

Some aspects of clinical practice on the use of botulinum toxin type A in aesthetic cosmetology

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Overview. The ability to completely block mimic facial muscles is no longer so relevant nowadays. More literature appears on this topic and patients themselves want to have faces that can convey the emotions which nature has endowed them. In this regard, in addition to a partial block of muscle with small doses of botulinum toxin, more often specialists started using combined techniques: Botox / mesobotox + multi-mini Botulinum-therapy. Therefore, a natural result can be achieved by reduction the severity of deep wrinkles, blocking the muscles causes the appearance of the residual wrinkles, without prejudice to the facial expression of the person. For this purpose, a diluted dose of botulinum toxin is administered in a specific pattern. In our study were blocked both on-label and off-label areas. There were also taken into account the gender-specific and patients' wishes.

Conclusions and results: Considering the latest trends to maintain facial expressions, this technique has been proposed to our patients. According to this method were made injections on 60 patients, of whom 66.6% were women (age 24 to 45 years) and 33.4% were men (age 28 to 45 years). 87.5% of female patients and 85% of male patients were injected using special technique due to their wishes.

Key words: Botulinum therapy, dynamic wrinkles, gender particularities, facial muscles.

Psoriazisul la copii și adolescenți

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Material și metode. S-a efectuat un studiu retrospectiv pe un lot de 103 pacienți cu psoriazis, cu vârste cuprinse între 1 an și 17 ani (băieți/fete – 64/39), tratați în Spitalul de Dermatologie și Maladii Comunicabile.

Rezultate. Repartizarea conform vârstei a fost următoarea: până la 5 ani – 11, până la 10 ani – 16, până la 15 ani – 29 și până la 17 ani – 47 de pacienți. Durata maladiei a oscilat între 3 luni și 11 ani, media fiind de 3,8 ani. În 69,9% cazuri, boala a debutat în perioada rece a anului. Anamneza familială pozitivă s-a înregistrat în 45,6% cazuri, inclusiv: rude de gradul I – 45, rude de gradul II – 2 cazuri. S-a depistat un spectru de factori declanșatori posibili: stresul psihoemoțional – 17, infecții respiratorii acute – 15, focare de infecție cronică – 32 (tonsilită – 13, gastrită – 9, uretrită – 4, carie dentară – 2, colecistită – 2, pancreatită – 2). S-a constatat asocierea psoriazisului cu alte maladii, inclusiv: obezitate de gradul II-III și acnee vulgară – câte 7 cazuri, veruci vulgare – 2, pitiriazis rozat și epilepsie – câte 1 caz. Psoriazis vulgar (papule și placarde) s-a constatat la 73 de pacienți, iar cel acut (gutat) – la 15 pacienți. Localizarea erupției în pliuri și pe față s-a evidențiat, respectiv, în 15,5% și 11,6% cazuri. Artropatie psoriazică s-a observat la 15 pacienți, inclusiv: artrită interfalangiană distală – 5 cazuri, oligoartrită simetrică – 4, poliartrită simetrică seronegativă – 3, spondilită și coxileită – 3 cazuri. Afectări unghiale s-au înregistrat în 4,85% cazuri. Pruritul s-a constatat în 83% cazuri. Schimbări paraclinice depistate: anemie – 31%, limfocitoză – 27,1%, VSH accelerată – 18,4%, proteina C reactivă (4+) – 1,94% cazuri. S-a indicat tratament de rutină, inclusiv UVB în bandă îngustă 311 nm.

Concluzii. Repartiția cazuisticii luate în studiu, conform formelor clinice de boală, a conchis că psoriazisul a avut, cel mai des, un aspect vulgar, în plăci și placarde, inclusiv, cu localizări în pliuri și pe față, urmat de psoriazisul gutat, semnalat frecvent ca o formă de debut a bolii la copii și, oarecum mai rar, psoriazisul artropatic. Rolul unor factori declanșatori ai maladiei este evident în cazuistica studiată. De menționat, prezența pruritului în marea majoritate a cazurilor.

Cuvinte-cheie: psoriazis, copii, adolescenți, particularități.

Psoriasis in children and adolescents

Material and methods. A retrospective research has been done on 103 patients with psoriasis, aged from 1 till 17 years old (male/female ratio – 64/39) and treated in Hospital of Dermatology and Communicable Diseases.

Results. Repartition of patients by the age was as follows: up to 5 years – 11 cases, up to 10 years – 16 cases, up to 15 years – 29 and up to 17 years – 47 patients respectively. Duration of the disease oscillated between 3 months and 11 years, mean age is about 3.8 years. In 69.9% of cases the disease occurred in cold time of the year. An aggravated heredity has been observed in 45.6% of cases: 1st degree relatives – 45 cases, 2nd degree relatives – in 2 cases. A large spectrum of possible trigger factors was detected: emotional stress – 17 cases, acute respiratory infections – 15 cases, chronic infections – 32 cases (tonsillitis – 13, gastritis – 9, urethritis – 4, dental caries – 2 cases, cholecystitis – 2, pancreatitis – 2 cases). Association of psoriasis with some comorbidities was observed: the 2nd-3rd degree obesity, as well as acne vulgaris – 7 cases respectively, common warts – 2 cases, pityriasis rosea and epilepsy – 1 case each. Cutaneous psoriasis (papules and plaques) – was described in 73 patients and acute (guttate) in 15 patients. Skin folds and face involvement was present in 15.5% and 11.6% of patients, respectively. Psoriatic arthritis was observed in 15 patients as follows: distal interphalangeal arthritis – 5 cases, symmetric oligoarthritis – 4, seronegative symmetric polyarthritis – 3, spondyloarthropathy and sacroileitis – 3 cases respectively. Nail involvement was registered in 4.85% of cases. 83% of patients complained of pruritus. Paraclinical deviations included the following: anemia – in 31% of cases, lymphocytosis – 27.1%, ESR acceleration – 18.4%, C reactive protein 4+ -1.94% of cases. Patients have received an obvious treatment, inclusively a 311 nm narrowband UVB phototherapy.

Conclusions. Distribution of the clinical forms of disease has shown a significant prevalence of papules and plaques, inclusively with face and skin folds involvement, followed by guttate psoriasis as the most frequent form of debut in children, as well as psoriatic arthritis. Trigger factors were also indicted in the research. It is important to mention the presence of pruritus in the majority of cases.

Key words: psoriasis, children and adolescents, particularities.