focusing on tattoo removal, managing pigmentary disorders, and treating scars. The mostly used wavelength for these indications are 755nm, 532nm, and 1064nm.

Lasers with 595nm wavelength is not unfamiliar to dermatologists. Dye laser with 595nm wavelength has been used to treat vascular lesions including flushing and rosacea. Q-switched 595nm Nd:YAG laser also has similar effect. 595nm picosecond laser also shows promising results when being used to treat vascular lesions.

Fractional lens array (HEXA handpiece) can create focal high fluence region separated by low fluence background. Once exceeds the threshold of laser-induced optical breakdown (LIOB), it will cause intra-epidermal vacuole formation, which leads to dermal remodeling. A carefully selected parameter can provide satisfactory result with short down time.

KING Walter
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 10:00 to 10:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
SOLTA

THE LATEST ADVANCEMENTS: EXPERT'S EXPERIENCE FOR NON-INVASIVE TIGHTENING DEVICE -THERMAGE FLX

We have used monopolar radiofrequency (Thermage) for skin tightening since 2003 starting with the first generation machine (Thermage Cool TC).

The 4th generation machine Thermage FLX was launched in Hong Kong in November 2017. The new machine is 25% faster with new treatment tip (Total Tip 4.0) which covers 35% larger surface area. New technology (ACCUREP) offers real time tuning with each pulse to account for variations in total impedance in order to deliver constant energy from one treatment site to the next. There are also improved patient and user experience for more comfortable treatment on the face and body plus ergonomically designed lighter handpiece to lower user fatigue. e.g. The 16cm2 body tip now has vibration for distraction to reduce discomfort..

Between December 2017 and April 2018, we have used the new 4th generation Thermage to treat 65 patients over the eyelids (29 patients), the face (55 patients), the whole neck (19 patients) and the abdomen (4 patients). Their age ranges from 29 to 77 and the mean age is 49. The male to female ratio is 1:5.5. The mean treatment duration for the eyelid tip (0.25cm², 450 shots) is 27 minutes, the face tip (4.0cm², 600 shots) is 38 minutes, the face and neck tip (4.0cm² 900 shots) is 50 minutes and for the body tip (16cm², 500 shots) is 85 minutes.

In our early experience with Thermage FLX, the new machine is faster with good doctor and patient satisfaction. There was no complication recorded.

LAM Phoebe Kar Wai
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
CLOVERS MEDTECH

THE INSIDE ART OF SILHOUETTE INSTALIFT

Absorbable suspension sutures (Silhouette Instalift) are composed of poly-L-acid/ poly lactide-co-glycolide (PLA/PLGA) bidirectional cones, which involves one entry and two exit points. When properly performed in the correct anatomical plane, not only the risks of infrequent complications (e.g. dimpling, edema), discomfort and downtime associated with this treatment are minimized. Excellent repositioning of descended tissue along the line of vector direction with secondary tissue regeneration and volumisation can be achieved with these suspension devices. Dependent upon the amount of facial ptosis and laxity, targeted treatment area, multiple sutures placement maximize treatment outcome and patient satisfaction. Tissue lifting and repositioning effect can be observed immediately following insertion of suspension devices, but results generally peaked after 5-6 months and maintained for 18 months to 24 months. Patient selection, the fine balancing of the patients'

need and expectations are crucial in attaining optimal results. Other treatments e.g. Botox, dermal fillers and energy devices can be combined with suspension devices for a comprehensive total facial rejuvenation.

LI Chien-Nien
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 13:00 to 13:30

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
COLLAMATRIX- LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

ALTERNATIVE APPLICATIONS IN PICOSECOND-LASER SCAR TREATMENT: MINI SPOT-SIZED MLA AND STACKING TECHNIQUE

Picosecond laser with MLA (Micro-lens-array) has generally been used in the field of facial rejuvenation and scar treatment. In the first part of this session, the speaker will introduce the Mini-spot sized MLA handpiece (Mini-Hexa handpiece) of Picocare system and discuss about the suitable indications for Mini-spot sized MLA.
Stacking technique, proposed by some physicians, indicates multiple continuous shots of fractional picosecond laser in the same treating area. Some physicians believe that this method performs better in the treatment of acne scar. The speaker will share some histologic pictures after stacking techniques (after MLA) and discuss about the possible mechanisms of neocollagenesis.

LIANG Ben Chung-Pin
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 12:00 to 13:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
WOH MEDICAL

HOW TO TREAT UPPER AND LOWER "SUNKEN EYES" WITH PRINCESS FILLER

Periorbital rejuvenation is always a tough question. Superficial injection of subdermal filler for tear trough and sunken upper eyelid might easily result in an unpleasant outcome, such as blue hues due to Tyndall effect and irregularity. I suggest deep layer injection with "middle to low" molecular weight hyaluronic acid filler, ex. Princess filler, for correcting periorbital sunken eyes. For tear trough, periosteum and retaining ligament aim to refill. Upper sunken eyes and upper retro-orbital septum fat are the targets to treat.

LIU Li-Lin
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 13:00 to 14:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
MYGUARD - LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

CLINICAL APPLICATION OF OBSERV® TO REVEAL SUBTLE FACIAL TREATMENT EFFECTS

Many skin conditions that surface in time, originate from the deeper skin layers and are difficult to diagnose with the naked eye. OBSERV® exposes those conditions by skin fluorescence and polarized light illumination technologies.

The benefits of a skin diagnosis with the OBSERV®:
- Innovation in professional skin examinations
- Full face visual contrast of skin fluorescences and pigmentation disorders
- Clinical image system that reveals skin aging symptoms
- Before and after photography to track treatment progress
- iPad extensions for image capture and consultation

MARINI Leonardo
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:30 to 12:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SCIENTIS

THE CLINICALLY PROVEN SUPERIOR BENEFITS / RISKS BALANCE OF CYSTEAMINE COMPARED TO KLIGMAN'S FORMULA

Kligman formula remains to date the dermatologists' treatment of choice for melasma, yet side effects and draw-backs are significant: ochronosis, skin atrophy, irritation, photosensitivity and post inflammatory hyperpigmentation.
Cysteamine is a natural molecule synthesized in human cells, and has a long history of safe use in human. Topical

cysteamine was shown to have a significant depigmenting activity in 1960's and to be significantly more potent than hydroquinone in animal studies. Only recently, cysteamine was managed to be stabilized for use in topical products. It was shown to be significantly effective for the treatment of melasma in 2 double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized trials

Methods & Results: In a new study, the efficacy of Kligman's formula was compared with cysteamine in a group of 50 patients with epidermal melasma using MASI score and patients questionnaire. Four months of treatment with cysteamine or the Kligmans formula showed that the MASI scores were reduced in both groups. Cysteamine was more effective in reducing the MASI score at both evaluation points at 8 and 16 week, although the difference was not statistically significant. Cysteamine was significantly better tolerated than the Kligman's formula by patients.
Sporadic cases are now being reported indicating that melasma patients who are resistant to Kligman's formula can show a significant therapeutic response to cysteamine.

Discussion: Cysteamine is at least as effective as the Kligman's formula. Cysteamine is a safe molecule with anti-mutagenic, anti-carcinogenic and anti-melanoma activities. The high efficacy of cysteamine as well as its high safety profile in contrast to Kligman's formula makes it a very promising alternative for the treatment of melasma.

MIYATA Nariaki
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 13:30 to 14:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
PICOWAY - LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

DAWN OF A NEW ERA -NEW CONCEPT AND HANDPIECE OF TRIPLE WAVELENGTH PICOSECOND LASER FOR FULL FACE TREATMENT

Picosecond laser became widely used in our field. It has proven better outcomes and minimal complications for pigmentation removal. Nowadays, many physicians use picosecond laser devices. However, in our daily practice, not only Q-switched lasers, but also long pulse lasers and IPL are very useful still now. Sometime, we cannot find the advantage of picosecond laser. Picosecond laser is newfangled. However, is it useful in reality? For Asians, picosecond laser need more evolution and expanded utilization. Patients require us to remove wrinkle, hair pore, scar, etc. with minimum down time. We need new concept for developing our procedures. Now is dawn of a new era.
In technological aspect, I will show ideal wavelength, pulse duration, and innovative fractional handpiece of picosecond laser.

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 09:30 to 10:30

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
CANDELA- TOTAL TREATMENT SOLUTION FOR SKIN REJUVENATION

FRACTIONAL RF MIRCONEEDLING DEVICE FOR TREATING BODY SKIN LAXITY AND CELLULITE

The skin is the biggest organ of the human body. The loss of elasticity and sagging is one of the main signs of aging, which can involve skins on any area of the body.

Many devices can provide beneficial effects on skin laxity through stimulation of the dermal collagen formation . The fractional microneeding RF can precisely target dermal tissue with the effect of new collagen, hyaluronic acid, and elastin fiber stimulation. This approach is designed to increase clinical efficacy and decrease possible side effects.

In this session, I will present the clinical experience and tips for better clinical results for body treatments with the fractional microneedling RF device.

PENG Peter Hsien-Li
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 15:00 to 16:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
LUMENIS

LASER SKIN RESURFACING TREATMENT OUTCOME OF ACNE SCARS, SCARS, AND WRINKLES IN ASIANS WITH ULTRAPULSE CO2 LASER

Acne is one of the most common-encountered diseases in dermatological practices all over the world. In non-Caucasian populations, scars and pigmentary sequelae can affect more than 50% of acne patients.

Fractional lasers first appeared about 15 years ago, and have since become the gold standard for acne scar treatment in non-Caucasian skin types. However, deeper atrophic acne scars - such as the ice pick or deep boxcar types, or scars with fibrotic bands in the deep dermis exceeding the approachable depth of many fractional lasers - require more penetrative

approaches through precisely targeted fractional CO2 lasers.

Fractional CO2 lasers are also considered to be the gold standard for wrinkle reduction in Caucasian patients, though its use is limited in wrinkle treatments in Asians due to a higher incidence of Post-inflamatory hyperpigmentation (PIH). High powered fractional CO2 lasers are also reported to have positive effect on traumatic or burn scars.

In this session, I will present my clinical experiences in treating scars and wrinkles in Asian patients, and discuss steps to prevent side effects such as PIH.

SERRANO Gabriel
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 11:00 to 11:30

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
SESDERMA

THE NEW EDGE THERAPY IN THE MELASMA & SKIN REJUVENATION

Microneedling is currently one of the best-known regenerative treatments, commonly used in dermatology and cosmetic surgery, not only to improve skin quality but as a coadjuvant therapy of melasma.
Its mechanism of action is based on the stimulation of growth factors. Microneedling, changes the electric membrane potential and important amounts of growth factors are released by epidermic queratinocytes of the basal layer, such as: TGF-ß1, TGF-ß3, VEGF, EGF, IL-1, Follistatin (Fibroblast growth factor), TIMP2 (tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases), TIMP 9, HGH, GM-CSF and so on.
Microneedling restores the intercellular communication: the cellular cross-talk, balances the skin cytokine-ratio (inflammation vs non inflammation), increases the absortion of active ingredients and stimulates the synthesis of collagen fibres.
It allows a broad range of indications, used alone or associated with other therapies such as chemical peels, lasers, dermal fillers, threads and PRP (platellet rich plasma).

TSENG Jonathan Te-Peng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 11:00 to 12:00

201D (LEVEL 2)

Session:
UGINTECH

IMPROVEMENT OF PERIORBITAL WRINKLES TREATMENT WITH 2 MM HIGH INTENSITY FOCUSED ULTRASOUND (ULTRAFORMER III)

Microfocused ultrasound (MFU) is a unique technology to skin laxity. Over the past several years, the efficacy and safety of the device utilizing MFU have been well documented. By converting focused acoustic energy to heat, this device creates microcoagulative zones that induce inflammatory wound response. The most recent 2mm (5Mhz) high intensity focused ultrasound was introduced by ultraformer III delivers energy in an even safer and effective way for the treatment especially in periorbital region.

TSENG Jonathan Te-Peng
Sunday, May 12, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
RENAISSE

REGENERATIVE TREATMENT OF ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA WITH MICROGRAFTS: CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH TAIWANESE PATIENTS

Androgenetic alopecia (AGA) is most commonly seen hair loss disorder. Although AGA is considered as relatively minor dermatological condition, however, cosmetic concerns lead certain amount of patients to seek treatment. The primary pharmacologic therapies for AGA are topical minoxidil and oral finasteride. Hair restoration surgery can also result in cosmetic improvement. Platelet-rich plasma severed as a regenerative modality has also shown some benefit. Recently, a new innovative regenerative treatment by using Micro-grafting technique from the occipital scalp in the management of AGA has proved its efficacy.

VIZINTIN Zdenko
Saturday, May 11, 2019 - from 14:00 to 15:00

NORTH LOUNGE (LEVEL 3)

Session:
FOTONA: TREATMENT OF PIGMENTATIONS USING STARWALKER AND FRACTAT

NEW APPROACH TO THE LASER TREATMENT OF PIGMENTATIONS AND TATTOOS

Q-switched lasers are golden standard for removal of pigmentations and tattoos. Recently a novel technology for these applications was presented combining several modalities like are pico and nano second pulses, full spots and fractional micro spots. Combination of these modalities is enabling quicker and better clearance of tattoos and pigments with less adverse effects and with some additional beneficial features. This lecture will present this new technology and its first clinical results.