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**Background:** Acquired digital fibrokeratoma group (ADFG) is an uncommon benign tumor that is usually found on fingers and toes. In the cases of complications such as nail deformity or longitudinal groove, there can be cosmetic and functional concern. However, there has been no clinical study about ADFG on large scale in Korea.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to clarify characteristics of ADFG in Korea.

**Methods:** From 1996 to 2013, total of 30 patients with ADFG confirmed by histopathologic examination were included. Epidemiology, clinical features with accompanied nail changes, dermoscopic findings, treatment and prognosis were retrospectively reviewed.

**Results:** The mean onset age was 27.2 years old, and male to female ratio was 1:2. Total number of lesions was 65, and site of involvement was finger (26.2%, n=17) or toe (73.8%, n=48). Longitudinal groove (60%, n=18) and garlic-clove appearance (33.3%, n=10) were observed as the most commonly accompanied nail deformity. Dermoscopy revealed various findings including white scaly collarette and globular vessels. All patients who underwent excision (n=14) showed no recurrence within decades.

**Conclusion:** This study first revealed characteristics of ADFG in Korea and could raise dermatologist’s recognition and interest for ADFG.

**Keyword:** Acquired digital fibrokeratoma group

**P188**

Clinical use of conditioned media of adipose tissue-derived stem cells in female pattern hair loss: a retrospective case series study

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**Background:** Female pattern hair loss (FPHL) is a common disorder, but also a severe psychosocial problem for many female patients. Adipose tissue-derived stem cells (ADSCs) and conditioned media of ADSCs (ADSC-CM) are reported to promote hair growth in vitro. However, there are no clinical reports regarding the treatment of alopecia using ADSC-CM.

**Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate our clinical experience regarding the use of ADSC-CM for the treatment of FPHL.

**Methods:** We performed a retrospective, observational study consisting of 27 patients with FPHL who received applications of ADSC-CM. To evaluate the efficacy of the treatment, their medical records and phototrichogram images were analyzed.

**Results:** ADSC-CM showed efficacy in treating FPHL after 12 weeks of therapy. Hair density increased from 105.4 to 122.7 counts/cm² (P < 0.001). Hair thickness increased from 57.5 to 64.0 μm (P < 0.001). None of the patients reported severe adverse reactions.

**Conclusion:** The application of ADSC-CM is a potential treatment option for FPHL.

**Keyword:** Adipose tissue, Androgenetic alopecia, Conditioned culture media, Female, Stem cells

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Comparison of high-dose corticosteroid pulse therapy and combination therapy using oral cyclosporine with low-dose corticosteroid in severe alopecia areata

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**Background:** Severe alopecia areata (AA) is resistant to conventional treatment. Although systemic oral corticosteroids are an effective treatment for patients with severe AA, they have many adverse effects. Corticosteroid pulse therapy has been introduced to increase therapeutic effects and reduce adverse effects. However, there is still controversy about treatment modality in severe alopecia areata.

**Objectives:** To evaluate the effectiveness of corticosteroid pulse therapy in patients with severe AA compared to a group treated with oral cyclosporine with corticosteroid.

**Methods:** A total of 82 patients with severe AA were treated with corticosteroid pulse therapy, and 60 patients were treated with oral cyclosporine with corticosteroid. Both groups were retrospectively evaluated for therapeutic efficacy according to AA type and disease duration.

**Results:** In 82 patients treated with corticosteroid pulse therapy, 53 patients (64.6%) were good responders (regrowth greater than 50%). AA patients with plurifocal (PF) type and...