Most patients showed satisfactory response and only 2 (6%) patients were resistant to the treatment. All patients had an excellent safety profile except 1 patient with transient liver enzyme elevation.

Key Words: Infantile hemangioma, Propranolol

P093

Autologous whole blood injection for antihistamine resistant chronic spontaneous urticaria: A preliminary open-label trial

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Recently, the term chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) has been employed to indicate spontaneously and persistently occurring wheals that is independent of any external physical stimulus. Numerous modalities are available to assist physicians in treating patients with CSU. However CSU is sometimes resistant to the conventional and high doses of antihistamines. To evaluate the efficacy of autologous whole blood (AWB) injection in the treatment of CSU AWB injection for 8 consecutive weeks was done to patients with CSU who were not controlled most days of the week despite the use of antihistamine therapy for more than 6 weeks. Outcome measures included pruritus intensity, wheal numbers, size and duration, and interference with sleep and daily activity using score values from 0 to 3. The sum of urticaria activity score (UAS) was calculated every week and the improvements was assessed by comparing the UAS of week 0 and week 8. The consumption of prescribed antihistamines was also calculated at the end of the study. A total of 17 CSU patients completed the study. At week 8, only 6 (35.3%) patients were found to achieve improvement of UAS above 30%. The amount of antihistamines did not decrease in most of the patients. Our results suggest that AWB injection is probably not advisable for the treatment of antihistamine resistant CSU regardless of skin test reactions to autologous serum.

Key Words: Chronic spontaneous urticaria, Whole blood injection

P094

The efficacy and safety of topical imiquimoid 5% cream for treatment of anogenital warts: an open-label clinical trial

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Anogenital warts (condyloma acuminatum) are developed by human papillomavirus (HPV) that affects the mucosa and skin of the anorectum and genitalia. Although various treatments such as destructive methods, by using blade, electricity, and laser have been used, none are uniformly effective or prevent recurrence. Imiquimod has been used for various diseases such as Bowen’s disease, basal cell carcinoma, infantile hemangioma, herpes simplex infection, and etc. And imiquimod also has been successfully used in the treatment of external anogenital warts. However, there are few studies on imiquimod for the treatment of anogenital warts in Korea. The objective of the present study was to determine the efficacy, safety and recurrence rate of 5% imiquimod cream for the treatment of anogenital warts. We reviewed 29 cases of anogenital wart treated with imiquimod from March 2008 to August 2012 in Department of Dermatology, Pusan National University Hospital. We evaluated clearance level of lesion after 16 weeks of treatment: complete remission, partial remission and no response. At the end of the study, 12 (41.3%) patients displayed CR, 9 (44.8%) patients PR and 4 (13.7%) patients NR. Although local skin reactions such as erythema and erosion were common, imiquimod was generally well tolerated.

Key Words: Anogenital wart, Condyloma acuminatum, Human papillomavirus, Imiquimod

P095

Dermoscopic differences between mammary Paget’s disease and nipple eczema

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