FC1-8

K-D wire® for ingrowing nail: Efficacy and safety
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Ingrowing nail is a common disorder resulting from various etiologies including excessive external pressure, ill-fitting footwear, or improper nail-trimming. It is often difficult to manage and frequently recurs, despite the multitude of treatment techniques that have been reported. K-D wire® was recently developed for conservative therapy, which was composed of shape-memory alloy. We evaluated the efficacy and safety of K-D wire in 27 patients (37 nails). We had observed the progress for 11.8 months on average. Physician global assessment, patient satisfaction and recurrence of the pain or deformity were evaluated. Except the cases of follow-up loss, pain was recurred in 5 or 14 nails. K-D wire® is very safe, but shows high recurrence rate (26.3%). Herein we propose the treatment algorithm for ingrowing nail.

Key Words: Ingrowing nail, K-D wire

FC1-9

Role of micro RNA in the pathogenesis of Behçet’s disease
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MicroRNAs (miRNAs) play a critical role in the regulation of host genomic expression. Recent studies of miRNAs have revealed aberrant expression of miRNAs in chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. To date, microRNA-155 (miR-155) is one of the most highly implicated miRNAs in autoimmunity. Although the pathogenesis of Behçet’s disease (BD) is largely unknown, it has been reported recently that autoimmune and autoinflammation are complicatedly involved. Therefore, we attempted to investigate the expression of microRNA-155 and its potential target in BD. Expression of miR-155 was significantly higher in CD4+ T cells of active BD patients than those of controls. The frequency of CD4+IL-17+ T cells was significantly increased in BD patients compared to controls. Expression of IL-17 mRNA in PBMCs was significantly higher in BD patients than healthy controls (HC). To verify whether ETS-1 is a target of miR-155, HEK293 cells were transfected with miR-155 mimics or miR-control, together with pGL3 ETS-1 3′-UTR. Relative luciferase activity was significantly repressed with miR-155 mimics transfection compared to miR-control transfection. ETS-1 mRNA expression was significantly lower in BD patients compared to HC. Similarly, the band of ETS-1 was weaker in BD patients than HC by western blot. In conclusion, these data highlight the possibility of miR-155 involvement in TH17 inflammation of BD and ETS-1 may act as the target of miR-155.

Key Words: Behçet’s disease, MicroRNA-155, IL-17, ETS-1

FC1-10

Clinical and histopathological features of postburn pruritus
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Pruritus is a common distressing feature of burn wounds and results in the decline of quality of life. Despite clinical significance, the characteristics of postburn pruritus have not been fully elucidated. The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinical and histopathological characteristics of patients with postburn pruritus. We took skin samples from 62 burn patients and measured transepidermal water loss, erythema, pigmentation, sebum excretion, thickness and paresthetic abnormal sensations. Clinical features were rated on the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Vancouver Scar Scale (VSS), Patient Scar Assessment Scale (PSAS) and Observer Scar Assessment Scale (OSAS). The skin samples were analyzed in terms of epidermal thickness, mononuclear cell infiltration, collagen bundles, elastic fibers, and mast cell distribution. Forty-three patients suffered from pruritus (group A), and 19 patients did not (group B). The duration of burn injury was significantly shorter in group A. Group A patients had thickened epidermis and higher scores on the VSS, PSAS and OSAS. Atypical sensations were more frequent in group A. Histological analysis revealed that group A patients had more flimsy collagen bundles and more increased mast cell...