

recalcitrant AV. It is recommended for the treatment of severe nodular acne, initiated at a starting dose 0.5 mg/kg/day for the first month, and then increased to 1.0 mg/kg/day thereafter as tolerated by the patient for dosing duration of 15-20 weeks. A lower relapse rate was seen for treatment with cumulative dose of ≥ 120 mg/kg. Side effects are hypervitaminosis A with mucocutaneous, musculoskeletal and ophthalmic systems involvement. Acne Fulminans (AF), the most severe form of acne, with an incidence of less than 1% of total acne cases, is commonly associated with fever, polyarthralgia and myopathy. Adolescent boys are the most susceptible group of patients. It is suspected that AF may be induced by low doses of isotretinoin. Treatment of AF is controversial, as there is no standard therapy. The use of corticotherapy to control AF is acknowledged, associated or not with low doses of oral isotretinoin.

Case report. A 16-year-old boy from Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, presented to the Hospital of Dermatology and Communicable Diseases with skin lesions on face and back. The first symptoms appeared one year before, including comedones, inflammatory papulo-pustules on forehead. The patient was diagnosed with Acne vulgaris, papulo-pustular form. He received the treatment with antibiotic for 4 weeks with no improvement, followed by Isotretinoin (Roaccutane) 0,4 mg/kg, associated with another antibiotic during 6 weeks. During treatment initial papulo-pustules transformed into abscesses with fever and arthralgia, the reason he was hospitalized with Acne fulminans (nodular-cystic form). Status localis: extensive red nodules greater than 5 mm in diameter on the face and upper thorax, with cyanotic undertone topped with pustules, solitary scars, oily skin, closed and open comedones. The history taking revealed a hereditary background of an acne in his grandmother. The patient was treated with antibiotics and on hospital release was advised with an early introduction of prednisone at a dose 0,5-1,0 mg/kg/day for 6 weeks, slowly decreasing later on and oral isotretinoin 0,5 mg/kg/day. By time, the acne reversed to a papulo-pustular and later to a comedonal form.

Conclusions. Using isotretinoin to treat AV has many benefits, despite the possibility of developing AF with cutaneous and systemic side effects. Clinicians should be aware of the risk of this complication to make the diagnosis and provide appropriate care, especially in young men, and prescribe treatment with antibiotics, steroids and suitable isotretinoin dosing.

Key words: isotretinoin; acne fulminans, nodular-cystic form.

19. OZONE THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF AN ACNE VULGARIS

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Background. Acne vulgaris is the formation of comedones, papules, pustules, nodules, and cysts as a result of obstruction and inflammation of pilosebaceous units (hair follicles and their accompanying sebaceous gland). This disease may be chronic with relapses.

Case report. I have evaluated the method of ozone therapy on the patient with acne vulgaris diagnosis. Such patient had been treated traditionally with insignificant results. The schedule of visits and possible combinations at treatment were discussed with the parents of the patients (5 teens at the age 12-16). Basic course of treatment consisted of 10 procedures twice a week. Each procedure included local intradermal face injections {15 mg/ml} and droppers with ozone

{6mg/ml}. The results became obvious after 4 procedures. The old elements were resorbed and new ones did not reappear. Remarkable aesthetic success was achieved after completing the full course. The amount of relapses were cut down.

Conclusions. Taking account side effects of antibiotics, retinoid and hormonal drugs at the early age, it is necessary to think over the alternative methods of treatment witch one is ozone therapy. Ozone therapy is one of the best therapies easily accepted by patients leading to improve their individual and social life.

Key words: acne, ozone therapy

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS

20. AORTIC VALVULOPATHY IN OCHRONOSIS

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Background. Ochronosis (alkaptonuria) is a very rare metabolic disease. This pathology has an autosomal recessive transmission and is manifested by the progressive and irreversible impairment of the connective tissue. Alkaptonuria occurs as a result of the innate defect of tyrosine metabolism due to the homogentisic acid oxidase deficiency (enzymopathy), which causes the accumulation of homogentisic acid in the collagen structures of the body. Clinical manifestations of alkaptonuria are homogentisic aciduria, specific staining of conjunctival structures (ochronosis) and arthropathy of large joints. Cardiovascular disorders involving the aortic, mitral valve and coronary arteries in alkaptonuria are less common, and their incidence remains unclear.

Case report. In this clinical report, we present the case of a 57-year-old female, with a history of progressive blue pigmentation of the integuments, sclera and auricular cartilages, as well as hyperchromic urine, which the patient reports having it since childhood. Four years ago, the patient had total bilateral hip arthroplasty, and at the moment, presents with clinical signs of severe aortic stenosis and ischemic cardiomyopathy.

Conclusions. We will refer to the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and possibilities of treatment during ochronosis discussion. In particular, we will describe the cardiac conditions detected in this case, the intraoperative findings and the results of the surgical treatment performed.

Key words: Alkaptonuria, autosomal recessive disease, blue pigmentation, aortic valvulopathy