Abstract:

Comparative Study of Clinical Effect by Topical Application of Fabry's Solution and Fabry's Solution with Antibiotics (Chloramphenicol or Clindamycin) in Acne

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Antibiotic therapy for acne is now considered one of the most effective regimens. Thirty years ago, oral antibiotics were introduced for acne vulgaris and topical preparations have been available by prescription for more than 15 years. Recently, clindamycin, erythromycin and tetracycline were regarded as the most effective and widely used antibiotics.

Many authors reported that clindamycin was a most effective topical antibiotic for acne vulgaris but side effects, i.e., contact dermatitis or pseudomembranous colitis were reported.

The author studied the clinical effectiveness and side effects of Fabry's solution, which has been used as an antiseptic and keratolytic agents, and Fabry's solution containing chloramphenicol or clindamycin.

Fifty three patients who were followed for 6 weeks were studied. They were divided into three groups: group I was treated with Fabry's solution (F solution), group II was treated with Fabry's solution containing chloramphenicol (F-c solution) and group III was treated with Fabry's solution containing clindamycin (F-cd solution). The results were as follows:

1. The total number of lesions in groups treated with F solution, F-c solution, or F-cd solution were decreased significantly from the sixth, forth, or third week of treatment and their therapeutic effects at the end of six weeks were estimated as 55%, 55%, or 70%.
2. The numbers of fluorescence under Wood's lamp in groups treated with F solution, F-c solution, or F-cd solution were decreased significantly from the sixth, second, or first week of treatment. Their therapeutic effects at the end of six weeks were estimated as 65%, 80%, or 90%.

3. The therapeutic effects of papules at the end of the sixth week of treatment in groups treated with F solution, F-c solution, or F-cd solution were estimated as 50%, 65%, or 70%. The therapeutic effects of open comedones at the end of the sixth week of treatment in groups treated with F solution, F-c solution, or F-cd solution were 65%, 50%, or 60%.

4. In the case of closed comedones and pustules, cases were too few in number to evaluate the therapeutic effects but the number of pustules in the group treated with F-cd solution was significantly decreased from the fifth week of treatment.

5. The side effects were scaling, itching, tightness or erythema which were not significantly different among three groups and most of them were mild. It was suggested that they were due to irritation of F solution.

From these data, we may conclude that F-cd solution was superior to F or F-c solution in effect on acne, especially on inflammatory lesions such as papules and pustules. In addition, counting the numbers of porphyrin fluorescence under Wood’s lamp during treatment seemed to be a very simple, convenient and accurate method of evaluating the clinical effectiveness of topical agents in acne.

서 론

착장은 안면, 상홍부, 췌부 및 상지에 제재형 또는 개방성 병토, 구전, 농토, 상복, 절염 등 다양한 모양을 나타내는 보다피지천의 만성 염증성 질환으로 주로 사춘기에 많이 발생되다.

착장의 치료 방법으로는 현재까지 많은 방법들이 사용되고 있으나 그 중 만족할 만한 치료효과가 있는 방법 중 하나는 항생제 요법이다. 최근 각광을 받고 있는 clindamycin(Cd), erythromycin(EM), tetracycline(TC) 등을 국소도포한 결과 Cd를 사용한 환자에서만 개방성 병토에서 Propionibacterium acnes(P. acnes)를 완전히 제거시킬 수 있었으며27, Cd가 임상적 관찰로서 착장의 치료에 가장 좋은 국소도포용 항생제라고 보고된 바 있다28. 그러나 Cd 국소도포에 의한 감촉성 피부염이나 피부학적 잠복29이 보고되어 부작용에 대한 주의를 화기시켰다.

언제대학교 의과대학 피부과학교실에서는 vitamin A acid와 같은 유도체의 국소도포에 의한 착장의 치료 효과를 관찰한 바 있으며30. 저작들은 이를 바탕으로하여 종래의 본 교실에서 실冷静 및 자질용해제로 사용하던 Fabry용액(이후 F용액으로 칭함: salicylate 1%, phenol 1% in 75% ethyl alcohol) 단독과 이를 기반으로 한 1% chloramphenicol 용액(F-c용액) 또는 1% clindamycin 용액(F-cd용액)을 도포하여 착장에 대한 치료효과 및 부작용을 관찰하였다.

실험대상 및 방법

A. 실험대상


B. 실험방법

F용액, F-c용액과 F-cd용액에 실험자가 양 수 없게