ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

NOVEL SURGICAL APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF CUTANEOUS NEUROFIBROMA IN NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1

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Introduction: Neurofibromatosis Type I (NF1) has a broad spectrum of dermatological symptoms. The hallmark of the disease is the cutaneous neurofibroma (cNF), which are physically disfiguring, painful, and cause extensive psychologic harm. There is currently no effective medical treatment and surgical procedures including excision and lasers are largely inaccessible due to requirement for surgical specialists, risk of scarring and discoloration.

Objective: The aim of this study is to present a novel, robust surgical approach to remove multiple cNF as well as to evaluate its efficacy and safety profile. This novel method does not require a sterile surgical field, utilizes accessible clinical equipment, and can be performed by a variety of health care providers including dermatologists, family practitioners, and physician assistants.

Methods: A previously undescribed surgical procedure to quickly remove the outer projection of the cNF and its dermal component was performed on subjects with NF1. Patients had up to ten cNF removed per session and evaluated for the following outcomes: scar size, infections, keloid formation, discoloration, and other adverse events. A Dermatology Quality of Life Index was given to subjects before and after the clinical procedure as a surrogate for patient satisfaction.

Results: A total of 90 tumors were removed throughout the body from multiple patients. The average size of the tumor was 1cm. There were no reported complications during the operation, including bleeding, pain, or any complications with local anesthetic. Examination at follow-up visits revealed well-healed scars with no signs of infections or adverse events in the post-operative period and patient satisfaction was significantly higher.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates an effective, robust surgical approach to treat cutaneous neurofibromas in patients with NF1 in a general clinical setting. It has proved to be both efficacious and safe while utilizing a clean or non-sterile technique. Patient











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