

Efficiency of combined methods for the treatment of genital warts

Introduction. Genital warts are soft growths that occur on the genitals. Genital warts are a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by certain strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV).

Objectives. Finding new cures in the treatment of genital warts by reducing the intensity of symptomatology, duration and severity of the infection and increasing the interval between recurrences and their control.

Material and methods. The study was performed on a group of 104 patients diagnosed with genital warts. Current methods applied in Clinic of Aesthetic Medicine SANCOS for treatment of HPV lesions are cryotherapy and electrotherapy applied once every two weeks which have a rate of efficacy of 85 – 90 %, after 2-4 sessions. In 33% of cases has been recommended also a systemic treatment with administration of Isoprinosine (Groprinosine) 3 g/day, divided into equal doses administered for 5 days/week, 2 weeks consecutive, during 3 months, and local applications with spray Epigen intim 3-4 times/day, during 5-8 days in association with crio and electrotherapy.

Conclusion. The combined treatment, characterized by the association of the crio and electrotherapy with systemic local antiviral and immunostimulatory treatment may give promising results and keep the infection under control.

Key words: genital warts, combined treatment, cryotherapy, electrotherapy

Manifestări cutanate la bolnavii cu hepatită B și C

Ion RUSU, Liuba STRATAN, Eugenia RUSU, Olga RUSU

Spitalul Raional Anenii Noi, Anenii Noi, Republica Moldova

Autor corespondent: congres.dermato.2016@gmail.com

S-a efectuat un studiu retrospectiv pe un lot de 63 de pacienți, cu vârste cuprinse între 25-65 de ani (b/f – 36/27), cu hepatită virală B și C, consultați de medicul dermatolog, în Spitalul Raional Anenii Noi, pe parcursul anilor 2011-2015. S-au luat în considerație datele clinico-evolutive și paraclinice.

Rezultate. Din totalul bolnavilor, hepatita virală B a fost constatată la 37 de pacienți, hepatita virală C – la 19 pacienți, hepatita virală mixtă, B și C – la 5 pacienți și hepatita virală C, asociată cu HIV – la 2 pacienți. Spectrul bolnavilor cutanate, depistate de medicul dermatolog, pe parcursul anilor respectivi, s-a prezentat în felul următor: psoriazis vulgar diseminat – 19 cazuri; dermatită solară – 7 cazuri; porfirie cutanată tardivă – 6 cazuri; dermatită seboreică, urticarie acută, parapsoriazis, lichen plan, *tinea pedis* – câte 3 cazuri; eczemă microbiană, herpes zoster, purpură reumatoidă, scabie – câte 2 cazuri; mastocitoză, *tinea cruris*, foliculite, pitiriazis versicolor, *molluscum contagiosum*, neurodermită circumscriasă – câte 1 caz.

Concluzii. Hepatita virală B și C se asociază cu psoriazis la o treime din bolnavii evidențiați, iar la o pătrime din totalul bolnavilor, se constată sensibilitatea crescută la RUV.

Cuvinte-cheie: hepatita B și C, manifestări cutanate.

Cutaneous manifestations in patients with viral hepatitis B and C

A retrospective research of 63 patients aged 25 to 65 years old (m/f – 36/27) with viral hepatitis B and C was done, patients have been consulted by a dermatologist at Anenii Noi Regional Hospital during 2011-2015. The clinico-evolutive and laboratory data were taken into account.

Results. Viral hepatitis B was found in 37 cases, viral hepatitis C in 19 cases, mixed B and C viral hepatitis in 5 cases, respectively, while viral hepatitis C associated with HIV was detected in 2 patients. Cutaneous diseases observed by dermatologist ranged, as follows: cutaneous psoriasis in 7 cases, porphyria cutanea tarda in 6 cases, seborrheic dermatitis, acute urticaria, parapsoriasis, lichen planus and *tinea pedis* 3 cases of each; microbial eczema, herpes zoster, rheumatoid purpura and scabies 2 cases of each; mastocytosis, *tinea cruris*, folliculitis, pityriasis versicolor, *molluscum contagiosum*, circumscribed neurodermatitis 1 case of each disease, respectively.

Conclusions. Viral hepatitis B and C were associated with psoriasis in one third of cases, while one-fourth of them have shown an increased sensitivity to UV light.

Key words: viral hepatitis B and C, cutaneous manifestations.