40 years and herpes zoster, 51 to 70 years. In 8.1% of cases, the patient was admitted, most frequently for herpes zoster (admission rate: 27.9%).

**Conclusion:** Our descriptive study shows that the role of dermatologists at emergency department. Diagnosis and management of common skin diseases at emergency department should be stressed.

**Keyword:** Contact dermatitis, Emergency, Herpes zoster, Skin, Urticaria

**P086**

**Adalimumab therapy for psoriasis in korean patients: an interim report**

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**Background:** Adalimumab, the first fully human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) monoclonal antibody is widely used to manage moderate to severe chronic plaque psoriasis. Up to now, data are lacking on the use of adalimumab for psoriasis treatment in the Korean.

**Objectives:** To estimate the efficacy and safety of adalimumab in Korean psoriasis patients and compare this results with other studies.

**Methods:** Total 10 patients treated with adalimumab were enrolled. Medical data was retrospectively collected from March 2011 to July 2013. All patients were injected adalimumab 80 mg given subcutaneously the first week, followed by 40 mg subcutaneously given the next week and then every other week. Data including Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), and any adverse event were recorded every visit.

**Results:** Eight patients of 9, receiving adalimumab 16 weeks, achieved PASI 75 at 16 week. In the remaining 1 patient, a patient achieved PASI 75 at 18 week and another patient discontinued adalimumab due to upper respiratory infection, any adverse event causally related to the treatment was not reported in the 16 weeks treatment period. In this study, overall 89% (n=8/9) of patients achieved PASI 75 at 16 week and all patients well tolerated to adalimumab treatment. And PASI 75 and 90 at 74 week were 100% (n=5/5) and 80% (n=4/5) respectively.

**Conclusion:** Ongoing study will include more patients and determine long term efficacy and safety of adalimumab treatment in the Korean psoriasis patients.

**Keyword:** Psoriasis, Adalimumab, TNF-α, Korean patients

**P087**

**Adverse effects of oral cyclosporine in the treatment of various skin diseases**

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**Background:** Cyclosporine (CS) has been used for various skin diseases including psoriasis and atopic dermatitis. However, dermatologists are reluctant to use CS in clinics because of the adverse effects.

**Objectives:** To investigate the adverse effects of CS for dermatological uses.

**Methods:** A retrospective study of 1,335 patients with CS treatment was performed.

**Results:** 15.6% of patients showed adverse effects. Gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms were the most common adverse effect. Other adverse effects included hypercholesterolemia, hypertrichosis, headache, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia in order of frequency. Hypercholesterolemia was more often in men, but GI symptoms and hypertrichosis in women. Hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia and GI symptoms were more common in adults, but hypertrichosis in young. GI symptoms and headache occurred more often within three months of CS treatment, but hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia after three months. Hypertrichosis was more often in group with low initial dose. GI symptoms occurred more often with lower CS cumulative dose group and hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia in higher CS cumulative dose group.

**Conclusion:** Comparing to previous studies, the frequency of adverse effects of CS was proven to be low. Therefore, in dermatologic field, we suggest that CS is relatively safe with periodic follow-up.

**Keyword:** Adverse effect, Cyclosporine, Dermatology