



CASE REPORT POSITIVE EFFECT OF HYBRID STABLE COOPERATIVE COMPLEXES OF HIGH AND LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HA IN ATOPIC DERMATITIS. TWO YEARS FOLLOW UP.

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BACKGROUND

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic and relapsing inflammatory skin disease with a typical distribution of pruritic skin lesions that affects up to 20% of children (Figure 1) and 3-10% of adults (Figure 2). As with any other inflammatory skin disease, it greatly affects the quality of life of patients [1, 2]. Traditionally, it was thought that the primary pathogenic mechanism of AD was initiated largely due to immune dysfunction, with the key roles played by Th1/Th2 cell dysregulation, IgE production, dendritic cell signaling, and mast cell hyperactivity, leading to pruritic, inflammatory dermatosis, and the secondary disruption of the epidermal barrier [3, 4].

The mainstay of treatment is therefore topical steroids and systemic immunosuppressant drugs, but both of which can bring long-term toxicity. Hyaluronic acid stable hybrid cooperative complexes could be used as an alternative and preventive therapeutic approach in the management of AD.



Figure 1



Figure 2

OBJECTIVE

Based on this background, a two year follow up evaluation of the effect of an injectable treatment based on hybrid stable cooperative complexes of high and low molecular weight HA (HCC-HA) in an adult female subject affected by AD is presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3 treatment sessions were performed as described in the product leaflet, 2mL per session were used with the Bio Aesthetic Points technique.

Sessions were programmed once a month, maintenance sessions were done every 2 months.

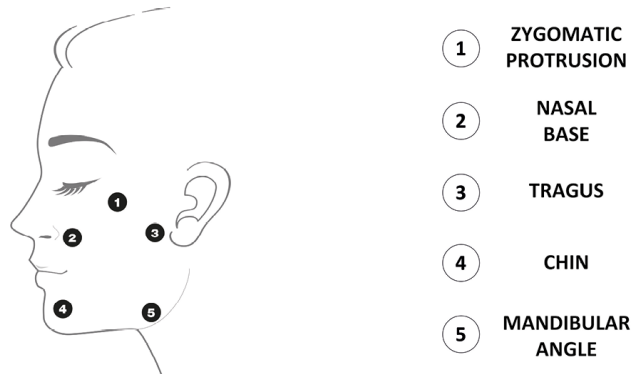


Figure 3. BAP (Bio Aesthetic Point) Technique

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RESULTS

Faced with the multifactorial aspects of AD, clinical management of these patients becomes a challenge. Subcutaneous injection of HCC-HA appears to improve the features of atopic dermatitis, their anti-inflammatory ability can alleviate an inflammatory or allergic response.

Two years after the first treatment, subject was very satisfied with the overall outcome and didn't present any relapse, the subject felt better since the injections were performed. Regarding future treatment the subject would recommend such treatment, and would like to receive the same treatment again.

The treatment produced a continuous, gradual therapeutic effect with significant improvements and was effective in attenuating inflammation and maintaining the skin barrier in AD. No serious side effects were observed, with the exception of a single bruising, which healed without complications within 48 hours.



Before treatment



After 2 months



After 1 year



After 2 years

Figure 4.

CONCLUSIONS

These preliminary results could imply that Hyaluronic Acid stable hybrid cooperative complexes could be used as a complementary and preventive therapeutic approach in the management of AD. Further studies about detailed mechanism of these responses are needed.

REFERENCES

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