epidermal dysfunction. However, there was no study regarding effects of fractional RF on the epidermal HA and epidermal function.

Objectives: We investigated the effect of fractional RF on the expression of epidermal HA and epidermal proliferation/differentiation marker.

Methods: We performed fractional RF on the dorsal skin of thirty 8 week-old (young) hairless mice and fifteen 47 week-old (aged) C57BL/6J mice. Skin samples were collected on day 1, 3 and 7. HA levels were measured by ELISA. Gene expression of CD44, HABP4 and HAS3 were measured using real time RT-PCR. Immunochemistry for detection of HA, CD44, PCNA and filaggrin were performed.

Results: In this study we demonstrated that fractional RF increases epidermal HA, HABP, CD44 and HAS3 in both young and aged mice. The expression was increased from day 1 after treatment and increased expression persisted on day 7. Although it fails to upregulate keratinocyte proliferation/differentiation marker in young mice, upregulation of filaggrin and PCNA were definitely observed in aged mice.

Conclusion: Microneedle fractional RF increases epidermal HA and overcomes age-related epidermal dysfunctions.

Keyword: Fractional radiofrequency, Hyaluronan

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Efficacy and safety of injection with poly-L-lactic acid (PLA) as compared to hyaluronic acid (HA) in correction of nasolabial fold: a randomized, evaluator-blinded, comparative study

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Background: Hyaluronic acid (HA) fillers such as Restylene®, and poly-L-lactic acids such as Sculptra®, are frequently used to correct facial soft-tissue defects.

Objectives: To compare the efficacy and safety of AestheFill®, a novel injectable poly-L-lactic acid (PLA), and Restylene®, a well-studied biphasic HA filler, in the treatment of moderate to severe nasolabial folds.

Methods: In this multi-center, randomized, evaluator-blinded, comparative study, subjects were randomized for injections with AestheFill® or Restylane® on the both nasolabial folds. Efficacy was determined by calculating the change in the Wrinkle Severity Rating Score (WSRS) relative to baseline. Local safety was assessed on the basis of reported adverse events.

Results: At week 24, the mean improvement in WSRS from baseline was 2.09 ± 0.68 for the AestheFill® side and 1.54 ± 0.65 for the Restylane® side. Both injections were well tolerated and the adverse reactions were mild and transient in most cases.

Conclusion: AestheFill® provides non-inferior efficacy compared to Restylane® 6 months after being used to treat moderate to severe nasolabial folds.

Keyword: Hyaluronic acid, Nasolabial fold, Poly lactide co-glycolide

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Mohs micrographic surgery for extramammary Paget’s disease: a study of 60 Asian patients.

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Background: Extramammary Paget disease (EMPD) is an uncommon intraepithelial tumor characterized by ill-defined margins and high recurrence rates after wide local excision.

Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of MMS for EMPD and establish surgical treatment guidelines for EMPD in Asian patients.

Methods: The results of 60 patients with EMPD treated by MMS from 2000 to 2013 have been analyzed retrospectively.

Results: There were 54 male and 60 female patients and most were treated by slow-MMS using permanent paraffin-embedded sections. Among 60 patients, 58 had genital lesions and 2 had axillary lesions. The average follow-up period was 61.5 months (14 -140 months). The recurrence rate of EMPD after MMS was 3.3% (n=2) and the mean time to recurrence was 11 months. Among the recurred patients, one had been previously treated by topical 5% imiquimod and the other had undergone prior wide local excision. Estimated 5-year tumor-free rate using Kaplan-Meier graph was 96.3% in all patients for MMS. None of the primarily occurring cases recurred, indicating 0%