improve the quality of patient care but also can provide clinical information of disease related skin lesions.  

**Methods:** We described and quantified dermatologic consultations in our hospital during from March 2013 to March 2014. We retrospectively studied the records of 2,018 hospitalized patients for which a dermatologist consultation was requested.

**Results:** The most common skin disorders of consult patients were drug eruption (9.86%), contact dermatitis (9.37%), dermatomycosis (6.00%), xerotic eczema (5.55%), seborrheic dermatitis (5.10%) etc. The most common reasons for consultation were dermatologic disease, conditional diseases related to treatment and skin lesions of systemic diseases.

**Conclusion:** This study provides useful data on the incidence and the characteristics of inpatients dermatologic problems.  

**Keyword:** Consultation, Inpatient, Dermatology

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**P101**

Comparison of the Q-switched Nd:YAG and ruby lasers in treating semi-permanent make up

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**Background:** Lasers based on the principle of selective photothermolysis are now being used to remove semi-permanent make up with various outcomes. Choosing the right laser for the specific semi-make up color is necessary for successful outcome.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of Q-switched Nd:YAG laser and Q-switched Ruby laser irradiation on black color semi-permanent make up on rat skin. And, in order to set a guideline for the black color semi-permanent make.

**Methods:** Six black artificial tattoos on rat skin were treated with two kinds of Q-switched lasers: a Medlite II Biomedical Q-switched Nd:YAG laser (1064nm, 20 nanoseconds, 2.0mm spot size, 6J/cm2) and Melastar Q-switched Ruby laser (694nm, 40 nanoseconds, 2.5mm spot size, 8-10 J/cm2). The authors used each lasers to irradiate pair of artificial tattoos on the same day of semi-permanent make up, 3 days after, 5 days after, 1 week after, 3 weeks after and 5 weeks after. Each artificial tattoos were irradiated 6 times. Then, checked the pigment level of laser irradiated sites with Mexameter® Pigmentation probe. And obtained the sample of tissue after 6 times irradiation.

**Results:** Overall, the Q-switched Nd:YAG laser had a significant difference in semi-permanent make up lightening compared to the Q-switched ruby laser according to RMI and histopathological result.

**Conclusion:** The Q-switched Nd:YAG laser was slightly superior to the Q-switched ruby laser on removing black semi-permanent make up.

**Keyword:** Semi-permanent make up, Q-switched ND:YAG laser, Q-switched ruby laser

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**P102**

Arctin inhibits hydrogen peroxide-induced senescence and cell death in human dermal papilla cells

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**Background:** Arctin is an active lignin isolated from Arctium lappa and has anti-inflammation, antimicrobial, and anti-carcinogenic effects.

**Objectives:** To find that arctin exerts antioxidative effects on human hair dermal papilla cells (HHDPCs).

**Methods:** To better understand the mechanism, we analyzed the level of hydrogen peroxide (H2O2)-induced cytotoxicity, cell death, ROS production and senescence after arctin pretreatment of HHDPCs.

**Results:** The results showed that arctin pretreatment significantly inhibited the H2O2-induced reduction in cell viability. Moreover, H2O2-induced sub-G1 phase accumulation and G2 cell cycle arrest were also downregulated by arctin pretreatment. The increase in intracellular ROS mediated by H2O2 was drastically decreased in HHDPCs cultured in the presence of arctin. This effect was confirmed by senescence associated-beta galactosidase (SA-β-gal) assay results: we found that arctin pretreatment impaired H2O2-induced senescence in HHDPCs. Using microRNA (miRNA) microarray and bioinformatic analysis, we showed that this