

satisfied' (37.5%), and 'satisfied' (56.3%) in improvement of infraorbital wrinkles at the PRP treated site. All of the participants reported 'very satisfied' (37.5%), and 'satisfied' (62.5%) in improvement of infraorbital skin tone at the PRP treated site. In the objective assessment, Three blinded reviewers rated 'good or moderate (percent improvement, 25-74%)' (31.3%), 'mild (percent improvement, <25%)' (56.3%), and 'no improvement' (12.5%). The erythema-index decreased from 8.52 to 7.37, and the melanin-index decreased from 34.42 to 31.86 in the group that received PRP treatment. PRP injection is effective for the treatment of wrinkles and skin tone in lower eyelid.

Key Words: Platelet-rich plasma, Infraorbital rejuvenation, Lower eyelid rejuvenation

FC1-16

Integral hair lipid change after UV irradiation according to the age

Department of Dermatology and Institute of Hair and Cosmetic Medicine, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Wonju, Korea

Sung Yul Lee, Hannah Hong, Long-Quan Pi, Xinghai Jin, Won-Soo Lee

Integral hair lipids are thought to have major roles in hair shaft structure and hair biology. However, there are few evidences that reveal the function of integral hair lipids in hair photoaging. Photoaging of hair represent as a change of texture and hair graying in gross spectrum. However, the exact causes of these changes are not well known, especially the change of the structural component of hair shaft remain unrevealed. This study aimed to evaluate the change of integral hair lipid caused by acute UVB damage experimentally. We collected the normal hair shafts from the healthy volunteers which were non-manipulated last 6 months. The hair samples were cut 4-5 cm from the root and were separated into two groups; UV treated and untreated group. Treated group were irradiated with UVB lamps for 96 hours in 0.35 mJ energy. After the irradiation, LC-mass were performed to determine the composition change of integral lipid. Also, we evaluated the amount of integral hair lipids changes according to the age. We, also compared the degree of hair damage by electron microscopy. As a result, greater changes appeared in old age group. Therefore, we suggest greater photodamage occurred in hair shaft of old age group.

Key Words: Integral hair lipid, UV damage, Hair graying

FC1-17

A randomized, open, multicenter trial to evaluate efficacy of APDDR-0901, a novel cosmeceutical formulation, in post-peel management in mild-to-moderate acne vulgaris

¹Department of Dermatology, Inha University School of Medicine, ²Department of Dermatology, Ansan Hospital, Korea University School of Medicine

Min Ji Kang¹, Sang Geun Lee², Jeong Hyun Shin¹, Gwang Seong Choi¹, Il-Hwan Kim²

Acne vulgaris is a self-limited disorder of the pilosebaceous unit that is seen primarily in adolescents. Treatment of acne often includes combination of oral and topical agents such as retinoids, antimicrobials and hormonal agents. Chemical peels including glycolic acid and salicylic acids are occasionally used for adjunctive therapy in mild to moderate acne but their effect is only transient and post-peel management is often required to maximize and maintain their efficacy. A combination formulation of retinol, hexamidine diisethionate and rose extract had been previously reported to be effective and safe alternative in the treatment of mild to moderate acne since they have comedolytic, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activity. Thus, the authors tried to investigate the efficacy and safety of the combination product APDDR-0901 (0.03% retinol, 1% rose extract, and 0.05% hexamidine diisethionate) after salicylic acid peel for the post-peel management in acne vulgaris. This 17-week, randomized, open, multicenter trial included 55 patients with mild-to-moderate acne and efficacy was evaluated using 4 discrete variables: lesion count, acne grading physician assessed global improvement, and patient self-assessment.

Key Words: Acne vulgaris, Retinol, Rose extract, Hexamidine diisethionate