

CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SEVERE COURSE ACNE DISEASE

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Abstract: Study of sebaceous gland activity in patients with Acne vulgaris during photodynamic therapy using niy sebumetry And ultrasonic scanning skin.

We observed 14 patients (6 men and 8 women) diagnosed with Acne vulgaris (papulopustular form). Age sick compiled from 17 to 27 years. Limitation diseases from 1 months to 3 years. Control group compiled 14 patients (5 men And 9 women) with papulopustular form of Acne vulgaris aged 18 to 28 years, prescription diseases from 1 months to 4 years. Application PDT promotes decrease activities sebaceous glands and inflammatory phenomena in the affected areas of the skin in patients with Acne vulgaris .

Key words: Acne , treatment

Introduction: Acne (from the ancient Greek. Acne (ἀκμή - peak, peak, blossoming), or acne , is a long-term inflammatory skin disease that occurs when the hair follicle becomes clogged with sebum.

Typical signs of this condition are comedones , pustules , oily skin, and possible scarring . The condition primarily affects skin with relatively large numbers of sebaceous glands , including the face, upper chest, and back . [The resulting manifestations of the disease can lead to anxiety , low self-esteem , and, in extreme cases, depression or suicidal thoughts . Especially in adolescents .

In 80% of cases, the main cause of acne is genetics . The role of diet and smoking is unclear, and neither cleanliness nor exposure to sunlight is considered to play a role. In both sexes Androgen hormones appear to be part of the underlying mechanism, causing increased sebum production. Another common factor is overgrowth of Cutibacterium bacteria acnes , which are present on the skin.

There are treatments for acne that include lifestyle changes, medications, and medical procedures. Reducing the intake of simple carbohydrates such as sugar may help. [15] . Commonly used medications are those that are applied directly to the affected skin , such as azelaic acid , benzoyl peroxide , and salicylic acid . [16] . Antibiotics and retinoids are available in the form of medications that are applied to the skin and taken by mouth to treat acne . However, antibiotic resistance can develop as a result of antibiotic therapy. There are several types of oral contraceptives that can help women manage acne. Typically, healthcare providers only prescribe isotretinoin to treat severe acne due to the potential for a higher risk of side effects. Some in the medical community recommend early and more aggressive treatment of acne to reduce the overall long-term impact on individuals .

The aim of the study. To study the activity of the sebaceous glands in patients with Acne vulgaris during photodynamic therapy using sebumetry And ultrasonic scanning skin.

Materials and methods. We observed 14 patients (6 men and 8 women) diagnosed with Acne vulgaris (papulopustular form). Age sick compiled from 17 to 27 years. Limitation diseases from 1 months to 3 years. Control group compiled 14 patients (5 men And 9 women) with papulopustular form of Acne vulgaris between the ages of 18 and 28 years, prescription diseases from 1 months to 4 years. Patients control groups received traditional therapy without the use of PDT. For PDT was used gel " Elophyte " (certificate correspondence №ROSS RU.IM 251302322) and the radiation source AFS " Solaris " , made on LEDs in range of 660 nm , with a radiation power of 400 mW (360 J/cm²). The time of The radiation duration was 20 minutes in scanning mode with the area of light spots 3 cm² . The gel " Elofit " was applied to the rash sites 40 minutes before the procedure. management PDT. Before procedure leftovers preparation were cleaning up weak alcohol -solution . The procedure regimen is 2 times a week. Research results were assessed using a sebum meter " Skin -o- mat " with a measuring area of 64 mm² and

time measurements 30 seconds And on device For ultrasonic scanning skin « Dub-SkinScanner v 3.4". Research were carried out to beginning course PDT And through week after conducting 6 procedures PDT at patients basic group -py And to beginning treatments And through week after endings 3-x weekly therapy at patients in the control group.

Results And discussion. IN result conducted research You- revealed decrease fat content skin at 12 (85.7%) patients, received PDT, on average, by 70 mcg/cm² · Reduction in skin oiliness, on average, by 45 mcg/cm², was observed in 10 (61%) patients in the control group who received traditional tional therapy without PDT. After 6 sessions conducted PDT By results ultrasound scans skin noted more significant decrease And regression structures in the epidermis and dermis with varying degrees of echogenicity , corresponding to with signs of inflammation than in patients in the control group during those same deadlines research. Conducted research confirm prospects- ness applications PDT For treatments patients With Acne vulgaris .

All subjects, regardless of age, gender or racial/ethnic group, suffering from dermatological diseases or systemic diseases with cutaneous manifestations. Patients included in this protocol will be evaluated and treated according to generally available standard procedures and therapeutic methods. Blood and skin samples will be examined using routine and specialized tests to establish the diagnosis of these patients, response to treatment, and/or disease progression. Non-invasive tools may be used as part of the examination and assessment of cutaneous manifestations of the disease.

Conclusions. Application PDT promotes decrease activities sebaceous glands and inflammatory phenomena in the affected areas of the skin in patients with Acne vulgaris .

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