인체 면역결핍 바리러스 감염자의 피부질환에 관한 고찰

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후천성 면역 결핍 증후군 (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, AIDS)은 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)에 의한 감염으로 인체의 CD4+ T 림프구가 파괴되고 세포 대개성 면역이 손상되어, 기회 질반이나 중증이 발생하는 증후군이다. 2007년 전세계적으로 HIV 감염자는 3천3백만 명이며, 국내에서는 지금까지 약 5,000여명의 HIV 감염자가 보고되었다. 최근 여러 가지 치료법과 약물의 개발로 치료율이 높아져 감염자의 생존이 연장됨에 따라 이와 관련된 피부 질환도 증가하는 추세이다. 아직까지 국내에서 AIDS와 관련된 피부 질환에 관한 연구는 부족한 실정이다. 이에 저자는 2002년 3월부터 2008년 6월까지 가톨릭대학교 강남성모병원 피부과 내원 혹은 협업 의뢰된 환자 중 ELISA 검사와 Western 검사를 통해서 HIV 감염이 확인된 감염자 39명을 대상으로 임상적 관찰과 설문 조사 및 조직 검사를 시행하여 다음과 같은 결과를 얻었다. 1. HIV 감염자 39명의 환자들 중 99예 (1인당 평균 2.54예)의 피부 질환을 호소하였고, 이 중 암 증성 병변이 48%, 감염성 질환이 46%를 차지하였으며, 질환 병로는 췌부백선, 대상포진, 자루성 피부염, 구강 궤양 순으로 호발하였다. 2. 질환 병기 별로 피부 질환 발생율을 살펴보면 제 4병기 35예 (50%), 제 2병기 25예 (35%), 제 1병기 8예 (11%)이며, CD4+ T 림프구 수가 감소함수록 피부 질환의 발생도 증가하여 200개 미만인 경우가 43예로 53%, 200-500개인 경우가 24예로 31%를 차지하였다. 3. HARRT 치료를 받은 30명의 환자 중 13.3%에서 약물 유발성 피부반응이 발생하였다.

Clinical study of 27 cases with scabies

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Background: The incidence of scabies in Korea decreased during the past 20 years. It might be due to improved personal hygiene and public sanitation. But recently, the incidence of scabies is likely to increase again and delayed or missed diagnoses are also increasing. Objective: This study was conducted to obtain a better understanding of the clinical characteristics of recent scabietic patients. Methods: We reviewed the medical records and clinical photographs of 27 outpatients, diagnosed as scabies at our department from August 2006 to August 2008. Personal and clinical information such as age, sex, onset, past history, clinical manifestations were investigated. Results: Of the 27 patients, 14 (51.9%) were female and 13 (48.1%) were male. The age was varied from 4 to 93 years, averaging 47.2 years. Over half (51.9%) of the patients had been misdiagnosed at the local clinics. The average duration from symptom presentation to diagnosis
was 68 days. The most common site of skin lesion was lower abdomen (77.8%) and the most common primary lesion was erythematous papules (96.3%). Atypical cases of scabies were as follows: 7 nodular scabies (25.9%), 1 crusted scabies (3.7%) and 4 scabies incognito (14.8%). Conclusion: These days, atypical cases of scabies might be increasing and frequently misdiagnosed. We suggest that dermatologists should suspect scabies in any patient, who presents with pruritus, persistent or resistant to treatment.

Comparison of hair shaft damages in three ethnic hairs

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Background: Recently, different patterns of damages after chemical causes have been reported in various conditions. Chemically damaged hair tend to be rough and dry, and usually lose their color and strength. In our previous studies with hair, chemical causes induced structural damages to all compartments of hair cuticle especially endocuticle and cell membrane complex (CMC). Human hairs has been commonly classified into three conventional ethnic subgroups, this is, Asian, Caucasian, and African. According to the subgroup, their physical factors such as curve diameter and number of waves are known to be different. Objective: In this study, we investigated the differences in patterns of damage among Asian, Caucasian, and African hairs through various treating times of permanent waving and permanent hair dyeing, using scanning and transmission electron microscopy, hair soluble protein analysis, and measurements of water contents. The different physical factors in three ethnic groups seem to attribute to the different patterns of damages in chemically damaging causes. Conclusion: Chemical stress, hair dyeing and permanent straightening, cause similar patterns among three ethnic groups in case of morphology to keratin fiber. But There are different patterns in chemical analysis, especially lipids contents.

Comparison of hair shaft damages after UV light irradiation in Asian, Caucasian, and African hairs

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The various causes of external hair shaft damage have been documented, and roughly it can be divided into physical causes and chemical causes. Among them, sunlight, especially ultraviolet (UV) light is difficult to avoid in daily life. Recently, different patterns of damages after irradiation of different spectrums of UV light have been reported in various conditions. Grossly, UV light irradiated hairs are rough and dry, and usually lose their color and strength. In our previous studies with hairs, UVA irradiation induced biochemical damages mainly, while UVB induced structural damages. These differences seemed to come from the penetration depth of each UV light. Human hairs are commonly classified into three conventional ethnic subgroups - Asian, Caucasian, and African. According to the subgroups, their physical factors such as curve diameter and number of waves are known to be different. In this study, we investigated the differences in patterns of damage among Asian, Caucasian, and African hairs after UVA and UVB irradiation. We analyzed the differences in patterns of damage by using scanning and transmission electron microscopy, hair soluble protein analysis, and measurements of integral lipid contents. The different physical factors in three ethnic groups seem to attribute to the different patterns of damages in UV light irradiated condition.

Hair shaft damage by daily damaging causes

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Background: The diverse causes of extrinsic hair shaft