Results: There was no statistically significant difference in clinical efficacy and subjective satisfaction between two laser devices. Mean evaluation scores recorded by physicians (1.38 for CO2 FL and 1.54 for Er:YAG FL, p=0.62) and mean VAS values (2.08 for CO2 FL and 2.15 for Er:YAG FL, p=0.86) were both low. 9 patients reported side effects including hyperpigmentation and pain. Side effects were more common with ablative CO2 FL than Er:YAG FL.

Conclusion: Overall clinical efficacy of both ablative FLs on the treatment of SD was not satisfactory and there was no significant difference between two lasers devices. However, Er:YAG FL seemed to be safer than CO2 FL.
Keyword: Ablative CO2 fractional laser, Ablative Er:YAG fractional laser, Pregnancy, Striae distensae

P098
Comparison of clinical and histological effects between Lactobacillus fermented Chamaecyparis obtusa and tea tree oil for the treatment of mild to moderate acne: an 8-week double blind, randomized controlled, split-face study

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Background: Screening of natural compounds for the development of anti-acne treatment agents has been steadily required considering various side effects of acne medications.

Objectives: To compare the clinical efficacy, safety and histopathological changes between Lactobacillus fermented Chamaecyparis obtusa (LFCO) and existing tea tree oil (TTO) for the treatment of mild to moderate acne.

Methods: Total thirty four patients were instructed to apply 5% LFCO to the involved areas of randomly allocated side and 5% TTO extract to the other side twice a day for 8 weeks in a double blind randomized trial.

Results: At the final 8 week, both LFCO and TTO sides showed significant reductions for inflammatory acne lesions. However, LFCO was superior to TTO in the degree of improvement and onset time of efficacy. LFCO side also demonstrated improvement for non-inflammatory lesions, decreased size of sebaceous glands, and sebum output reductions. Protein expressions of NF-κB decreased earlier in LFCO side, and those of IL-1α, IL-8, IGFR-1, and SREBP-1 decreased subsequently. Messenger RNA expressions showed consistent patterns. HPLC-MS analysis further demonstrated that contents of dihydrobenzoic acid, taxifolin 3-O-β-D-xylopyranosid, and quercetin 3-rhamnoside are increased in LFCO.

Conclusion: LFCO was more effective and safe for treating various acne lesions compared with existing TTO. Experimental results partly elucidated related molecular mechanisms.
Keyword: Acne, Therapeutics, Clinical trial, Natural compound, Lactobacillus fermented Chamaecyparis obtusa

P099
Comparison of KOH test, PAS, staining and fungal culture in the diagnosis of onychomycosis

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Background: Onychomycosis is the most common disease of abnormal nails, but clearly it is not the only cause. Only 50% of dystrophic nails have a fungal origin. A sensitive and efficient diagnostic strategy is needed to confirm the clinical suspicion of onychomycosis.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare KOH preparation, culture, Bx/PAS stain in the diagnostic methods for Oychomycosis and to determine their sensitivity and negative predict value.

Methods: A total of 602 patients with Onychomycosis suspected clinically by a dermatologist were enrolled in the study. A positive result of any of these tests was considered confirmatory for fungal infection and the sensitivity of each test as well as various combinations of them was calculated.

Results: Of the patients, 405 had at least 1 of the 3 diagnostic methods positive for the presence of organisms. The sensitivities of each of the techniques were as follows: KOH 64%; Bx/PAS 85%; and culture 54%. The result of comparisons of sensitivity and NPV with McNemar test among different paired tests including KOH/PAS (p<0.01), KOH/Culture (p=0.33), PAS/Culture (p<0.01).

Conclusion: Bx/PAS was the most sensitive single test for the