lesions present all year round, but worse in summer. In photopatch test, he had pruritic erythematous diffuse patch in ultraviolet A (UVA) radiation, and it showed reduced minimal erythema doses in the UVA spectrum. Histopathologic examination showed superficial perivascular chronic inflammatory cell infiltrate with predominant of lymphocytes. Laboratory findings showed elevated Immunoglobulin E level and negative in antinuclear antibody. The patient was diagnosed as pseudolymphomatous form of chronic actinic dermatitis and treated with oral cyclosporine, methylprednisolone, and topical tacrolimus ointment. Pseudolymphomatous form of chronic actinic dermatitis is severe variant which needs to be differentiated with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, and this case contributes to understand the clinical manifestations of disease.

Keyword: Chronic actinic dermatitis, Actinic reticuloid

P577

Verrucous epidermal nevus successfully treated with Indocyanine green photodynamic therapy
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Verrucous epidermal nevus (VEN) is a hamartous disease that presents commonly at birth and is frequently resistant to multiple treatment modalities. A 24-year-old patient presented verrucous cutaneous lesions with intermittent severe pruritus on the dorsum of left hand developed at early childhood. A skin biopsy showed hyperkeratosis, papillomatosis, acanthosis with elongation of the rete ridges and perivascular inflammatory cells in dermis. The patient was diagnosed with inflammatory VEN and treated with topical agents, cryotherapy, and CO2 laser, but showed poor response. We treated this challenging case with six sessions of indocyanine green photodynamic therapy over a period of 11 months using intense pulsed light as a light source and the cosmetic and clinical response was excellent. After one year of follow up, no recurrence has been observed.

Keyword: VEN, ICG, PDT

P578

A new treatment of refractory keloid with photodynamic therapy using indocyanine green
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Keloid is an abnormal healing response with dense disorganized fibrous tissue formation and treatments available are unsatisfactory with limited success. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is primarily used for the treatment of several cutaneous non-melanoma cancers and increasingly used for the treatment of a variety of other skin diseases. Indocyanine green (ICG) is a water-soluble tricarbocyanine dye with a peak spectral absorption at 780 nm and there are various reports in the use of ICG in dermatologic field. We report a case of refractory keloid successfully treated with PDT using ICG. A 74-year-old male presented with raised 5 x 2 cm sized erythematous hard plaque on his back, confirmed histologically to be a keloid scar. There was a 9-year history of keloid, and conventional treatments including intralesional triamcinolone injections could not alleviate the symptom. We treated the lesion with six sessions of ICG-PDT over a period of 10 months using intense pulsed light as a light source. The clinical response was excellent and after 8 months of follow up, no recurrence has been observed.

Keyword: Keloid, ICG, PDT

P579

Fenofibrate-induced photosensitivity
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Photosensitive drug eruption is a cutaneous adverse event from drugs, and is typically activated by exposure to either ultraviolet radiation or visible light. Many drugs have the potential for inducing such adverse reaction. Fenofibrate is the most commonly used antihyperlipidemic treatment. Although incidence of cutaneous adverse event of fenofibrate was about 2%, fenofibrate-induced