ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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PHOTOTHERAPY, PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

SHEDDING A DIFFERENT LIGHT ON SKIN DISEASE. EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF BASAL CELL CARCINOMAS IN INDIAN PATIENTS

U Khemani⁽¹⁾

Grant Government Medical College ,gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Dermatology, Venereology And Leprology, Mumbai, India⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Topical photodynamic therapy has been used for the treatment of superficial and nodular basal cell carcinomas, with varying cure rates

Aim and Objective: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of topical photodynamic (PDT) using methyl-aminolevulinate (MAL) in the treatment of superficial, pigmented and nodular basal cell carcinomas in Indian patients

Materials and Methods: 10 Indian patients with clinically and histologically confirmed diagnosis of basal cell carcinoma were debulked using Ultrapulse Co2 laser followed by PDT using methyl aminolevulinate at the same sitting with repeat PDT one week later. Efficacy, safety, tolerability and cosmetic outcome were evaluated at months 1, 3, 6 and 12 after the last MAL-PDT treatment

Results: All lesions responded to treatment completely as assessed by clinical and histological evaluation, with regular follow-up on a 3-monthly basis. There was no recurrence during this time period. Side effects observed were slight erythema and burning. MAL-PDT preserves the skin and shows favourable cosmetic results.

Conclusion: PDT achieved high efficacy in the treatment of basal cell carcinomas with greatly reduced morbidity and disfigurement. The technique is simple, can commonly be carried out in outpatient clinics, and is highly acceptable to patients. This is perhaps the first Indian study using Photodynamic therapy in the treatment of basal cell carcinoma, limitation being the small sample size.





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