

wounding, each group were taken for semi-quantitative analysis of the histological features including re-epithelization, polymorphonuclear leucocytes, fibroblasts, and collagen. We also checked the mRNA expression level of EGF, TGF- β , TNF- α , and IL-1 α . Unlike clobetasol propionate, topical tacrolimus did not delay acute wound healing and showed normal time course of healing just like the vehicle. While topical application of clobetasol propionate was found to delay re-epithelialization and infiltration of PMN leukocyte and attenuate the proliferation of fibroblast and new vessels, topical treatment with tacrolimus showed patterns similar to vehicle. Topical tacrolimus did not disturb wound healing process in an excisional murine skin wound model.

Key Words: Acute skin wound healing, Clobetasol propionate, Tacrolimus

FC2-9

Diagnostic usefulness of a handheld dermoscope for diagnosis of alopecia in Koreans

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Trichoscopy, hair and scalp dermoscopy, is non invasive diagnostic technique performed with handheld dermoscope or videodermoscope focused on follicular and perifollicular pattern, vascular pattern and hair shaft characteristics. There have been many reports regarding the value of the videodermoscope in clinical evaluation of alopecia; however, studies performed with a more convenient handheld dermoscope are scarce and limited to a few disease entities. Moreover, previous reports were mostly based on Caucasians and studies regarding Korean alopecia patients, whose skin color as well as characteristics of hair is different from Caucasians, have rarely been reported. We studied to determine characteristic trichoscopic features of normal scalp and distinct types of alopecia in Koreans and to assess the potential usefulness of a handheld dermoscope in clinical diagnosis of alopecia. In all, 350 alopecia patients and 160 unaffected control subjects of Koreans who visited the department of dermatology in Chonbuk National University Hospital were enrolled in the study. Dermoscopic examination was performed by polarized-light handheld dermoscope with a 10-fold magnification. The images were obtained by a digital camera with a 3-fold optical zoom.

Key Words: Trichoscopy, Dermoscope

FC2-10

Insights into the role of HMGB1 in pathogenesis of alopecia areata

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Alopecia areata, a chronic, relapsing hair-loss disorder, is considered as a T-cell-mediated autoimmune disease of which the pathobiology is not fully understood. High-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1), released by necrotic cells and various inflammatory stimuli, is considered a significant target antigen in diverse autoimmune diseases. In this study, we investigated the expression level of HMGB1 in alopecia areata compared to the healthy control. Immunohistochemical staining of the scalp tissue taken from the disease group revealed higher expression levels than that of the healthy control. In addition, serum levels of HMGB1 in alopecia areata group were generally higher. The serum levels showed concordance with the patients' clinical information such as the severity or the prognosis of the disease. The less responsive to the treatment, the higher the serum level of HMGB1. These results suggest that HMGB1 has a significant role in pathogenesis of alopecia areata and it can provide a promising predictor for prognosis and treatment response. Moreover, this study provides a new possible therapeutic potential in this refractory disease.

Key Words: Alopecia areata, HMGB1

FC2-11

Dermoscopy of subungual haemorrhage: Its usefulness in the differential diagnosis from nail unit melanoma

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Subungual haemorrhages are collections of blood in the space