

SHMT Dermatology Summit 2007

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hypersensitivity vasculitis, with the last two being most common (9 cases each in each group). The common inciting culprits were antibiotics, anticonvulsants, NSAIDs, allopurinol and antihypertensives. The mainstay of treatment is identification and removal of the inciting drug with supportive management and the use of systemic steroids and intravenous immunoglobulin in selected cases. Various risk factors for CDRs have been identified, namely age, gender, race, genetic background, smoking, malignancies and viral infections.

Cutaneous drug reactions: 5 years of review in the inpatient dermatology – Centro Hospitalar, Conde S. Januario (CHCSJ), Macau

Speaker: Dr. Gilberto Silva
 Dermatologist-in-Charge, Dermatology Department, Centro Hospitalar, Conde S Januario, Macau

There is an increasing trend of cases diagnosed with adverse drug reactions encountered in clinical practice of the speaker, the most common being cutaneous drug reactions (CDRs). Up to 90% of CDRs are non-immunologic reactions. Only 10% are true drug allergies or immunologic reactions. Non-immunologic reactions include drug side effects, toxicity, overdose, cumulative intolerance, ecological imbalance, idiosyncrasy, reverse synergy and psychophysiological reactions; while drug allergies are reactions mediated through Type I-IV hypersensitivity. A review by Dr. Silva's team studied a total of 46 cases of CDRs admitted to their ward between 2002 and 2006. The pattern of CDRs was as follows: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), hypersensitivity syndrome (HSS), urticaria and angio-oedema, erythema nodosum, erythema multiforme and

Learning points:

Knowledge on the incidence, pathogenesis and risk factors contributes to the overall improvement in the clinical management of cutaneous drug reactions.

The classification, manifestation and treatment of lupus erythematosus associated skin lesions

Speaker: Dr. Jie Zheng
 Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai, China

Lupus erythematosus (LE) associated skin lesions are broadly classified into histopathologically specific and histopathologically non-specific lesions. LE-specific lesions can be further divided into acute, subacute and chronic cutaneous LE. LE non-specific skin lesions are lesions that can

be seen in clinical settings other than LE. In the setting of systemic lupus erythematosus, the more common LE non-specific lesions include: cutaneous vascular disease, non-scarring alopecia, sclerodactyly, rheumatoid nodules, calcinosis cutis, LE nonspecific bullous lesions, urticaria, papulo-nodular mucinosis, cutis laxa/ anetoderma, acanthosis nigricans, erythema multiforme, leg ulcers and lichen planus.

Learning points:

Lupus erythematosus constitutes a wide spectrum of cutaneous manifestations commonly classified by their histopathology and clinical features.

Advances in the management of skin cancers

Speaker: Dr. Steven Wang

Assistant Clinical Professor and Director, Department of Dermatologic Surgery and Dermatology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, USA

There are more than one million new cases of skin cancers diagnosed in United States. Eighty percent are basal cell carcinoma and

15% are squamous cell carcinoma. Although melanoma accounts for less than 5%, it is the most lethal skin cancer. Early detection of melanoma is the best way to ensure good prognosis.

The use of dermoscopy has increased the diagnostic accuracy of both pigmented and non pigmented skin lesions. Different dermoscopic features will help clinicians to stratify the risk of skin lesion being a malignant neoplasm. Confocal laser microscopy is a non-invasive imaging device using light with a wavelength of 830 nm. It showed the *in vivo* image of the skin cells with resolution comparable to histology down to the upper dermis.

Photodynamic therapy has show to be an effective treatment method for patients with extensive actinic damages. It provides a better cosmetic outcome compared to traditional therapies.

Learning points:

Recent advances in non-invasive diagnostic devices increase the diagnostic accuracy of skin cancers and reduce unnecessary biopsies.