

ACTA

DERMATOVENEROLOGICA

ALPINA, PANNONICA ET ADRIATICA

Volume 24

Issue 1

Ljubljana, March 2015

ISSN 1318-4458

Acta Dermatovenerologica
Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica



Volume 24, Issue 1, March 2015

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The Journal is published quarterly. The yearly subscription is 55 EUR for individuals and 65 EUR for institutions plus postage.

Indexed and abstracted by: BIOMEDICINA SLOVENICA, EMBASE/Excerpta Medica and Index Medicus/MEDLINE

Submission guidelines

The submission guidelines, updated on 1 January 2012, can be accessed at the following URL address:
<http://www.acta-apa.org/submission-guidelines.pdf>

Orders and Payments

Orders: Association of Slovenian Dermatovenerologists, Zaloška 2, SI-1525 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Payments: Nova Ljubljanska banka, d.d., Zaloška 7, Ljubljana
IBAN: SI 56020140089341717, SWIFT: LJBA2X, VAT: SI 32325029

Published by

Association of Slovenian Dermatovenerologists, Zaloška 2, SI-1525 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Founded by

A. Kansky in 1992, Ljubljana

Design and print

Design: Modra Jagoda (www.modrajagoda.si)

Copy Editor for articles: Donald F. Reindl

Typesetting: Milan Števanec

Printed on acid free paper ISO 9706 by: Tiskarna Pleško

Journal Acta Dermatovenerologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica is enlisted in Razvid medijev.

Journal Acta Dermatovenerologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica is financially supported by the Slovenian Research Agency (Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije).

Printed in 250 copies.

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Do zdravih nohtov v dveh korakih in le 6-tih tednih

1. korak

Odstranjevanje okuženega nohta

2-3
tedne



2. korak

Nadaljevanje zdravljenja okuženega dela kože s protiglivično kremo

4
tedni



Zdravljenje v dveh korakih omogoča:

- Hitro in temeljito odstranjevanje okuženega dela nohta
- Dnevno viden napredek¹
- Enostavno zdravljenje brez bolečin¹
- Globinsko odstranjevanje glivic²

Podrobni prikaz zdravljenja okuženega dela nohta si lahko ogledate na www.canesnail.si

Skrajšan povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila

Ime zdravila: Canespor 10 mg/g krema. **Sestava:** 1 g kreme vsebuje 10 mg bifonazola. **Terapevtske indikacije:** za zdravljenje kožnih mikoz, ki jih povzročajo dermatofiti, kvasovke, plesni in druge glivice (npr. Malassezia furfur) ter okužbe s Corynebacterium minutissimum: tinea pedum, tinea manuum, tinea corporis, tinea inguinalis, pityriasis versicolor, površinske kandidoze in eritrazma. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** Kremo Canespor uporabljamo enkrat na dan, najbolje zvečer pred spanjem. Na prizadeto kožo nanesemo tanko plast zdravila in ga vtremo. Učinek je trajnejši, če kremo Canespor uporabljamo pravilno in dovolj dolgo. Običajno traja zdravljenje: mikoz na stopalu in med prsti (tinea pedum, tinea pedum interdigitalis) - 3 tedne; mikoz po telesu, rokah in v kožnih gubah (tinea corporis, tinea manuum, tinea inguinalis) - 2 do 3 tedne; okužbo rožene plasti kože, blagih, kroničnih, površinskih okužb (pityriasis versicolor, eritrazma) - 2 tedna; površinskih kandidoz kože - 2 do 4 tedne. Za površino v velikosti dlani zadostuje večinoma že majhna količina kreme. Otroci: Pregled kliničnih podatkov kaže, da uporaba bifonazola pri otrocih ne povzroča škodljivih učinkov. Kljub temu naj se bifonazol pri dojenčkih uporablja le pod zdravniškim nadzorom. **Kontraindikacije:** Preobčutljivost za bifonazol, cetil in stearylalkohol ali katerokoli pomožno snov. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** Bolniki z anamnezo preobčutljivostnih reakcij na druge imidazolske antimitotike (npr. ekonazol, klotrimazol, mikonazol) morajo previdno uporabljati zdravila, ki vsebujejo bifonazol. Paziti je treba, da zdravilo ne pride v stik z očmi. Kremo Canespor vsebuje cetil in stearylalkohol, ki lahko povzročijo lokalne kožne reakcije (npr. kontaktni dermatitis). Pri bolnikih, ki so preobčutljivi za cetil in stearylalkohol, je priporočljivo, da namesto kreme Canespor uporabljajo raztopino Mycospor. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** Ni podatkov o medsebojnem delovanju z drugimi zdravili. **Nosečnost in dojenje:** Prve 3 mesece nosečnosti smejo ženske bifonazol uporabiti šele potem, ko zdravnik oceni razmerje koristi in tveganja. Dojenje: Ni znano, ali se bifonazol pri človeku izloča v materinem mleku. Doječe matere smejo bifonazol uporabiti šele potem, ko zdravnik oceni razmerje koristi in tveganja. Med obdobjem dojenja ženska bifonazola ne sme uporabljati v predelu prsi. Plodnost: Predklinične študije niso pokazale, da bi bifonazol vplival na plodnost samcev ali samic. **Neželeni učinki:** Splošne težave in spremembe na mestu aplikacije: bolečine na mestu uporabe, periferni edemi (na mestu uporabe); boleznj kože in podkožja; kontaktni dermatitis, alergijski dermatitis, eritem, srbenje, izpuščaj, urtikarija, mehur, ekfoliacija kože, ekcem, suha koža, draženje kože, maceracija kože, pekoč občutek na koži. Ti neželeni učinki po prekinitvi zdravljenja izginejo. **Način in režim izdaje:** Izdaja zdravila je brez recepta v lekarnah. **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** Bayer d. o. o., Bravničarjeva 13, 1000 Ljubljana. **Datum zadnje revizije:** 20.10.2011. **Datum priprave informacije:** april 2012. **Vse informacije o zdravilu dobite pri Bayer d.o.o.**

Literatura:

1. Canes-Nail; Navodila za uporabo.
2. Canespor krema; Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila.

Samo za strokovno javnost.



Bayer HealthCare

Citation analysis of *Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica*: 1992–2013

Anja Oštrbenk¹, Mario Poljak¹ ✉

Abstract

Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica is the leading journal in the field of dermatology and sexually transmitted infections in the region. Several important steps were taken during the last 20 years to improve the journal's quality, global visibility, and international impact. Since 1992, 699 bibliographical items have been published, which received 1,360 citations. Web of Science citable items received on average 2.29 citations per item. Importantly, almost half (49.6%) of all citations retrieved to date were received from 2012 onwards. The predicted impact factor was calculated in a way to match official impact factors published annually in Thomson Scientific Journal Citation Reports. Citation analysis shows a substantial increase of the predicted impact factor since 2006, with values above 0.5 since 2007. For the first time in the journal's history, a predicted impact factor value above 1.0 was recorded in 2013.

Keywords: Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica, citation analysis, impact factor

Received: 13 February 2015 | Returned for modification: 18 February 2015 | Accepted: 26 February 2015

Introduction

The journal *Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica* (*Acta Dermatovenereol APA*) was founded in 1992 in Ljubljana by Aleksej Kansky, who was also the journal's first editor-in-chief. Over more than two decades of publishing, the journal and its editors experienced many challenges, as described in detail previously (1–6). In order to improve the quality and to establish its international recognition, several crucial steps were taken. The international visibility significantly increased after 2000, when the journal implemented an online open access policy in addition to the printed version. Since then, the entire content of *Acta Dermatovenereol APA* has been freely available at the journal's official website, <http://www.acta-apa.org/>. A major accomplishment occurred in 2005, when the journal achieved full indexing status in Index Medicus/Medline in addition to Biomedicina Slovenica and EMBASE/Excerpta Medica. Thus, from volume 14 onwards, the entire content of the journal has been included in PubMed, the most important bibliographic database for medical journals. In 2012, we significantly redesigned the journal's structure and appearance, in line with modern standards for a European journal. During 2014, we fundamentally redesigned the journal's website, including digitalization of all 699 contributions published since 1992, which are now freely available in the full text on the journal's official website (<http://www.acta-apa.org/journals/acta-dermatovenereol-apa/archive>). Recently, several steps were taken to further increase the journal's quality and to reach the next important goal in the journal's development: official indexing of the journal in the Thomson Scientific Science Citation Index. To foster this goal, we present here the most recent citation analysis (1992–2013), which accompanies two citation analyses published previously (4, 6).

Methods

The citation analysis comprised all bibliographical items pub-

lished in *Acta Dermatovenereol APA* from 1992 to 2013. To optimize publication patterns according to the official Thomson Scientific Web of Science (WoS) publication types, the journal's original publication types were reclassified and divided into WoS citable and WoS noncitable items, using methodology described in detail previously (4, 6, 7). Citation analysis was performed manually and separately for each bibliographical item through a Cited Reference search of the WoS electronic database on 13 February 2015. Citations retrieved in this analysis were merged with citations obtained in two previous citation analyses published in 2009 and 2012, analyzing the time periods 1992–2008 and 1992–2011, respectively (4, 6).

For all 22 individual years (1992–2013), predicted impact factors were calculated. The predicted impact factor reflects the average number of citations of articles published, based on the number of citable items published and citations retrieved. Calculation of the predicted impact factor was done in a way to match official impact factors published annually in Thomson Scientific Journal Citation Reports. The journal impact factor in the year X is defined as the ratio of the number of citations received in year X by all published items in the journal in the years X – 1 and X – 2 (value A, Table 1) and the sum of published WoS citable items in the journal in the years X – 1 and X – 2 (value B, Table 1). For example, the predicted impact factor for 2013 is calculated as the ratio of the number of citations received in 2013 by all published items in the journal in 2012 and 2011 and the sum of published WoS citable items in the journal in 2012 and 2011.

Results

As summarized in Table 1, as of 13 February 2015, 699 bibliographical items were published in *Acta Dermatovenereol APA* from 1992 to 2013, including 435 articles, 148 reviews, 51 meeting summaries, 32 letters, 12 items about an individual, 11 book reviews, 8 editorials and 2 meeting abstracts. Among these, 582 (83.3%) were considered WoS citable items and 117 (16.7%) as WoS noncitable

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Table 1 | Results of citation analysis of bibliographical items published in *Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica* 1992–2013.

Publication year	Total number of published items	Total number of WoS citable items	Total number of received citations	Total number of received independent citations	A value for IF calculation	B value for IF calculation	Predicted IF (A/B)
1992	28	20	20	17	/	/	/
1993	30	24	4	3	/	/	/
1994	36	32	35	31	3	44	0.068
1995	41	36	11	9	3	56	0.054
1996	39	30	23	17	2	68	0.029
1997	26	22	1	1	2	66	0.030
1998	29	25	12	12	1	52	0.019
1999	32	25	18	14	0	47	0.000
2000	30	22	16	15	5	50	0.100
2001	32	26	29	16	2	47	0.043
2002	25	23	20	14	2	48	0.042
2003	29	24	17	17	6	49	0.122
2004	29	22	37	30	2	47	0.043
2005	30	26	180	167	2	46	0.043
2006	36	27	144	138	17	48	0.354
2007	38	31	232	218	30	53	0.566
2008	34	31	194	189	29	58	0.500
2009	40	34	143	133	55	62	0.887
2010	37	34	87	84	49	65	0.754
2011	33	31	101	91	42	68	0.618
2012	23	20	24	23	33	65	0.508
2013	20	17	12	11	52	51	1.020
Total	699	582	1,360	1,250	/	/	/

items. A total of 1,360 SCI citations were retrieved from the WoS cited reference search and, as shown in Table 1, 1,250 (91.9%) were considered to be independent citations and 110 (8.1%) to be author self-citations.

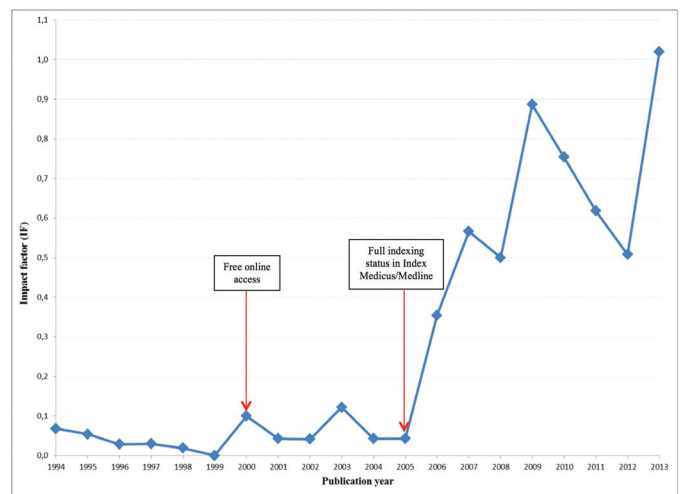
Among 699 items published, 582 (83.3%) WoS citable items received a total of 1,333 out of 1,360 citations retrieved, or on average 2.29 citations per published item. A detailed analysis of the main citation indicators of bibliographical items published in the period 1992–2013 in comparison to two previous citation analysis performed in 2009 (period 1992–2008) and in 2012 (period 1992–2011) is shown in Table 2. Briefly, as of 13 February 2015, 298 (51.2%) WoS citable items published in our journal had received at least one SCI citation, 124 (21.3%) items had received four or more SCI citations, and 284 (48.8%) items are still without a single citation. As shown in Table 2, in comparison to the period 1992–2008, in the period 1992–2013 the proportion of WoS citable items that received at least one SCI citation increased from 34.3% to 51.2%, respectively, and the proportion of WoS citable items that received four or more SCI citations increased from 3.1% to 21.3%, respectively. Among 117 WoS noncitable items published in our journal, 11 (9.4%) items received at least one SCI citation, with a total of 27 citations received, or on average 0.23 citations per published item (Table 2).

Among all published bibliographical items, the most cited contribution was a review by Rožman and Bolta published in 2007 entitled “Use of platelet growth factors in treating wounds and soft-tissue injuries,” with 68 citations received as of 13 February 2015.

As shown in detail in Figure 1, citation analysis showed a substantial increase in the predicted impact factor since 2006, with values above 0.5 since 2007. For the first time in the journal's history, a predicted impact factor value above 1.0 was recorded in 2013 (Fig. 1).

Discussion

Our citation analysis revealed that the majority of published items in our journal can be considered WoS citable items. As of 13 Feb-

**Figure 1** | Predicted impact factor of *Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica* from 1992 to 2013.

ruary 2015, WoS citable items received an average of 2.3 citations per item. In comparison to the data published earlier (4, 6), the proportion of WoS citable items remains similar through all three time periods evaluated (1992–2008, 1992–2011, and 1992–2013); however, WoS citable items received on average 3.4 more citations per item during 1992–2013 in comparison to the 1992–2008 period (2.29 vs. 0.67) and 2.4 more citations per item in comparison to the 1992–2011 period (2.29 vs. 0.97). A similar dynamic was also recorded for WoS noncitable items, with 0.05, 0.12, and 0.23 average citations per item during 1992–2008, 1992–2011, and 1992–2013, respectively (Table 2). These figures are a result of a recent dramatic increase in the total number of SCI citations, with almost half (49.6%) of all citations received from January 2012 onwards.

The proportion of author self-citations among all citations received is comparable to other leading research journals (8), with an encouraging decreasing trend of author self-citations from 18.2% during 1992–2008 to 8.1% during 1992–2013. Alongside author self-citation (9), journal self-citation is one of the most common ways in which journals artificially improve their impact fac-

tor (10–12). We are proud that for *Acta Dermatovenereol APA* only a few journal self-citations were identified in this analysis.

Regardless of the fact that the impact factor was primarily developed as a bibliographical tool (13, 14) it is still the most frequently used index for measuring the research quality of individuals, research groups, and institutions (15). Although it is often criticized as unrepresentative, misleading, and easily manipulated, a journal's impact factor remains of high importance for both authors and editors (7, 16–18). For the purpose of citation analysis of our journal, a very conservative and stringent approach for the “in house” calculation of the predicted impact factor was used (mainly for classification of WoS citable items), as described in detail previously (4, 6). Thus, we strongly believe that the predicted impact factors calculated in our analysis are a fairly good estimation (and most probably an underestimation) of the official impact factors that would be published in the annual Thomson Scientific Journal Citation Reports. As already described in our previous cita-

tion analysis (6), the free online access policy of our journal established in 2000 surprisingly did not have any measurable impact on the predicted impact factor. On the other hand, a substantial increase of the predicted impact factor occurred in 2006, immediately after achieving full indexing status in Index Medicus/Medline.

As shown in Figure 1, our analysis showed positive dynamics of the predicted impact factor of *Acta Dermatovenereol APA*, with values above 0.5 since 2007 and, for the first time in the journal's history, a value above 1.0 recorded in 2013. With its 2012 and 2013 predicted impact factors, *Acta Dermatovenereol APA* would be ranked 54th out of 59 and 45th out of 61 journals listed in the category “Dermatology” for 2012 and 2013, respectively, according to Thomson Scientific Journal Citation Report Science Edition. We sincerely hope that the recent significant quality improvements of our journal will soon also be acknowledged by Thomson Scientific by indexing our journal in the Science Citation Index and rewarded by the journal's first official impact factor.

Table 2 | Main citation indicators of bibliographical items published in *Acta Dermatovenereologica Alpina, Pannonica et Adriatica* over three time periods.

Time span included in the analysis (date of citation analysis performed)	1992–2008 (1 August 2009)	1992–2011 (27 November 2012)	1992–2013 (13 February 2015)
Bibliographical items published	544	654	699
WoS citable items	446 (82.0%)	545 (83.4%)	582 (83.3%)
WoS noncitable items	98 (18.0%)	109 (16.6%)	117 (16.7%)
Total number of SCI citations	303	544	1,360
Independent SCI citations	248 (81.8%)	483 (88.8%)	1,250 (91.9%)
Author self-citations	55 (18.2%)	61 (11.2%)	110 (8.1%)
Average citations per item for			
WoS citable items	0.67 (298/446)	0.97 (531/545)	2.29 (1,333/582)
WoS noncitable items	0.05 (5/98)	0.12 (13/109)	0.23 (27/117)
WoS citable items			
At least one SCI citation	153 (34.3%)	221 (40.6%)	298 (51.2%)
Four or more SCI citations	14 (3.1%)	36 (6.6%)	124 (21.3%)
Without SCI citation	293 (65.7%)	324 (59.4%)	284 (48.8%)
WoS noncitable items			
At least one SCI citation	3 (3.1%)	7 (6.4%)	11 (9.4%)
Without SCI citation	95 (96.9%)	102 (93.6%)	106 (90.6%)
Most cited item	Article Poljak M et al. 2005;14:147–52. 13 citations	Review Bostjancic E et al. 2008;17:95–102. 21 citations	Review Rozman P et al. 2007;16:156–65. 68 citations

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SKRAJŠAN POVZETEK GLAVNIH ZNAČILNOSTI ZDRAVILA. Pred predpisovanjem, prosimo, preberite celoten Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila, ki ga dobite pri naših strokovnih sodelavcih ali na sedežu družbe Merck Sharp & Dohme! **SESTAVA:** Ena viala vsebuje 100 mg infliksimaba. Infliksimab je himerno človeško-mišje monoklonsko protiteleso IgG1 pridobljeno v mišjih hibridoma celicah s tehnologijo rekombinantne DNK. Po rekonstituciji vsebuje en mililitr 10 mg infliksimaba. **INDIKACIJE:** (i) v kombinaciji z metotreksatom za zmanjšanje znakov in simptomov revmatoidnega artritisa ter izboljšanje funkcije sklepov pri odraslih bolnikih z aktivno boleznijo, kadar odziv na protirevmatična zdravila, ki vplivajo na imunsko odzivnost, vključno z metotreksatom, ni zadosten; in pri odraslih bolnikih s hudo, aktivno in progresivno boleznijo, ki še niso bili zdravljeni z metotreksatom ali drugimi protirevmatičnimi zdravili. (ii) Zdravljenje zmerno do močno aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na celoten in ustrezen cikel zdravljenja s kortikosteroidom in/ali zdravilom za zaviranje imunske odzivnosti, ali pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo tovrstne terapije ali ki imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanje; zdravljenje aktivne Crohnove bolezni s fistulami pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na celoten in ustrezen cikel konvencionalnega zdravljenja. (iii) Zdravljenje hude, aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri otrocih in mladostnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let, ki se niso odzvali na običajno terapijo, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo teh običajnih načinov zdravljenja oziroma imajo kontraindikacije zanje. (iv) Zdravljenje zmerno do močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na običajno zdravljenje, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo takšnega zdravljenja ali imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanj. (v) Zdravljenje močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri pediatričnih bolnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na običajno zdravljenje, na primer na kortikosteroide in 6-MP ali AZA, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo takšnega zdravljenja ali imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanj. (vi) Zdravljenje hudega aktivnega ankilozirajočega spondilitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na konvencionalno terapijo. (vii) Zdravljenje aktivne in napredujoče psoriatične artritisa pri odraslih bolnikih v primeru nezadostnega odziva na predhodno zdravljenje s protirevmatičnimi zdravili DMARD v kombinaciji z metotreksatom ali samostojno pri bolnikih, ki ne prenašajo metotreksata ali pri katerih je metotreksat kontraindiciran. (viii) Zdravljenje zmerno do hude psorizae s plaki pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na druge sistemske terapije ali pa imajo kontraindikacije zanje ali jih ne prenašajo. **ODMERJANJE IN NAČIN UPORABE:** Revmatoidni artritis: Odmerek je 3 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur. Temu naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 3 mg/kg, 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsakih 8 tednov. Če se bolnik nezadostno odzove na zdravljenje ali če pri njem odziv pozneje izgine, mu lahko tudi postopoma povečujete odmerek za približno 1,5 mg/kg na vsakih 8 tednov, do največ 7,5 mg/kg. Druga možnost pa je, da bolniku daste 3 mg/kg že na vsake 4 tedne. Zmerno do močno aktivna Crohnova bolezen: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur, temu pa naj sledita še dodatni infuziji zdravila v odmerku 5 mg/kg v 2. tednu po prvi infuziji, potem pa se bolnik ne odzove na zdravljenje po 2 odmerkih zdravila, mu ne smete več dajati infliksimaba. Pri bolnikih, ki so se odzvali na zdravljenje, so druge možnosti nadaljnjega zdravljenja naslednje: Vzdrževalno zdravljenje: Dodatni infuziji v odmerku 5 mg/kg 6 tednov po prvem odmerku, čemur naj sledijo infuzije na vsakih 8 tednov, ali ponovno dajanje zdravila: Infuzija odmerka 5 mg/kg, če se ponovijo znaki in simptomi bolezni. Aktivna Crohnova bolezen s fistulami: Intravenski infuziji 5 mg/kg v času 2 ur naj sledita dodatni infuziji 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji. Pri bolnikih, ki se odzovejo na zdravljenje, so možnosti nadaljnjega zdravljenja naslednje: Vzdrževanje: Dodatne infuzije z odmerkom 5 mg/kg na vsakih 8 tednov, ali ponovno dajanje: Infuzija 5 mg/kg zdravila, če se ponovijo znaki in simptomi bolezni, čemur naj sledijo infuzije z odmerkom 5 mg/kg na vsakih 8 tednov. Ulcerozni kolitis: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v obliki intravenske infuzije, ki naj traja 2 uri. Temu naj sledita dva dodatna infuzijska odmerka po 5 mg/kg v 2. in 6. tednu po prvi infuziji, potem pa zdravlilo infundirajte bolniku na vsakih 8 tednov. Ankilozirajoči spondilitis: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur, čemur naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsakih 8 tednov. Psoriatični artritis: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur, čemur naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsakih 8 tednov. Psoriza: 5 mg/kg, dano v obliki 2 urne intravenske infuzije, potem pa dodatne infuzije odmerkov 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsakih 8 tednov. Ponovna uporaba zdravila za vse indikacije: V primeru prekinitev vzdrževalnega zdravljenja, in potrebe po ponovni uvedbi zdravljenja, ni priporočljiva ponovna uporaba uvedne sheme. V tem primeru bolniku najprej ponovno uvedite zdravilo Remicade v enkratnem odmerku, pozneje pa mu spet predpišite vzdrževalni odmerek zdravila v skladu s priporočili, ki so podana zgoraj. Crohnova bolezen (pri bolnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let): Običajen odmerek je 5 mg/kg. Bolniku ga dajte v obliki 2 urne intravenske infuzije, ki naj ji sledita še dve infuziji v istem odmerku, in sicer 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa nadaljujte z infuzijami za vzdrževalno zdravljenje na vsakih 8 tednov. Ulcerozni kolitis (od 6 do 17 let): Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji, ki traja 2 uri. Temu naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsakih 8 tednov. Skrajšane infuzije pri indikacijah za odrasle bolnike: Pri skrbno izbranih bolnikih, ki so dobro prenesli vsaj 3 začetne 2-urne infuzije zdravila Remicade in so trenutno na vzdrževalnem zdravljenju, lahko razmislite o skrajšanju naslednjih infuzij, vendar ne na manj kot 1 uro. Če pri skrajšani infuziji nastopi z njo povezana reakcija in je treba zdravljenje nadaljevati, lahko pri naslednjih infuzijah razmislite o uporabi manjše hitrosti infundiranja. Uporabe skrajšanih infuzij v odmerkih > 6 mg/kg niso proučevali. **KONTRAINDIKACIJE:** Bolniki z anamnezno preobčutljivosti na infliksimab, druge mišje beljakovine ali katero od pomožnih snovi. Bolniki s tuberkulozo ali z drugimi hudimi okužbami, kakor so npr. sepsa, abscesi in oportunistične okužbe. Bolniki z znemernim do hudim srčnim popuščanjem (razred III/IV po NYHA). **POVZETEK POSEBNIH OPOZORIL, PREVIDNOSTNIH UKREPOV IN INTERAKCIJ:** Zdravljenje z infliksimabom je bilo povezano z akutnimi infuzijskimi reakcijami, vključno z anafilaktičnim šokom in poznimi preobčutljivostnimi reakcijami. Če se pojavi akutna infuzijska reakcija, morate infuzijo takoj prekiniti. Na voljo morajo biti sredstva za nujno pomoč. Za preprečevanje blagih in prehodnih učinkov lahko bolnikom pred zdravljenjem z zdravilom Remicade daste premedikacijo. Če se pojavi resne reakcije, morate ustrezno simptomatsko zdravljenje in bolniku ne smete več dajati infuzij tega zdravila. Če bolnik po daljšem obdobju ponovno prejme zdravilo Remicade, ga morate skrbno spremljati zaradi morebitnega pojava znakov in simptomov pozne preobčutljivosti. Pred, med in po zdravljenju z zdravilom Remicade morate bolnike skrbno spremljati, da ugotovite morebitne okužbe, npr. tuberkulozo. Bolnika ne smete več zdraviti s tem zdravilom, če dobi resno okužbo ali sepsa. Zaviranje TNFα lahko prikrije simptome okužbe. Bolniki, ki jemljejo zaviralec TNF, so bolj občutljivi za resne okužbe. Uporaba zdravila Remicade prekinite, če se pri bolniku pojavi nova resna okužba ali sepsa, in mu uvedite ustrezno protimikrobno ali protiglivično terapijo, dokler ne bo okužba obvladana. Pred začetkom zdravljenja z zdravilom Remicade, morate vse bolnike pregledati in preiskati, da ugotovite morebitno aktivno ali neaktivno tuberkulozo. Če se pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zdravilom Remicade, razvije resna sistemska bolezen, je treba posumiti na invazivno glivično okužbo, kot so aspergiloza, kandidiaza, pneumocistozna, histoplasmoza, kokcidiodiomikoza ali blastomikoza, poleg tega pa je pri teh bolnikih že zgodaj v poteku preiskav potreben posvet z zdravnikom, ki ima strokovno znanje iz diagnostike in zdravljenja invazivnih glivičnih okužb. Bolnike, pri katerih obstaja tveganje za okužbo z virusom hepatitisa B, je treba oceniti, ali imajo znake okužbe s HBV, preden smete pri njih uvedti zdravljenje z zdravilom Remicade. Bolnik s simptomi ali znaki motenj delovanja jeter morate pregledati oz. opraviti preiskave, da ugotovite morebitne znake poškodbe jeter. Kombiniranje zdravila Remicade in abatacepta oz. anakinere ni priporočljivo. Priporočamo, da živih cepiv ne dajete sočasno. Pri pediatričnih bolnikih s Crohnovo boleznijo če je le mogoče opravite vsa cepljenja, v skladu s tekočimi veljavnimi smernicami za cepljenje otrok, preden pri njih uvedete zdravljenje z zdravilom Remicade. Relativno pomanjkanje TNFα kot posledica anti TNF terapije lahko sproži avtoimunski proces. Infliksimab in druga zdravila, ki zavirajo TNFα, so bila v redkih primerih povezana z nevritisom vidnega živca, epileptičnimi napadi in novim pojavom ali poslabšanjem kliničnih simptomov in/ali z rentgenskimi znaki demielinizirajoče bolezni osrednjega živčevja, vključno z multiple sklerozo in demielinizirajočo boleznijo perifernega živčevja, vključno z Guillain Barréjevim sindromom. Pri odločanju o uvedbi zdravljenja pri bolnikih, ki so težki kadilci in imajo zato povečano tveganje za nastanek rakave bolezni, je potrebna previdnost. Glede na sedanje znanje ni mogoče izključiti tveganja za pojav limfomov ali drugih malignih bolezni pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zaviralci TNF. Previdnost je potrebna tudi pri odločanju o uvedbi zdravljenja z zaviralci TNF pri bolnikih z rakavimi boleznimi v pretekli anamnezi ter pri odločanju o tem, ali naj nadaljujete z zdravljenjem pri bolnikih, pri katerih se pojavi nova rakava bolezen. Zdravilo Remicade morate uporabljati previdno pri bolnikih z blagim srčnim popuščanjem (razred I/II po NYHA). Pri bolnikih, ki so jemali zaviralec TNF, vključno z zdravilom Remicade, so poročali o pojavu pancitopenije, levkopenije, nevropenije in trombocitopenije. Pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zdravilom Remicade, ki so bili stari 65 let ali več, je bila incidenca resnih okužb večja kot pri bolnikih, ki so bili mlajši od 65 let. Pri zdravljenju starostnikov je torej treba posvetiti posebno pozornost tveganju za nastanek okužbe. Obstajajo znaki, da sočasna uporaba metotreksata in drugih imunomodulatorjev pri bolnikih z revmatoidnim artritisom, psoriatičnim artritisom in Crohnovo boleznijo zmanjša tvorbo protiteles proti infliksimabu in poveča koncentracijo infliksimaba v plazmi. Ni videti, da bi imeli kortikosteroidi klinično pomemben vpliv na farmakokinetiko infliksimaba. **NEŽELENI UČINKI:** Najpogostejši neželeni učinek zdravila, o katerem so poročali v kliničnih preskušanjih, je bila okužba zgornjih dihal, ki se je pojavila pri 25,3 % bolnikov, zdravljenih z infliksimabom, in pri 16,5 % bolnikov iz kontrolne skupine. Med najresnejše, z uporabo zaviralcev TNF povezane neželenne učinke zdravila, o katerih so poročali pri uporabi zdravila Remicade, sodijo reaktivacija HBV, kronično srčno popuščanje, resne okužbe (vključno s sepsa, oportunističnimi okužbami in TB), serumsko bolezen (pozne preobčutljivostne reakcije), hematološke reakcije, sistemske eritematozne lupus/lupus podobne sindrome, demielinizirajoče bolezni, dogodki v zvezi z jetri ali žolčnikom, limfom, hepatosplenični limfom celic T (HSTCL), črevesni ali perianalni absces (pri Crohnovi bolezni) ter resne z infuzijo povezane reakcije. **NAČIN IN REŽIM IZDAJE ZDRAVILA:** Zdravilo je zaradi svojih lastnosti, svoje relativne novosti ali zaradi varovanja javnega zdravja namenjeno izključno za zdravljenje, ki ga je mogoče spremljati samo v bolnišnici. **IMETNIK DOVOLJENJA ZA PROMET Z ZDRAVILOM:** Janssen Biologics B.V., Einsteinweg 101, 2333-CB Leiden, Nizozemska. **DATUM ZADNJE REVIZIJE BESEDILA:** 02/2012. **TISKANO V SLOVENIJI:** junij 2012. Za dodatne informacije pokličite na predstavništvo Merck Sharp & Dohme, inovativna zdravila d.o.o., Šmartinska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana, tel. 01/5204 349, faks 01/5204 350.

LITERATURA: Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila Remicade. **IZDAL IN ZALOŽILO:** Merck Sharp & Dohme, inovativna zdravila d.o.o., Šmartinska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana. **SAMO ZA STROKOVNO JAVNOST. DERM-1044434-0000 EXP: 06/2014**

Treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis: a review of the literature

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Abstract

Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) affects around three-quarters of all women during their reproductive age, although the exact incidence of VVC is difficult to determine because many patients are self-treated. The infections are divided into complicated and uncomplicated. Uncomplicated VVC is most effectively treated with local azoles. Oral treatment with a single dose of fluconazole is also effective for treating uncomplicated VVC. Treatment of complicated VVC is prolonged and most commonly consists of multiple doses of oral fluconazole or at least 1 week of local azoles. The role of probiotics in treating VVC is still disputed. This article presents a review of the literature on the various treatment options for VVC. Treatment for the most common pathogens that cause complicated VVC is also discussed.

Keywords: fungal infection, vulva, vagina, local azoles, systemic treatment, probiotics

Received: 17 January 2015 | Returned for modification: 30 January 2015 | Accepted: 2 February 2015

Introduction

Fungal infection of the vulva and the vagina is estimated to be the second most common cause of inflammation after bacterial vaginosis (1). About three-quarters of women during their reproductive age have at least one episode of vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) and approximately half have two or more episodes (2). The most common pathogen is *Candida albicans*, which is isolated in 85 to 90% of all cases (3). Asymptomatic colonization with *Candida spp.* is also common. It can be found in about one-third of women without any symptoms and was identified in 70% of women during a 1-year observation period (4). In a study of 612 women, Bauters et al. found 20% overall colonization with *Candida spp.* and a 6.3% rate of clinical infection (5). Colonization with *Candida spp.* was also determined in 10 to 20% of women undergoing conization for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (6).

VVC is divided into uncomplicated and complicated cases. Uncomplicated cases are sporadic episodes of mild infections caused by *C. albicans* (7). Complicated cases are cases of VVC caused by other species of *Candida*, cases of severe infection, VVC during pregnancy, or VVC associated with other medical conditions such as immunosuppression or diabetes. Recurrent VVC (RVVC) is also a form of complicated infection and is defined as four or more episodes of VVC per year (4, 8, 9). About 5 to 8% of VVC cases are recurrent, and *C. glabrata* and other non-*C. albicans* forms are isolated in 10 to 20% of these cases (2, 9). However, it is difficult to evaluate the exact incidence of VVC due to the high rate of self-treatment with over-the-counter medications. Moreover, the diagnosis is frequently based entirely on signs and symptoms without any tests to confirm the diagnosis (4).

Treatment depends on whether the infection is complicated or uncomplicated (10). This article presents a review of the literature on treating VVC.

Etiology

C. albicans, which most commonly causes VVC, is part of normal vaginal microflora (9). The second most common pathogen

identified in women with VVC is *C. glabrata*, which is isolated in 7 to 16% of cases (4). Clinical inflammation occurs in cases of disturbed balance between the host and the colonizing microorganisms (4). Lactobacilli are an important element of vaginal microflora because their production of lactic acid keeps the vaginal pH low and prevents overgrowth of other pathogens (4, 11). Risk factors for VVC are pregnancy, diabetes, and behavioral risk factors such as the use of oral contraceptives with a high dose of estrogen, the use of condoms, spermicides, frequent oral sexual intercourse, and the use of tight synthetic underwear (12-14).

The use of antibiotics causes a change in vaginal microflora, which increases colonization with *Candida spp.* Colonization with *C. albicans* is increased from approximately 10% to 30%, and VVC is diagnosed in 28 to 33% of cases (15). Despite the role of lactobacilli, which help maintain the low vaginal pH and prevent other pathogenic species from growing disproportionately, it has not been proven that changes in the vaginal microflora in the absence of antibiotic use lead to VVC (16).

The risk factors for complicated VVC are the same as in uncomplicated VVC. Recurrent cases of VVC can be associated with coexistent dermatological diseases, such as lichen sclerosus, and with immunosuppression, such as in HIV infection (2).

Clinical presentation and diagnosis

The most common symptoms are burning pain and pruritus of the vulva with discomfort that can lead to dysuria and dyspareunia in more severe cases (17). Clinical signs of VVC are edema and erythema of the vulva and the vagina accompanied by an abnormal vaginal discharge that may be watery, cheese-like, or minimal (17). The vaginal discharge typically resembles cottage cheese (8).

The diagnosis is most frequently made clinically (8). Microscopic examination of the discharge is also helpful. Mycelia can be seen under microscopy in 50 to 80% of cases. The whiff test, in which 10% potassium hydroxide is added to the vaginal discharge, is used to distinguish between VVC and bacterial vaginosis. In bacterial vaginosis, an amine-like odor is released following this reaction. The test is negative in cases of VVC (8). The vaginal

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pH in women with VVC is usually less than 4.5, and in cases of infection with *Trichomonas vaginalis* the pH is more than 4.5 (4). A fungal culture is recommended to confirm the diagnosis. When no fungal elements are identified under microscopy and no typical clinical signs are present, a woman is not likely to have VVC. Empirical treatment should not be started in this case except in cases of positive culture (8).

Treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis

Treatment of VVC depends on whether the patient has uncomplicated or complicated VVC (10).

Treatment of uncomplicated vulvovaginal candidiasis

Short-term local therapy or single-dose oral treatment is effective for treating 90% of uncomplicated cases. It is not clear whether oral or local agents are more appropriate for treating uncomplicated VVC, and no single agent seems to be clearly superior to others (4, 10). The most easily available are local azoles. Short-term therapy of up to 3 days with local azoles is recommended and the symptoms usually disappear after 2 to 3 days. This treatment is effective in 80 to 90% of cases (8). Various local agents with similar effects are available, including clotrimazole, butoconazole, and miconazole (1). Agents that are used in short-term regimens contain higher doses of antifungal medicine, allowing higher concentrations for longer-lasting inhibitory effect (8). Topical azoles are more efficient than local nystatin in treating uncomplicated VVC (18). Recently, Mendling et al. performed a comparative study on 160 patients with VVC in which they compared treatment with clotrimazole vaginal suppositories alone and a combination of 2% clotrimazole cream for external use and clotrimazole vaginal suppositories. They concluded that the combination of both was better than the suppositories alone (19).

An alternative to local therapy of uncomplicated VVC is oral treatment with single-dose 150 mg fluconazole. The efficiency of single-dose fluconazole for treating acute VVC was evaluated in a prospective trial by Sekhavat et al. (20). They compared 1 week of clotrimazole vaginal suppositories and a single dose of 150 mg oral fluconazole. Clinical and mycological results in both groups were comparable and oral fluconazole proved to be effective in treating acute VVC (20). The Infectious Diseases Society of America made no preference and recommends both local azoles and oral fluconazole (10). However, the patients should be warned that the symptoms may last up to 3 days following the oral dose (8).

Treatment of complicated vulvovaginal candidiasis and recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis

Complicated cases of VVC require prolonged treatment. Oral fluconazole can be given three times with a gap of 72 hours or local azoles applied daily for at least 1 week (4). Sobel et al. compared single-dose and two-dose regimens of fluconazole in women with complicated VVC. The two-dose regimen was shown to achieve higher mycological and clinical response rates (21).

Another American study assessed the effectiveness of fluconazole maintenance therapy for treating recurrent VVC (22). A total of 387 patients were randomized into two groups. After initial treatment with three 150 mg doses of fluconazole every 72 hours, the first group of participants received weekly doses of 150 mg flu-

conazole for 6 months and the second group received a weekly placebo for 6 months. After 6 months of maintenance treatment, 90.8% of the women remained disease-free, compared to 35.9% in the placebo group. The time to recurrence was statistically significantly shorter in the placebo group compared to the fluconazole group (4.0 months vs. 10.2 months; $p < 0.001$). No proof of superinfection with *C. glabrata* and other non-*C. albicans* isolates was obtained and there was no evidence of *C. albicans* species developing resistance to fluconazole (22).

A comparison of vaginal nystatin and oral fluconazole for treating RVVC was performed in a recent study on 293 patients by a Chinese research group (23). Standard oral fluconazole regimens for treating RVVC were compared with 2 weeks of vaginal nystatin every month. The results showed that both oral fluconazole and vaginal nystatin are effective in treating RVVC and that in cases of fluconazole-resistant *C. albicans* or *C. glabrata* RVVC nystatin can also be efficient (23).

The location of *C. albicans* persistence in patients with RVVC was evaluated by Beikert et al. (24). Swabs of 139 patients with an episode of microbiologically confirmed RVVC were taken from the interlabial sulcus on the vulva and from the vagina. This was followed by a combined 20-day treatment with topical Ciclopirox Olamin cream and 100 mg oral fluconazole. About three-quarters of the patients had at least one positive vulvar culture identifying *C. albicans* on one of the four follow-up visits. They concluded that the origin of reinfection in patients with RVVC seems to be the external vulva (24).

Witt et al. compared standard homeopathy and monthly itraconazole for treating RVVC in a prospective study of 150 patients (25). Patients treated with classic homeopathy experienced earlier recurrences. Almost 90% of patients treated with itraconazole had no Candida detected in the culture at the first follow-up visit compared to 47% in the standard homeopathy group (25). Maintenance therapy with 100 mg ketoconazole also proved effective, but it is not favored for treating RVVC due to its hepatotoxicity (26, 27).

Therapy with azoles is less effective in treating non-*C. albicans* VVC. All preparations used for treating non-*C. albicans* VVC have to be made in the pharmacy (4). Phillips studied the effectiveness of vaginal amphotericin B in women with non-*C. albicans* VVC that did not respond to the usual antimycotics. A 2-week regimen with 50 mg amphotericin B intravaginally was effective in 70% of cases (28). In a retrospective review, Sobel et al. evaluated the efficiency of topical treatment of *C. glabrata* VVC with flucytosine and boric acid (29). Topical boric acid was used in a dose of 600 mg and was administered intravaginally for 14 to 21 days. In the two groups of patients with *C. glabrata* VVC, boric acid was effective in 64 to 71% of patients. When the patients did not respond to boric acid, flucytosine was used and was effective in 90% (29).

The role of probiotics in treating recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis

Probiotics are living microorganisms that, in appropriate amounts, are beneficial for the health of the host (30). Studies evaluating the effectiveness of probiotics in preventing RVVC have shown conflicting results. In a review by Falagas et al., some studies supported the effectiveness of oral or local lactobacilli, particularly *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GR-1, *Lactobacillus fermentum* RC-14, and *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, whereas other studies did not prove the effectiveness of lactobacilli. The authors emphasized

the methodological difficulties of the studies reviewed. The majority of studies evaluated a small sample of participants with no placebo group. In addition, different strains of probiotics that have various effects on *Candida* were tested in the various trials included in the review with variable duration and dosage (30). A recent Croatian study evaluated the effectiveness of probiotics in restitution of normal vaginal microflora after vaginal infection (31). The study comprised patients diagnosed with vaginal infection containing VVC. They were randomized into two groups. The first group received a placebo containing capsules for 6 weeks and the second group received capsules containing the probiotics *Lactobacillus reuteri* RC-14 and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GR-1 for 6 weeks. The first follow-up visit was performed 6 weeks after the end of the treatment. Compared to 61.5% in the probiotics group, 26.9% of the participants in the placebo group had normal vaginal microflora at the first follow-up visit (31).

Witt et al. also studied the effect of added probiotics to itraconazole in treating RVVC. Local lactobacilli were added for 6 days to monthly 200 mg itraconazole maintenance therapy following treatment of an acute episode of VVC. The lactobacilli did not offer any advantage in treating RVVC (25). Martinez et al. evaluated

the additional value of 4-week therapy with probiotics that were added to a single dose of 150 mg fluconazole in treating culture-positive VVC. After 4 weeks of treatment, 38.5% of participants in the probiotics group were culture-free compared to 10.3% of patients that received only fluconazole (32). A recent report by De Seta et al. evaluated the effectiveness of local *Lactobacillus plantarum* P17630. One group of patients received the standard treatment with local clotrimazole for 3 days and the other group had additional probiotic capsules applied intravaginally for 6 days and then once weekly for 4 weeks. They concluded that local *Lactobacillus plantarum* P17630 offers potential benefit for resolution of vaginal discomfort (33).

Conclusion

Vulvovaginal candidiasis is not a reportable disease and, due to the high degree of self-treatment and available over-the-counter agents, it is not possible to evaluate the exact incidence of this infection. Preventing VVC is as important as treating this condition. Treatment should be individual and depends on whether the patient has complicated or uncomplicated VVC.

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Odmerjanje in način uporabe
Odmerjanje: Aktinična keratoza na obrazu in lasišču pri odraslih bolnikih Eno tubo zdravila Picato 150 µg/g gel (ki vsebuje 70 µg ingenol mebutata) je treba enkrat dnevno nanesti na prizadeti predel in postopek ponavljati 3 zaporedne dni. **Pediatrična populacija** Zdravilo Picato ni primerno za uporabo pri pediatrični populaciji. **Starejši bolniki** Prilagoditev odmerka ni potrebna.
Način uporabe: Vsebinska tuba zadostja za zdravljenje površine 25 cm² (npr. 5 cm x 5 cm). Vsebinske tube je treba nanesti na eno zdravljeno površino velikosti 25 cm². Tuba je namenjena samo enkratni uporabi, zato jo po uporabi zavrzite. Gel iz tube iztisnite na konico prsta, ga enakomerno porazdelite po celotni površini prizadete mesta in počakajte 15 minut, da se posuši. Vsebinske tube lahko uporabite za zdravljenje enega mesta v velikosti 25 cm². Samo za enkratno uporabo.
Za zdravljenje vratu: če je več kot polovica zdravljenega mesta na zgornjem delu vratu, je treba uporabiti odmerjanje za obraz in lasišče. Če je več kot polovica zdravljenega mesta na spodnjem delu vratu, je treba uporabiti odmerjanje za trup in okončine. Bolnikom naročite, naj si po nanosu zdravila Picato nemudoma umijejo roke z milom in vodo. Če se zdravi roke, je treba uniti samo prst, s katerim se je nanosel gel. 6 ur po nanosu zdravila Picato ne umivajte mesta zdravljenja in se ga ne dotikajte. Po preteku tega časa lahko zdravljenno mesto umijete z blagim milom in vodo.
Zdravilo Picato ne nanášajte takoj po prhanju ali manj kot 2 uri pred spanjem.
Po nanosu zdravila Picato zdravljenega mesta ne pokrivate z neprepustnimi povoji. Optimalne učinke zdravljenja je mogoče oceniti približno 8 tednov po zdravljenju. Če se pri kontrolnem pregledu ugotovi nepopoln učinek, je treba znova skrbno oceniti zdravljenje in razmisliti o ponovni obravnavi. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju za več kot en cikel zdravljenja, ki traja 2 ali 3 zaporedne dni, niso na voljo. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju več kot enega mesta niso na voljo. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju pri imunokompromiranih bolnikih niso na voljo, vendar ni pričakovati sistemskih tveganj, saj se ingenol mebutat ne absorbira sistemsko.
Kontraindikacije Preobčutljivost na zdravilno učinkovino ali katero koli pomožno snov.

Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi
Izpostavljenost očem Stik z očmi je treba preprečiti. Če pride do nenamerne izpostavitve, je treba oči nemudoma izprati z velikimi količinami vode in bolnik naj čim prej poišče zdravniško pomoč. Pričakovati je da se bodo v primeru nenamerne izpostavitve oči zdravilu Picato pojavile težave z očmi, kot so bolečina očesa, edem vek in periorbitalni edem.
Zaužitje Zdravila Picato se ne sme zaužiti. Če pride do nenamerne zaužitja, naj bolnik spije veliko vode in poišče zdravniško pomoč.
Splošno Nanašanje gela Picato se ne priporoča, dokler koža, zdravljena s predhodnimi zdravili ali kirurško, ni zaceljena. Zdravila se ne sme nanášati na odprte rane ali dele kože s poškodovano kožno pregrado. Zdravilo Picato se ne sme uporabljati v bližini oči, na notranjem predelu nosnic, na notranjem predelu ušes ali na ustnicah.
Localni odzivi kože Pričakovati se, da se bodo po nanosu zdravila Picato na koži pojavili lokalni odzivi, kot so eritem, prhljaj/luščenje in nastajanje krost. Lokalizirani odzivi kože so prehodni in se običajno pojavijo v 1 dnevu od začetka zdravljenja, največjo intenzivnost pa dosežejo en teden po zaključku zdravljenja. Pri zdravljenju obraza in lasišča lokalizirani kožni odzivi običajno izvenijo v 2 tednih od začetka zdravljenja, pri zdravljenju predelov na trupu in okončinah pa v 4 tednih. Učinka zdravljenja morda ne bo mogoče ustrezno oceniti, dokler se ne pozdravijo lokalni odzivi kože.
Izpostavljenost soncu Izvedene so bile študije, ki so ocenile vpliv UV-sevanja na kožo po enkratni ali večkratni uporabi gela z ingenol mebutatom, 100 µg/g. Gel z ingenol mebutatom ni pokazal nobenega potenciala za draženje zaradi svetlobe ali za fotoalergijske učinke. Vendar pa se je treba zaradi narave bolezni izogibati čezmerni izpostavitvi sončni svetlobi (tudi porjavitvenim svetilkam in solarijem) ali izpostavitvam čim bolj zmanjšati. **Obravnava aktinične keratoze** Pri lezijah, ki so klinično atipične za aktinično keratozo ali so sumljive za malignost, je treba opraviti biopsijo, za določitev primernega zdravljenja.
Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij Študij medsebojnega delovanja niso izvedli. Menijo, da interakcije s sistemsko absorbiranimi zdravili niso verjetne, saj se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko.

Plodnost, nosečnost in dojenje
Nosečnost Podatkov o uporabi ingenol mebutata pri nosečnicah ni. Študije na živalih so pokazale blago toksičnost za zarodek/plod (glejte poglavje 5.3). Tveganja za ljudi, ki prejemajo kožno zdravljenje z ingenol mebutatom, so malo verjetna, saj se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko. Iz previdnostnih razlogov je je uporabi zdravila Picato med nosečnostjo boljše izogibati.
Dojenje Učinkov na dojene novorojence/otroke se ne pričakuje, ker se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko. Doječim materam je treba dati navodilo, da novorojenček/dojenček še 6 ur po nanosu zdravila Picato ne sme priti v tesni stik z zdravilnim mestom.
Plodnost Študij plodnosti z ingenol mebutatom niso izvedli.

Neželeni učinki
Povzetek varnostnega profila Neželeni učinki, o katerih so najpogostejše poročali, so lokalni kožni odzivi, vključno z eritemom, prhljajem/luščenjem, krostami, otekanjem, vezikulacij/pustulacij in erozijo/ulceracijo na mestu uporabe gela z ingenol mebutatom; glejte preglednico 1 za izraze po MedDRA. Po nanosu gela z ingenol mebutatom se je pri večini bolnikov (> 95 %) pojavil en ali več lokalnih kožnih odzivov. Pri zdravljenju obraza in lasišča so poročali o okužbi na mestu nanosa.
Seznam neželenih učinkov v obliki preglednice V preglednici 1 je prikazana izpostavitve 499 bolnikov z aktinično keratozo zdravilu Picato 150 µg/g ali 500 µg/g v štirih z vozilom nadzorovanih študijah 3. faze, v katere sta bila skupaj vključena 1002 bolnika. Bolniki so enkrat dnevno prejemali lokalno zdravljenje (površine 25 cm²) z zdravilom Picato v koncentraciji 150 µg/g 3 zaporedne dni ali 500 µg/g 2 zaporedna dneva ali lokalno zdravljenje z vozilom. V preglednici so predstavljeni neželeni učinki v skladu z MedDRA, razvrščeni po organskih sistemih in anatomski umestitvi.
Pogostost neželenih učinkov je opredeljena kot:
zelo pogosti (≥ 1/10); pogosti (≥ 1/100 do < 1/100); občasni (≥ 1/1.000 do < 1/100); redki (≥ 1/10.000 do < 1/1.000); zelo redki (< 1/10.000) in neznan (ni mogoče oceniti iz razpoložljivih podatkov).
V razvrstitvah pogostosti so neželeni učinki navedeni po padajoči resnosti.

Opis izbranih neželenih učinkov Lokalni kožni odzivi pri zdravljenju »obraza/lasišča« oziroma »trupa/okončin«, pri katerih je bila incidenca > 1-odstotna, so: eritem na mestu uporabe (94 % oz. 92 %), luščenje kože na mestu uporabe (85 % oz. 90 %), kropa na mestu uporabe (80 % oz. 74 %), oteklina na mestu uporabe (79 % oz. 64 %), vezikule na mestu uporabe (13 % oz. 20 %), pustule na mestu uporabe (43 % oz. 23 %) in erozija mesta uporabe (31 % oz. 25 %).
Incidenca hudih lokalnih odzivov na koži obraza in lasišča je bila 29-odstotna, na koži trupa in okončin pa 17-odstotna. Hudi lokalni odzivi na koži pri zdravljenju »obraza/lasišča« oziroma »trupa/okončin«, pri katerih je bila incidenca > 1-odstotna, so: eritem na mestu uporabe (24 % oz. 15 %), luščenje kože na mestu uporabe (9 % oz. 8 %), kropa na mestu uporabe (6 % oz. 4 %), oteklina mesta uporabe (5 % oz. 3 %) in pustule na mestu uporabe (5 % oz. 1 %).

Dolgotrajno sledenje Spremljali so celokupno 198 bolnikov s popolno ozdravitvijo lezij na 57. dan (184 se jih je zdravilo z zdravilom Picato in 14 z vozilom) še 12 mesecev. Rezultati niso spremenili varnostnega profila zdravila Picato.

Preveliko odmerjanje Preveliko odmerjanje zdravila Picato lahko povzroči povečano incidenco lokalnih odzivov kože. Obravnava prevelikega odmerjanja naj obsega zdravljenje kliničnih simptomov.

Posebna navodila za shranjevanje Shranjujte v hladilniku (2 °C - 8 °C). Odprte tube po prvem odprtju zavrzite.

Vrsta ovojnice in vsebina Večplastne eno odmerne tube z notranjo plastjo iz polietilena velike gostote (HDPE) in aluminijasto pregrado membrano. Pokrovčki iz HDPE.

Zdravilo Picato 150 µg/g gel je pakirano v škatli s 3 tubami, od katerih vsaka vsebuje 0,47 g gela.

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Datum zadnje revizije 15. 11. 2012

Zastopnik v Sloveniji Pharmagan, d.o.o., Vodopivecva 9, 4000 Kranj

Preglednica 1 Neželeni učinki po organskih sistemih v skladu z MedDRA

Pogostost	Organjski sistem	Obraz in lasišče	Trup in okončine
Infekcijske in parazitske bolezni			
	pustule na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	okužba na mestu nanosa	pogosti	
Bolezni živčevja			
	glavobol	pogosti	
Čustvene bolezni*			
	edem veke	pogosti	
	bolečina v očesu	občasni	
	periorbitalni edem	pogosti	
Splošne težave in spremembe na mestu aplikacije			
	erozija na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	vezikule na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	oteklina na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	luščenje kože na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	kropa na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	eritem na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
	bolečina na mestu nanosa**	zelo pogosti	pogosti
	pruritus na mestu nanosa	pogosti	pogosti
	draženje na mestu nanosa	pogosti	pogosti
	izcedek na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni
	parestezija na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni
	razjeda na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni
	občutek toplote na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni

*: Oteklina na mestu nanosa na obrazu ali lasišču se lahko razširi na predel oči.

**:: Vključno s pekočim občutkom na mestu nanosa.

Trichomoniasis: a brief review of diagnostic methods and our experience with real-time PCR for detecting infection

Barbara Šoba¹ ✉, Miha Skvarč¹, Mojca Matičič²

Abstract

Trichomoniasis is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection, and it is caused by the protozoan flagellate *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Although highly prevalent in sexually active women, it has long been overlooked in other groups of potentially infected people. Recently, studies have shown that trichomoniasis increases the risk of infection with human immunodeficiency virus and can cause adverse outcomes of pregnancy, which has increased interest in *T. vaginalis* and increased the need for highly sensitive diagnostic tests. This article summarizes the diagnostic methods most commonly used in the diagnosis of trichomoniasis, including the most sensitive and specific nucleic acid amplification tests. It also presents the results of our study comparing the performance of wet mount microscopy and culture to real-time PCR for detecting the parasite.

Keywords: review article, trichomoniasis, diagnosis, real-time PCR

Received: 10 January 2015 | Returned for modification: 26 January 2015 | Accepted: 26 February 2015

Introduction

Trichomoniasis is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection (STI), and it is caused by the protozoan flagellate *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Although highly prevalent, the disease is not reportable (1). In 2008, 276.4 million cases of *T. vaginalis* infection were estimated by the World Health Organization, ranking *T. vaginalis* incidence higher than that of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* combined (2). In contrast to other non-viral STIs, *T. vaginalis* infection rates increase with age (3, 4).

Humans are the only natural host of *T. vaginalis*. The parasite resides in the female lower genital tract and the male urethra and prostate. The infection is asymptomatic in 25 to 50% of infected women and in 70 to 80% of infected men (5, 6). In symptomatic individuals, a wide range of signs and symptoms are associated with the infection, similar to those caused by other STIs. In women, diffuse, malodorous, yellow to brown vaginal discharge can be present, which can be combined with vaginal itching and pain (vaginitis). Urethral infection is present in 90% of episodes, whereas lower abdominal pain is rare. Although not frequently identified, cervicitis characterized by petechial hemorrhages on the ectocervix ("strawberry cervix") may distinguish trichomoniasis from other causes of cervicitis. Trichomoniasis has been associated with pelvic inflammatory disease and adverse pregnancy outcomes, particularly premature rupture of membranes, preterm delivery, and low birth weight (7–9). In men, *T. vaginalis* can cause urethritis characterized by urethral discharge and dysuria, balanoposthitis, prostatitis, cystitis and epididymo-orchitis (5, 10). Several studies have shown that trichomoniasis doubles to triples the risk of acquiring human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in women and increases sexual transmission of HIV (11–14).

Trichomonas vaginalis infection is often asymptomatic and, because they are similar to those of other STIs or diseases such as bacterial vaginosis, clinical manifestations are not reliable criteria for diagnosing trichomoniasis. Therefore, demonstration of the parasite is required for accurate diagnosis of the infection.

Laboratory diagnosis of trichomoniasis

Several tests are available in laboratory diagnosis of trichomoniasis, from basic microscopy to more complex rapid antigen and nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT). The tests differ in their specificity and sensitivity, the complexity of their performance, and costs (7, 10). Diagnosis of *T. vaginalis* in men's specimens has been challenging given the lower parasite burden but seems promising with the NAAT breakthrough.

Microscopy

The traditional and most commonly used diagnostic method for trichomoniasis is microscopic examination of a wet mount preparation of vaginal or urethral secretions. The detection limit of microscopy is about 100 pear-shaped trichomonads with characteristic jerky or quivering motility per ml of specimen (10). The method is considered to be 100% specific but its sensitivity is poor, 44 to 68%, and is lower for specimens from men due to the lower parasite burden (7, 15, 16). Specimens should be examined within 10 to 20 minutes after collection to keep the parasite motile. The sensitivity of microscopy can be dramatically affected by delays between specimen collection and microscopic examination, as well as by suboptimal storage and transportation conditions of the specimen, especially by temperatures lower than 22 °C (7, 17).

Trichomonads can incidentally be found in conventional or liquid-based Papanicolaou (Pap) smears of cervical specimens, although none of them are currently in use for routine diagnosis of *T. vaginalis* (7, 18, 19).

Culture

Until recently, culture of the parasite in selective liquid media has been considered the gold standard for diagnosis of trichomoniasis. According to the recommendations of the Centers for Disease

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Control and Prevention (CDC), vaginal secretions should be cultured for *T. vaginalis* in each woman in whom trichomoniasis is suspected but not confirmed by microscopy (20). The sensitivity of culture is higher than that of microscopy, ranging from 44 to 95% (7, 10, 15, 16, 21). However, it is mandatory that specimens such as vaginal swabs and urethral swabs, urine, or semen from men be collected correctly, immediately inoculated into the medium (in less than 1 hour after collection), and properly incubated at 37 °C (22). Specimens can first be inoculated into transport systems to maintain viability of the parasite for up to 24 hours at room temperature, which is useful when immediate transportation of specimens to the diagnostic laboratory is not available. The most commonly used media for cultivating the parasite are Diamond's medium and the InPouch TV® culture system (BioMed Diagnostics, White City, OR, USA). InPouch TV® is a self-contained culture pouch that serves as the specimen's transport container, the growth chamber during incubation, and the slide during microscopy. Because it is made of optically clear plastic, once it is inoculated it requires no opening for microscopic examination. In contrast to Diamond's medium, which must be stored at 4 °C before use, InPouch TV® can be stored at room temperature. Once inoculated, it can remain at room temperature for up to 48 hours before incubation at 37 °C (7, 22). Cultures are to be examined microscopically each day for up to 5 days until proven negative (7).

Rapid diagnostic tests

The advantage of rapid diagnostic tests that detect *T. vaginalis* antigens or nucleic acids over microscopy and culture is that they are not limited by immediate transportation and rapid specimen processing. The OSOM Trichomonas rapid test® (Sekisui Diagnostics, Framingham, MA, USA) which is a US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–cleared point-of-care antigen detection test, has been commercially available since 2003. It is an immunochromatographic capillary flow dipstick test that detects *T. vaginalis* membrane proteins in about 10 minutes. OSOM TV® is performed on vaginal secretions or swabs with 77 to 98% sensitivity and 99 to 100% specificity, but should not be used in asymptomatic women or men (7, 23–26). False positives might occur, especially in low-prevalence populations (20). Another commercially available, but not US FDA–cleared or European Union (EU) Conformité Européenne (CE)–marked, point-of-care antigen detection test is Tv latex® (Kalon Biological, Surrey, UK). It is a latex agglutination test with 55 to 99% sensitivity and 92 to 100% specificity (27, 28). The Affirm VPIII® (Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD, USA) rapid diagnostic test is a nucleic acid probe hybridization test that evaluates for *T. vaginalis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, and *Candida albicans*. It is US FDA–cleared and bears the EU CE mark. The test uses specific oligonucleotide probes to detect unamplified nucleic acids of the microorganisms mentioned above. The performance of the test is much more complex than that of antigen detection tests. Its results are available within 45 minutes. The test has 46.3 to 64% sensitivity and 100% specificity (29, 30). It has not been evaluated for screening asymptomatic women or for diagnosing trichomoniasis in men (7).

Nucleic acid amplification tests

The development of highly sensitive and specific diagnostic tests based on amplification of *T. vaginalis* nucleic acid (e.g., polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and transcription-mediated ampli-

fication (TMA)) changed the view on diagnosis of trichomoniasis significantly. Because these tests are highly sensitive, they are suitable for screening (e.g., in epidemiological studies) and testing asymptomatic female and male patients. A variety of urogenital specimens can be used with NAATs, including urine, endocervical swabs, and self-collected vaginal swabs. As with rapid diagnostic tests, NAATs are not limited by immediate transportation at temperatures not lower than 22 °C and rapid specimen processing (7).

Among the commercially available NAATs, the TMA-based APTIMA assay® (Hologic Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) was the first to receive US FDA clearance and the EU CE mark for in vitro diagnostic (IVD) use to detect *T. vaginalis* in women's urine, endocervical and vaginal swabs, and endocervical specimens collected in specific solution (31). The test has 92 to 100% specificity and sensitivity and also performs well with specimens from men (16, 21, 23, 29, 32). The APTIMA assay® requires specific instrumentation and highly trained laboratory personnel, resulting in considerably higher costs (7).

In 2014, Cepheid announced the release of Xpert® TV (Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), a qualitative real-time PCR test for automated, rapid, accurate, and reproducible detection of *T. vaginalis* in male and female samples. The test is marketed as an EU CE-IVD product and is the first nucleic acid amplification test to deliver trichomoniasis results for male urine samples (Cepheid TV Package Insert). The test offers sample to result in about an hour including sample preparation, with less than 1 minute of hands-on time. Xpert® TV is a kind of point-of-care test but requires a specific instrumentation.

Several in-house PCR tests for detecting *T. vaginalis* nucleic acid have been described in the international literature with sensitivity ranging from 84 to 100% and specificity 94 to 100% (16, 33–35). Because these tests are not commercially available, their validation is in the domain of the individual laboratory.

Our experience using real-time PCR for detecting *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection

From the beginning of February 2014 to the end of January 2015, a study was conducted at the Institute of Microbiology and Immunology (IMI), Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, to compare the performance of three methods for detecting *T. vaginalis* in urogenital swabs: wet mount microscopy, culture, and real-time PCR. Specimens were collected from 74 male and 76 female patients attending an outpatient department for STI at the Clinic for Infectious Diseases and Febrile Illnesses, Ljubljana University Medical Center, having either signs and symptoms of STI, sexual risk behavior, or a sex partner with confirmed STI. The average ages were 33.0 and 36.3 years for female and male patients, respectively. Out of 155 specimens collected from the 150 patients, 75 (48.4%) were urethral swabs and 80 (51.6%) were vaginal swabs.

The swabs were placed in CAT broth® medium (Copan, Brescia, Italy) immediately after collection and transported to IMI at room temperature in less than 2 hours. There, the medium with the swab was thoroughly agitated. The swab was discarded and the medium was centrifuged at 1,500 rpm for 5 minutes. A drop of the sediment was examined under the microscope for the presence of motile trichomonads, another part of the sediment was collected for detecting *T. vaginalis* by real-time PCR, and the rest was cultured at 37 °C. On each of the following 3 days, a drop of the incubated medium was examined microscopically for the presence of motile trichomonads.

Genomic DNA was extracted from 200 µl of the collected sediment using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). A TaqMan real-time PCR assay targeting a 92-bp fragment of the *T. vaginalis* specific repeat (36) was performed on the isolates using primers and a probe described by Pillay et al. (35). Real-time PCR was performed in a StepOne Real-Time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA, USA).

Out of 155 specimens, all (100%) were negative by wet mount microscopy. After culture, 154 (99.4%) were negative and one (0.6%) vaginal swab was positive (Fig 1), whereas six specimens (five vaginal swabs from five female patients with an average age of 31.4 years and one urethral swab from a 31-year-old male patient) tested positive using real-time PCR resulting in 3.9% prevalence of trichomoniasis in the population studied. The results of testing positive patients are shown in Table 1.

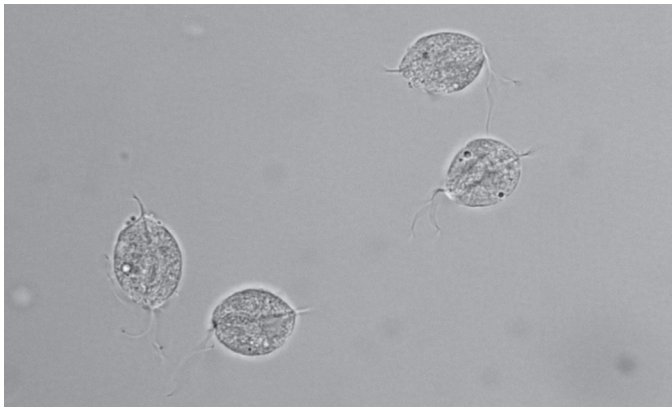


Figure 1 | *Trichomonas vaginalis* as seen by wet mount microscopy.

At the IMI, a routine diagnosis of trichomoniasis is currently based on wet-mount microscopy and culture. As has been shown previously, the main drawback of these tests is that they leave a large portion of infections undetected (15, 16, 21, 33, 35). The results of our study are in agreement with these findings. Given that the sensitivity of real-time PCR is superior to that of culture and wet-mount microscopy, its use for diagnosing trichomoniasis should be considered. However, because the test is considerably more expensive than wet-mount microscopy and culture and needs more hands-on-time, its modification into a multiplex real-time PCR for detecting multiple sexually transmitted pathogens would allow its wider application.

Table 1 | *Trichomonas vaginalis*–positive patients' data and the results of their testing by wet mount microscopy, culture, and real-time PCR.

Patient no.	Gender	Age (years)	Specimen	Wet mount microscopy	Culture	Real-time PCR
1	F	50	Vaginal swab	Neg	Pos	Pos
2	F	23	Vaginal swab	Neg	Neg	Pos
3	M	31	Urethral swab	Neg	Neg	Pos
4	F	26	Vaginal swab	Neg	Neg	Pos
5	F	30	Vaginal swab	Neg	Neg	Pos
6	F	28	Vaginal swab	Neg	Neg	Pos

Conclusion

Until recently, the public health impact of trichomoniasis was poorly understood. An application of highly sensitive tests to the laboratory diagnosis of *T. vaginalis* infection has revealed the true public health burden of symptomatic and asymptomatic *T. vaginalis* infections. Therefore the use of these tests in a routine diagnosis of trichomoniasis should be considered.

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Connubial ecthyma gangrenosum in a healthy couple: a consort counterpart of a “kissing ulcer”

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Abstract

Ecthyma gangrenosum is a relatively rare cutaneous infection generally thought to be linked to sepsis or bacteremia caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in severely ill or otherwise immunocompromised patients. Here we report on a healthy middle-aged couple with a typical ecthyma gangrenosum lesion on their thighs, obviously caused by spreading through intimate contact between two skin surfaces: a sort of “consort kissing ulcer.” Although they declined to allow microbiological sampling, the lesions gradually but completely regressed with oral ciprofloxacin treatment, leaving atrophic scars.

Keywords: case report, skin infection, ecthyma gangrenosum

Received: 1 December 2014 | Returned for modification: 22 December 2014 | Accepted: 12 January 2015

Introduction

Ecthyma gangrenosum is a rare cutaneous infection, most commonly caused by the Gram-negative bacterium *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (1, 2). It typically starts with an erythematous or purpuric macule and rapidly develops into a hemorrhagic bulla or pustule surrounded by a narrow pink to violaceous halo. Then it ruptures to become a round ulcer with a necrotic black or a gunmetal-gray scab surrounded by erythema (2). The hemorrhagic nature of the infection is a consequence of the invasion of venules by the bacteria resulting in secondary thrombosis of arterioles (3). Lesions are usually located on the buttocks and lower extremities, and in the anogenital or axillary region. Major dermatology textbooks state that ecthyma gangrenosum occurs in severely ill and debilitated persons, immunosuppressed patients, and cancer patients with underlying sepsis or bacteremia (1, 2).

Here we present a clinical scenario of connubial or consort ecthyma gangrenosum in an otherwise healthy couple not described previously.

Case report

A 49-year-old woman and her 53-year-old partner came to our dermatology center for an extremely painful red and ulcerated plaque on their thighs. The lesions appeared in both of them roughly simultaneously 2 to 3 weeks prior to presentation as a small reddish macule that evolved into a hemorrhagic bulla that ruptured and transformed into an enlarging ulcer. They were otherwise healthy, active, taking no medications, and had not recently traveled abroad or visited public pools or spas. On examination, there was an erythematous indurated plaque 3 cm wide with ulcers 1.5 and 2 cm wide covered with an adherent black-gray eschar (Figure 1). The ulcer base and periphery were exquisitely painful on palpation. Interestingly, the lesions arose on her right thigh and his left thigh approximately corresponding to sites of tight contact of their thighs. Regional lymph nodes were not enlarged. They were afebrile and, apart from the local pain and enlarging ulcers, there were no other symptoms. We explained the probable nature of the lesions to them and ordered ulcer swabs, blood cultures, and

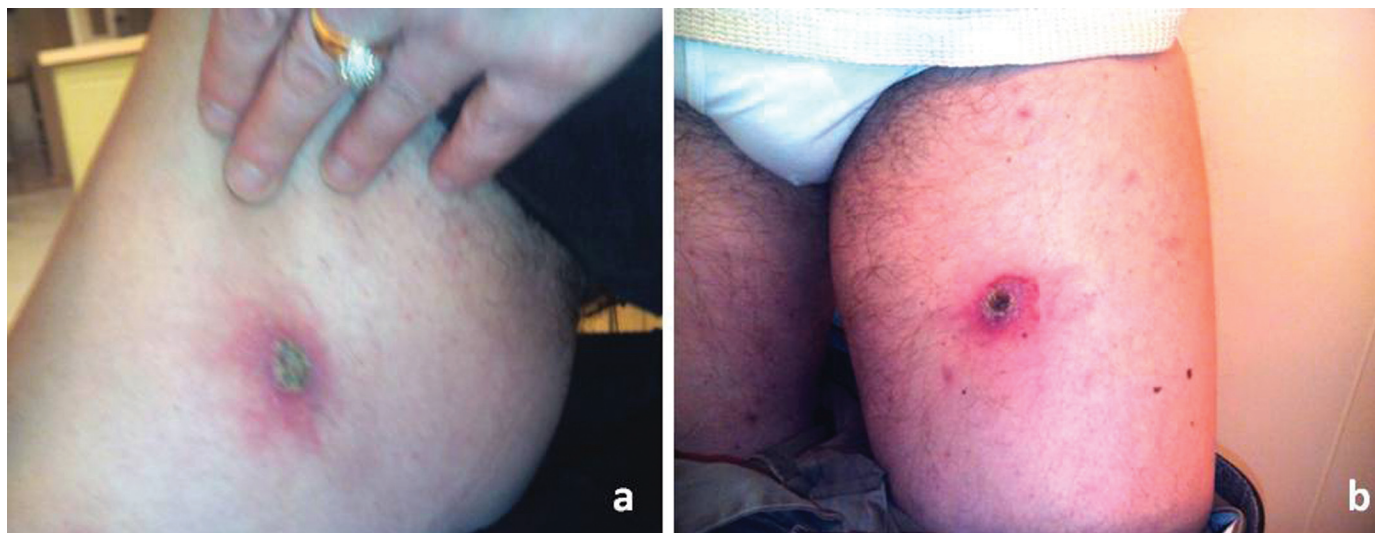


Figure 1 | Tender erythematous plaques on the thighs with the central ulceration covered with a black-grayish eschar: a) on the right thigh of the woman, and b) on the left thigh of her male partner.

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complete blood cell counts. However, they declined to have the suggested tests and their general practitioner prescribed them oral ciprofloxacin and mupirocin ointment. In a few days the scabs fell off and the ulcers began to heal. The lesions completely healed with atrophic scarring 2 weeks later.

Discussion

A recent comprehensive literature review showed that, although ecthyma gangrenosum is generally caused by *P. aeruginosa*, in 26% of patients other bacteria (other strains of *Pseudomonas*, *Aeromonas*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Citrobacter*, *Staphylococcus*, etc.) and fungi were found as the responsible agent (4). Sepsis was documented in less than half of patients described in the literature. Roughly 40% of patients diagnosed with ecthyma gangrenosum caused by various bacteria were immunocompetent without any underlying disease; the exception is cases caused by fungi, in which the majority of those affected were immunocompromised (4).

Our patients' case is interesting in several respects. They were completely healthy and without any systemic signs of infection. The lesions appeared precisely at the sites where their thighs made

tight contact, resembling cutaneous "kissing ulcers": a pair of ulcers usually caused by an infectious agent in which a second ulcer develops due to spread of the agent by autoinoculation onto the contacting, usually contralateral, skin surface (e.g., chancroid ulcers on the labia) (5). In this special case, reminiscent of connubial contact allergic or irritant dermatitis (6, 7), the ecthyma gangrenosum lesions appeared on the "mirrored" skin surfaces of two partners, strongly suggesting a direct contact route of infection. Hence, the ulcers may be dubbed "consort kissing ulcers."

Unfortunately, our patients declined to have them sampled for possible infectious agents. However, the history, clinical picture, and response to antibiotic therapy was convincing enough to exclude other similar conditions frequently cited in the literature: warfarin-induced skin necrosis, calciphylaxis, septic emboli, disseminated intravascular coagulation, necrotizing vasculitides, pyoderma gangrenosum, necrosis secondary to the use of vasoactive drugs, and so on (4).

In sum, the diagnosis of ecthyma gangrenosum should also be considered in healthy subjects without signs of systemic infection, and may be transferred by direct skin-to-skin contact, sometimes producing a clinical picture of "kissing ulcers."

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Faun tail: a rare cutaneous sign of spinal dysraphism

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Abstract

Faun tail is a triangle-shaped hypertrichosis of the lumbosacral region. It is a rare condition and it can be a cutaneous marker of underlying spinal cord anomaly. We report on a 17-year-old female patient with hypertrichosis on the lumbosacral area since birth that was later diagnosed with tethered cord in magnetic resonance imaging.

Keywords: faun tail, hypertrichosis, tethered cord

Received: 12 February 2015 | Returned for modification: 22 February 2015 | Accepted: 1 March 2015

Introduction

Faun tail is an abnormal congenital hypertrichosis of the lumbosacral region characterized by a triangular-shaped area of thick hair of various lengths. Faun tail is rarely seen and indicates underlying spinal cord anomalies (1). Spinal dysraphism is a medical term that refers to neurological disorders related to malformations of the spinal cord, which can arise from failure in the closure of caudal neuropores at the end of the fourth week of embryological life. When these anomalies exist, increased local hair growth, presence of a sinus orifice, hemangioma, and the formation of lipoma and a sacral dimple can be seen as some of the cutaneous markers (2). Because it is a rarely seen entity, we present this case, a 17-year-old female with lumbosacral hypertrichosis that was diagnosed with tethered cord by using magnetic resonance imaging.

Case report

A 17-year-old female presented to our clinic with a complaint of a triangular-shaped hypertrichosis consisting of coarse, thick hairs in the lumbosacral area since birth. It appeared that no comprehensive evaluation had been performed previously for the patient's complaint. A dense hypertrichotic area with coarse, thick hair was observed in the lumbosacral region on dermatological examination (Figure 1). Because of the possibility of the presence of an underlying spinal cord anomaly, magnetic resonance (MR) imaging was ordered. MR assessment revealed that the conus medullaris ended at the L3 vertebra superior end-plate level (tethered cord; Figure 2). Neurological evaluation demonstrated no neurological deficit arising from the tethered cord. The patient was referred for epilatory hair removal because of the cosmetic issues.

Discussion

Congenital localized hypertrichosis, called faun tail, is a hypertrichosis characterized by localized thick, coarse hair growth in the lumbosacral area, and there is a possible association with spinal defects. This type of hypertrichosis was present at birth and should be differentiated from the hirsutism associated with hormonal changes (3). The most common spinal defects are spina bifida, dias-

tematomyelia, tethered cord, intraspinal lipomas, dermal sinuses, cutaneous aplasia, lipomeningomyelocele, and hemangiomas (4-7).



Figure 1 | A dense hypertrichotic area with coarse, thick hair was observed in the lumbosacral region.

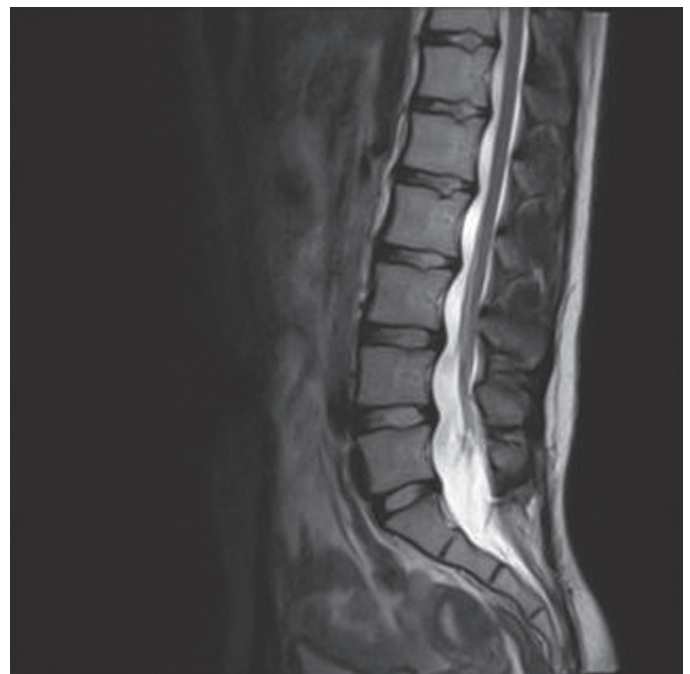


Figure 2 | Conus medullaris ended at L3 vertebra superior end-plate level (tethered cord).

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Some case reports were previously published, but no studies with large series exist. All of these articles demonstrated and emphasized that there could be an association with spinal cord anomalies, that dermatologists were the physicians that first diagnosed patients with faun tail, and that neurological and neurosurgical consultations were required in order to assess the presence of neurological deficit and give a neurological diagnosis.

Tethered spinal cord syndrome (TSCS) arises from abnormal stretching of the spinal cord caused by congenital or acquired pathologies and is characterized by a progressive neurological deficit. Tethered cord syndrome is also termed tight filum terminale or filum terminale syndrome. Motor deficit, urological symptoms, progressive spinal deformities including scoliosis, trophic ulcers, and dermatological symptoms are commonly seen during childhood; TSCS usually presents with perineal and perianal pain, urological symptoms, and motor deficit in the adult population (8). Final diagnosis of TSCS is made with MR imaging. It is possible to determine low-lying conus medullaris, tight filum termi-

nale, and other congenital abnormalities (hydromyelia) with MR imaging (9). After diagnosis, regular neurological follow-up is needed.

Because hypertrichosis is composed of thick and coarse hair, it has a psychosocial impact on the patient's life. Possible treatment options are shaving, bleaching, waxing, chemical and physical depilation, electrolysis, IPL, and laser hair removal (10, 11). Because laser provides effective, easy, and safe hair removal with permanent results, it has been widely used in recent years. The most common laser types used for hair removal are diode, ruby, Nd:Yag, and Alexandrite (12).

We also referred our patient to a laser hair removal center for cosmetic reasons.

Faun tail is not only a neurological and neurosurgical disorder possibly associated with spinal anomalies, but also a problem with psychosomatic components. This case report is presented to emphasize the rarity of the condition and as a possible source of cosmetic and psychological distress for the patient's life.

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Referenca: 1. Buddenkotte J, Steinhof M. Pathophysiology and therapy of pruritus in allergic and atopic diseases. *Allergy* 2010;65:805–21.

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Adalimumab je rekombinantno humano monoklonsko protitelo. **Terapevtske indikacije:** *Revmatoidni artritis:* v kombinaciji z metotreksatom; zdravljenje zmernega do hudega aktivnega revmatoidnega artritisa pri odraslih bolnikih, kadar odziv na imunomodulirajoča zdravila, vključno z metotreksatom, ni zadosten; zdravljenje hudega, aktivnega in progresivnega revmatoidnega artritisa pri odraslih, ki prej še niso dobivali metotreksata. *Juvenilni idiopatski artritis:* Poliartrikularni juvenilni idiopatski artritis (JIA) v kombinaciji z metotreksatom za zdravljenje aktivnega poliartrikularnega JIA pri otrocih in mladostnikih od 2. leta starosti, ki se ne odzovejo ustrezno na eno ali več imunomodulirajočih antirevmatičnih zdravil. *Artritis, povezan z entezitisom:* za zdravljenje aktivnega artritisa, povezanega z entezitisom pri bolnikih, starih 6 let in več, ki so se neustrezno odzvali ali so intolerantni za običajno zdravljenje. *Ankilozirajoči spondilitis:* zdravljenje hudega aktivnega ankilozirajočega spondilitisa pri odraslih, ki se na konvencionalno terapijo ne odzovejo ustrezno. *Aksialni spondiloartritis brez radiografskega dokaza za AS:* zdravljenje odraslih s hudi aksialnim spondiloartritisom brez radiografskega dokaza za AS, toda z objektivnimi znaki vnetja s povišanimi CRP in/ali MRI, ki so nezadostno reagirali na ali ne prenašajo nesteroidnih protivnetnih zdravil. *Psoriatični artritis:* zdravljenje aktivnega in napredujočega psoriatičnega artritisa pri odraslih, če odziv na predhodno zdravljenje z imunomodulirajočimi antirevmatikami ni bil ustrezen. *Psoriza:* zdravljenje zmerne do hude kronične psorize v plakah pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo na druge sistemske terapije ali imajo kontraindikacije zanje. *Crohnova bolezen:* zdravljenje zmerne do hude, aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo na popoln in ustrezen cikel zdravljenja s kortikosteroidom in/ali imunosupresivom, ali pa takšno zdravljenje ni mogoče. *Crohnova bolezen pri pediatričnih bolnikih:* zdravljenje hude aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri pediatričnih bolnikih (od 6. leta starosti), ki se ne odzovejo zadovoljivo na konvencionalno zdravljenje, vključno s primarno prehransko terapijo, kortikosteroidom in imunomodulatorjem, ali pri tistih, ki imajo intoleranco ali kontraindikacije za tako zdravljenje. *Ulcerozni kolitis:* zdravljenje zmerne do močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo zadostno na običajno zdravljenje ali le-to ni mogoče. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** Odmerjanje: Zdravljenje mora uvesti in nadzorovati zdravnik specialist. *Revmatoidni artritis:* odrasli bolnik: 40 mg adalimumaba vsak 2. teden v enkratnem odmerku v subkutani injekciji. *Ankilozirajoči spondilitis, aksialni spondiloartritis brez radiografskega dokaza za AS in psoriatični artritis:* 40 mg adalimumaba v enkratni subkutani injekciji vsak 2. teden. *Psoriza:* odrasli bolniki: začetni odmerek 80 mg subkutano, ki mu sledi 40 mg subkutano čez en teden in nato 40 mg subkutano vsak 2. teden. *Crohnova bolezen:* med indukcijo pri odraslih bolnikih z zmerne do hudo, aktivno Crohnovo boleznijo 80 mg 0. teden in nato 40 mg 2. teden. Po indukcijskem zdravljenju je priporočeni odmerek 40 mg v subkutani injekciji vsak drugi teden. *Ulcerozni kolitis:* med indukcijo pri odraslih bolnikih z zmerne do močno aktivnim ulceroznim kolitisom 160 mg 0. teden in 80 mg 2. teden. Po indukcijskem zdravljenju 40 mg v subkutani injekciji vsak 2. teden. *Pediatrična populacija:* *Juvenilni idiopatski artritis:* Poliartrikularni JIA od 2. do 12. leta starosti: 24 mg/m² telesne površine do največjega enkratnega odmerka 20 mg (za bolnike, stare 2 do < 4 leta) in do največjega enkratnega odmerka 40 mg (za bolnike, stare 4 - 12 let) adalimumaba, vsak 2. teden v subkutani injekciji; *Poliartrikularni JIA od 13. leta starosti:* 40 mg adalimumaba vsak 2. teden ne glede na telesno površino. Uporaba zdravila Humira pri bolnikih, starih manj kot 2 leti, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Pediatrični bolniki s psorizo ali ulceroznim kolitisom:* Varnost in učinkovitost zdravila Humira pri otrocih, starih 4-17 let, ni bila potrjena. Uporaba pri otrocih, starih manj kot 4 leta, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Artritis, povezan z entezitisom:* Priporočeni odmerek pri bolnikih, starih 6 let in več, je 24 mg/m² telesne površine do največjega posamičnega odmerka 40 mg adalimumaba vsak drugi teden v subkutani injekciji. *Pediatrični bolniki s Crohnovo boleznijo:* < 40 kg: 40 mg 0. teden, ki mu sledi 20 mg 2. teden; ≥ 40 kg: 80 mg 0. teden, ki mu sledi 40 mg 2. teden. Uporaba pri otrocih, starih manj kot 6 let, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Pediatrični bolniki s psoriatičnim artritisom in aksialnim spondiloartritisom, vključno z anksioznim spondilitisom:* Uporaba pri teh bolnikih ni primerna. **Način uporabe:** uporablja se kot subkutana injekcija. **Kontraindikacije:** Preobčutljivost za zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov. Aktivna tuberkuloza ali druge hude okužbe in oportunistične okužbe. Zmerno do hudo srčno popuščanje. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** Okužbe: Bolniki so bolj dovzetni za resne okužbe. Okvarjena pljučna funkcija lahko zveča tveganje za razvoj okužbe. Bolnike je zato treba pred, med in po zdravljenju natančno kontrolirati glede okužb, vključno s tuberkulozo. *Reaktivacija hepatitisa B:* Reaktivacijo hepatitisa B so opažali pri bolnikih, ki so dobivali antagonist TNF in ki so bili kronični nosilci virusa. *Nevrološki zapleti:* Antagonisti TNF so bili v redkih primerih povezani s pojavom ali poslabšanjem kliničnih simptomov in/ali rentgenoloških znakov demielinizirajoče bolezni osrednjega živčnega sistema, vključno z multiplo sklerozo in optičnim nevritisom, in periferne demielinizirajoče bolezni, vključno z Guillain-Barré-jevim sindromom. *Malignomi in limfoproliferativne bolezni:* V kontroliranih delih kliničnih preizkušanj z antagonisti TNF je bilo opaženih več primerov malignomov, vključno z limfomi. *Hematološke reakcije:* Redko opisana pancytopenija, vključno z aplastično anemijo. *Cepjenja:* Uporaba živih cepiv pri dojenčkih, ki so bili izpostavljeni adalimumabu in utero, ni priporočljiva še 5 mesecev po materini zadnji injekciji adalimumaba med nosečnostjo. *Kongestivno srčno popuščanje:* Pri bolnikih z blagim srčnim popuščanjem potrebna previdnost. *Autoimunska dogajanja:* Zdravljenje lahko povzroči nastanek avtoimunskih protiteles. *Sočasna uporaba bioloških DMARDS ali antagonistov TNF:* Sočasna uporaba z drugimi biološkimi DMARDS (t.j. anakinra in abacept) ali z drugimi antagonisti TNF ni priporočljiva. *Operacije:* Bolnika, ki med zdravljenjem potrebuje operacijo, je treba natančno nadzirati glede okužb. *Starejši ljudje:* Posebna pozornost glede tveganja okužb. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** V kombinaciji z metotreksatom, je bilo nastajanje protiteles v primerjavi z monoterapijo manjše. Kombinacija zdravila Humira in anakinre ter zdravila Humira in abatacepta ni priporočljiva. **Nosečnost in dojenje:** Ženske ne smejo dojeti vsaj pet mesecev po zadnjem zdravljenju z zdravilom Humira. **Neželeni učinki:** Najpogostejši neželeni učinki so okužbe (kot je nazofaringitis, okužba zgornjih dihal in sinusitis), reakcije na mestu injiciranja (eritem, srbenje, hemoragija, bolečina ali otekanje), glavobol in mišično-skeletne bolečine. *Drugi pogostejši neželeni učinki:* različne vrste okužb; benigni tumor, karcinom kože; levkopenija, trombocitopenija, levkocitoza; preobčutljivost, alergije; zvišanje lipidov, hipokalemija, hiperurikemija, nenormalni nivo natrija v krvi, hipokalcemija, hiperglikemija, hipofosfotemija, dehidracija; spremembe razpoloženja, anksioznost, nespečnost; glavobol, parestezije, migrena, stisnjenje živčnih korenin; motnje vidnega zaznavanja, konjunktivitis, vnetje veke, otekanje oči; vertigo; tahikardija; hipertenzija; zardevanje, hematomi; kašelj, astma, dispneja; bolečine v trebuhu, navzeja in bruhanje, gastrointestinalna krvavitev, dispepsija, bolezen gastroezofagealnega refluksa, Sjögrenov sindrom; zvišani jetrni encimi; izpuščaj, poslabšanje ali pojav psorize, urtikarija, modrice, dermatitis, oniholiza, čezmerno znojenje, alopecija, srbenje; mišičnoskeletne bolečine, mišični spazmi; hematurija, ledvična okvara; reakcija na mestu injiciranja, bolečina v prsih, edemi, povišana telesna temperatura; koagulacija in motnje krvavenja, prisotnost avtoprotiteles, zvišanje laktat dehidrogenaze v krvi; slabše celjenje. **Način in režim izdajanja:** Predpisovanje in izdaja zdravila je le na recept. **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** AbbVie Ltd, Maidenhead, SL6 4XE Velika Britanija. Datum revizije besedila: 2.9.2014

Literatura: 1. Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila HUMIRA, september 2014; 2. Interni podatki, AbbVie Inc. 3. Burmester GR et al., Ann Rheum Dis. 2013 Apr;72(4):517-24; *podatki do decembra 2013

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latex, may cause allergic reactions. **Interactions:** In vitro, STELARA had no effects on CYP450 activities. Live vaccines should not be given concurrently with STELARA, and should be withheld for at least 15 weeks after last dose of STELARA. **Fertility, pregnancy and lactation:** The effect of ustekinumab on human fertility has not been evaluated. It is preferable to avoid the use of STELARA in pregnancy. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of contraception during treatment and up to 15 weeks post treatment. Because of the potential for adverse reactions in nursing infants from ustekinumab, a decision on whether to discontinue breast feeding during treatment and up to 15 weeks after treatment or to discontinue therapy with STELARA must be made taking into account the benefit of breast feeding to the child and the benefit of STELARA therapy to the woman. **Undesirable effects:** Dental infections, upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, headache, cellulitis, herpes zoster, viral upper respiratory tract infection, hypersensitivity reactions, depression, dizziness, facial palsy, oropharyngeal pain, nasal congestion, diarrhoea, nausea, pruritus, pustular psoriasis, back pain, myalgia, arthralgia, fatigue, injection site erythema/pain/reaction, malignancies, antibodies to ustekinumab. **Incompatibilities:** STELARA must not be mixed with other medicinal products. **Marketing authorisation holder (MAH):** Janssen-Cilag International NV, Turnhoutseweg 30, 2340 Beerse, Belgium **Local representative of the MAH:** Johnson & Johnson d.o.o., Šmartinska cesta 53, Ljubljana **General classification for supply:** RP.Spec. **Date of last revision:** 20. 03. 2014

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SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS:

Name of the medicinal product STELARA 45 mg solution for injection in pre filled syringe. **Composition:** Each pre-filled syringe contains 45 mg ustekinumab in 0.5 ml. **Excipients:** Sucrose, L histidine, L histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate, polysorbate 80, water for injections. **Therapeutic indications:** Treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who failed to respond to, or who have a contraindication to, or are intolerant to other systemic therapies including ciclosporin, MTX and PUVA; treatment of active psoriatic arthritis in adult patients when the response to previous DMARD therapy has been inadequate. **Posology and method of administration:** Under the guidance and supervision of a physician experienced in diagnosis and treatment of psoriasis or psoriatic arthritis. Avoid areas with psoriasis. Initial dose is 45 mg s.c., followed by a 45 mg dose 4 weeks later, and then every 12 weeks thereafter. Consideration should be given to discontinuing treatment in patients who have shown no response up to 28 weeks of treatment. For patients with a body weight > 100 kg the dose is 90 mg s.c. at week 0, followed by a 90 mg dose at week 4, then every 12 weeks thereafter. No dose adjustment is needed for elderly patients. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients, clinically important, active infection. **Special warnings and Precautions for use:** Ustekinumab may have the potential to increase the risk of infections and reactivate latent infections. Caution should be exercised when considering the use of STELARA in patients with a chronic infection or a history of recurrent infection. Prior to initiating treatment with STELARA, patients should be evaluated for tuberculosis infection. STELARA must not be given to patients with active tuberculosis. Patients should be instructed to seek medical advice if signs or symptoms suggestive of an infection occur. If a patient develops a serious infection, the patient should be closely monitored and STELARA should not be administered until the infection resolves. Immunosuppressants like ustekinumab have the potential to increase the risk of malignancy. If an anaphylactic or other serious allergic reaction occurs, administration of STELARA should be discontinued immediately and appropriate therapy instituted. It is recommended that live viral or live bacterial vaccines should not be given concurrently with STELARA. STELARA is not recommended for use in children below age 18 due to a lack of data on safety and efficacy. Because there is a higher incidence of infections in the elderly population in general, caution should be used in treating the elderly. Needle cover contains latex, may cause allergic reactions. **Interactions:** In

vitro, STELARA had no effects on CYP450 activities. Live vaccines should not be given concurrently with STELARA, and should be withheld for at least 15 weeks after last dose of STELARA. **Fertility, pregnancy and lactation:** The effect of ustekinumab on human fertility has not been evaluated. It is preferable to avoid the use of STELARA in pregnancy. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of contraception during treatment and up to 15 weeks post treatment. Because of the potential for adverse reactions in nursing infants from ustekinumab, a decision on whether to discontinue breast feeding during treatment and up to 15 weeks after treatment or to discontinue therapy with STELARA must be made taking into account the benefit of breast feeding to the child and the benefit of STELARA therapy to the woman. **Undesirable effects:** Dental infections, upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, headache, cellulitis, herpes zoster, viral upper respiratory tract infection, hypersensitivity reactions, depression, dizziness, facial palsy, oropharyngeal pain, nasal congestion, diarrhoea, nausea, pruritus, pustular psoriasis, back pain, myalgia, arthralgia, fatigue, injection site erythema/pain/reaction, malignancies, antibodies to ustekinumab. **Incompatibilities:** STELARA must not be mixed with other medicinal products. **Marketing authorisation holder (MAH):** Janssen-Cilag International NV, Turnhoutseweg 30, 2340 Beerse, Belgium **Local representative of the MAH:** Johnson & Johnson d.o.o., Šmartinska cesta 53, Ljubljana **General classification for supply:** RPSpec. **Date of last revision:** 20. 03. 2014

References:

1. Stelara European Summary of Products Characteristics. Date: 20. 03. 2014
2. Papp KA et al. J Drugs Dermatol 2012; 11(10): 1210-1217.

Janssen, farmacevtski del Johnson & Johnson d.o.o., Šmartinska 53, 1000 Ljubljana, tel: 01 401 18 00





Zdravilo Zelboraf® je zaviralec BRAF kinaze z dokazanim podaljšanjem preživetja v primerjavi z dakarbazinom in izkušnjami pri zdravljenju več tisoč bolnikov z neoperabilnim ali metastatskim melanomom s pozitivno mutacijo BRAF V600E/K.¹

Fotografija je simbolična.

Skrajšan povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila ZELBORAF

▼ Za to zdravilo se izvaja dodatno spremljanje varnosti. Tako bodo hitreje na voljo nove informacije o njegovi varnosti. Zdravstvene delavce naprošamo, da poročajo o katerem koli domnevnem neželenem učinku zdravila.

Ime zdravila: Zelboraf 240 mg filmsko obložene tablete

Kakovostna in količinska sestava: Ena tableta vsebuje 240 mg vemurafeniba (v obliki precipitata vemurafeniba in hipromeloze acetat sukcinata). **Terapevtske indikacije:** vemurafenib je indiciran za samostojno zdravljenje odraslih bolnikov z neresektabilnim ali metastatskim melanomom, s pozitivno mutacijo BRAF V600. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** zdravljenje z vemurafenibom mora uvesti in nadzorovati usposobljen zdravnik, ki ima izkušnje z uporabo zdravil za zdravljenje raka. Odmerjanje: priporočeni odmerek vemurafeniba je 960 mg (4 tablete po 240 mg) dvakrat na dan (to ustreza celotnemu dnevnemu odmerku 1920 mg). Vemurafenib lahko vzamemo s hrano ali brez nje, izogibati pa se moramo stalnemu jemanju obeh dnevnih odmerkov na prazen želodec. Zdravljenje z vemurafenibom moramo nadaljevati do napredovanja bolezni ali pojava nesprejemljive toksičnosti. Če bolnik izpusti odmerek, ga lahko vzame do 4 ure pred naslednjim odmerkom za ohranitev sheme dvakrat na dan. Obeh odmerkov pa ne sme vzeti hkrati. Če bolnik po zaužitju vemurafeniba bruha, ne sme vzeti dodatnega odmerka zdravila, ampak mora z zdravljenjem normalno nadaljevati. Prilagoditve odmerjanja: za obvladovanje neželenih učinkov ali ob podaljšanju intervala QTc je potrebno zmanjšanje odmerka, začasna prekinitev in/ali dokončno prenehanje zdravljenja (za podrobnosti o prilagoditvi odmerka, prosimo glejte SmPC zdravila). Zmanjšanje odmerka pod 480 mg dvakrat na dan ni priporočljivo. Če se pri bolniku pojavi ploščatocelični rak kože, priporočamo nadaljevanje zdravljenja brez zmanjšanja odmerka vemurafeniba. **Posebne populacije:** za bolnike, starejše od 65 let, prilagajanje odmerka ni potrebno. O bolnikih z okvaro ledvic ali jeter je na voljo malo podatkov. Bolnike s hudo okvaro ledvic ali z zmerno do hudo okvaro jeter je treba pozorno spremljati. Varnost in učinkovitost vemurafeniba pri otrocih in mladostnikih, mlajših od 18 let, še nista bili dokazani. Podatki ni na voljo. Način uporabe: tablete vemurafeniba je treba zaužiti cele, z vodo. Ne sme se jih žvečiti ali drobiti. **Kontraindikacije:** preobčutljivost na zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** pred uporabo vemurafeniba je treba z validirano preskavo potrditi, da ima bolnik tumor s pozitivno mutacijo BRAF V600. Dokazi o učinkovitosti in varnosti vemurafeniba pri bolnikih s tumorji z izraženo redko BRAF V600 mutacijo, ki ni V600E ali V600K, niso prepričljivi. Vemurafeniba se ne sme uporabljati pri bolnikih z malignim melanomom, ki ima dvi tip BRAF. **Preobčutljivostne reakcije:** v povezavi z vemurafenibom so bile opisane resne preobčutljivostne reakcije, vključno z anafilaksijo. Hude preobčutljivostne reakcije lahko vključujejo Stevens-Johnsonov sindrom, generaliziran izpuščaj, eritem ali hipotenzijo. Pri bolnikih, pri katerih se pojavijo resne preobčutljivostne reakcije, je treba zdravljenje z vemurafenibom dokončno opustiti. **Kožne reakcije:** pri bolnikih, ki so prejeli vemurafenib, so v ključnem kliničnem preskušanju poročali o hudih kožnih reakcijah, vključno z redkim Stevens-Johnsonovim sindromom in toksično epidermalno nekrozo. Po prihodni vemurafeniba na trg so v povezavi z njim poročali o reakciji na zdravilo z eozinofilijo in sistemskimi simptomi (DRESS, Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms). Pri bolnikih, pri katerih se pojavi huda kožna reakcija, je treba zdravljenje z vemurafenibom dokončno opustiti. **Podaljšanje intervala QT:** v nekontrolirani, odprti študiji faze II pri predhodno zdravljenih bolnikih z metastatskim melanomom, so opazili podaljšanje intervala QT, odvisnega od izpostavljenosti vemurafenibu. Podaljšanje intervala QT lahko poveča tveganje za ventikularne aritmije, vključno s t. i. *Torsade de Pointes*. Z vemurafenibom ni priporočljivo zdraviti bolnikov z elektrolitskimi motnjami (vključno z magnezijem), ki jih ni mogoče odpraviti, bolnikov s sindromom dolgega intervala QT in bolnikov, zdravljenih z zdravili, ki podaljšajo interval QT. Pred zdravljenjem z vemurafenibom, en mesec po zdravljenju in po spremembi odmerka je treba pri vseh bolnikih posneti elektrokardiogram (EKG) in kontrolirati elektrolite (vključno z magnezijem). Nadaljnje kontrole so priporočljive predvsem pri bolnikih z zmerno do hudo jetno okvaro, in sicer mesečno prve 3 mesece zdravljenja, potem pa na 3 mesece oziroma pogosteje, če je to klinično indicirano. Zdravljenja z vemurafenibom ni priporočljivo uvesti pri bolnikih, ki imajo interval QT > 500 milisekund (ms). **Bolezni oči:** poročali so o resnih neželenih učinkih na oči, vključno z uveitisom, iritisom in zaporo mrežnične vene. Bolnikom je treba oči redno kontrolirati glede morebitnih neželenih učinkov na oči. **Ploščatocelični rak kože:** pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z vemurafenibom, so bili opisani primeri ploščatoceličnega raka kože, vključno s ploščatoceličnim melanomom, opredeljen kot keratoakantom ali mešani keratoakantom. Priporočljivo je, da vsi bolniki pred uvedbo zdravljenja opravijo dermatološki pregled in da so med zdravljenjem redni redni kontrol. Vsako sumljivo spremembo je treba izrezati, poslati na histopatološko oceno in jo zdraviti v skladu z lokalnimi smernicami. Med zdravljenjem in do šest mesecev po zdravljenju ploščatoceličnega raka mora zdravnik enkrat mesečno pregledati bolnika. Pri bolnikih, ki se jim pojavi ploščatocelični rak kože, je priporočljivo nadaljevati zdravljenje brez zmanjšanja odmerka. Nadzor se mora nadaljevati še 6 mesecev po prenehanju zdravljenja z vemurafenibom ali do uvedbe drugega antineoplastičnega zdravljenja. Bolnikom je treba naročiti, naj svoja zdravnik obvestijo o pojavu kakršnih koli sprememb na koži. **Ploščatocelični rak kože:** pri bolnikih, ki se ne nahaja na koži. Bolnikom je treba pred uvedbo zdravljenja in na 3 mesece med zdravljenjem pregledati glavo in vrat (pregled mora obsegati vsaj ogled ušesne sluznice in palpacijo bezgavk). Poleg tega morajo bolniki pred zdravljenjem in na 6 mesecev med zdravljenjem opraviti računalniško tomografijo (CT) prsnega koša. Pred in po končanem zdravljenju ali kadar je klinično indicirano, je priporočljivo opraviti pregled zadnjika in ginekološki pregled (pri ženskah). Po prenehanju zdravljenja z vemurafenibom se mora nadzor glede ploščatoceličnega raka, ki se ne nahaja na koži, nadaljevati še 6 mesecev ali do uvedbe drugega antineoplastičnega zdravljenja. Nenormalne spremembe je treba obravnavati v skladu s klinično prakso. **Novi primarni melanom:** v kliničnih preskušanjih so poročali o novih primarnih melanomih. Bolnike s takšnimi primeri so zdravili z ekscizijo, bolniki pa so nadaljevali z zdravljenjem brez prilagoditve odmerka. Nadzor nad pojavom kožnih lezij je treba izvajati, kot je navedeno zgoraj pri ploščatoceličnem melanomu kože. **Druge malignosti:** glede na mehanizem delovanja lahko vemurafenib povzroči napredovanje rakov, povezanih z mutacijo RAS. Pred dajanjem vemurafeniba bolnikom, ki so imeli ali imajo raka, povezanega z mutacijo RAS, skrbno razmisli o koristih in tveganjih. **Poškodbe jeter:** med uporabo vemurafeniba so poročali o poškodbah jeter, vključno s primeri hudih poškodb. Pred uvedbo zdravljenja in mesečno med zdravljenjem oz. kot je klinično indicirano, je treba kontrolirati jetrne encime (transaminaze in alkalno fosfatazo) ter bilirubin. Laboratorijske nepravilnosti je treba obvladati z zmanjšanjem odmerka, prekinitvijo zdravljenja ali prenehanjem zdravljenja (za podrobnosti o prilagoditvi odmerka, prosimo glejte SmPC zdravila). **Jetna okvara:** Bolnikom z jetrno okvaro začetnih odmerkov ni treba prilagajati. Bolnike, ki imajo zaradi metastaz v jetrih blago jetrno okvaro in nimajo hiperbilirubinemije, se lahko nadzoruje v skladu s splošnimi priporočili.

Podatkov o bolnikih z zmerno do hudo jetrno okvaro je le malo; pri takih bolnikih je izpostavljenost lahko večja. Tako je posebej po prvih tednih zdravljenja potreben skrben nadzor, saj lahko po daljšem obdobju (več tednih) pride do kopičenja. **Ledvična okvara:** bolnikom z blago ali zmerno ledvično okvaro začetnih odmerkov ni treba prilagajati. Pri bolnikih z hudo ledvično okvaro je treba vemurafenib uporabljati previdno ter jih pozorno spremljati. **Fotosenzibilnost:** pri bolnikih, ki so v kliničnih študijah prejeli vemurafenib, je bila opisana blaga do huda fotosenzibilnost. Vsem bolnikom je treba naročiti, naj se med jemanjem vemurafeniba ne izpostavljajo soncu. V primeru fotosenzibilnosti stopnje 2 (neprenosljivo) ali več so priporočljive prilagoditve odmerka. Ženske v rodni dobi morajo med zdravljenjem in vsaj še 6 mesecev po zdravljenju uporabljati učinkovito kontracepcijsko zaščito. Vemurafenib lahko zmanjša učinkovitost hormonskih kontraceptivov. **Sočasno dajanje ipilimumaba:** pri sočasni uporabi ipilimumaba in vemurafeniba so v preskušanju faze I poročali o asimptomatskih zvišanih transaminaz in bilirubina stopnje 3. Glede na te preliminarnne podatke sočasna uporaba ipilimumaba in vemurafeniba ni priporočljiva. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** vplivi vemurafeniba na substrat CYP vemurafenib lahko poveča izpostavljenost v plazmi tistih snovi, ki se presnavljajo pretežno s CYP1A2; v takem primeru je treba razmisliti o prilagoditvi odmerka. Vemurafenib lahko zmanjša plazemsko izpostavljenost zdravilom, ki se presnavljajo pretežno s CYP3A4. Tako je lahko učinkovitost kontracepcijskih tablet, ki se presnavljajo s CYP3A4 in se uporabljajo sočasno z vemurafenibom, zmanjšana. Pri substratih CYP3A4, ki imajo ozko terapevtsko okno, je treba razmisliti o prilagoditvi odmerka. Zaukrat se ni znano ali lahko vemurafenib pri 100 µM koncentraciji v plazmi, ki je bila opažena pri bolnikih v stanju dinamičnega ravnotežja (približno 50 µg/ml), zmanjša plazemsko koncentracijo sočasno danih substratov CYP2B6, kot je bupropion. Kadar se vemurafenib pri bolnikih z melanomom uporabi hkrati z varfarinom (CYP2C9), je potrebna previdnost. Tveganja za klinično pomembne učinke na sočasno uporabljene učinkovine, ki so substrati CYP2C8, pa ni mogoče izključiti. Zaradi dolge razpolovne dobe vemurafeniba je mogoče, da popolnega inhibitornega učinka vemurafeniba na sočasno dajano zdravilo ne opazimo, dokler ne mine 8 dni zdravljenja z vemurafenibom. Po končanem zdravljenju z vemurafenibom bo morda potrebno 8-dnevni premor, da se izognemo interakcijam z nadaljnjim zdravljenjem. **Vpliv vemurafeniba na transportne sisteme zdravil:** možnosti, da vemurafenib morda poveča izpostavljenost drugih zdravil, ki se prenašajo s P-gp, ni mogoče izključiti. Možen vpliv vemurafeniba na druge prenašalce trenutno ni znan. **Vplivi sočasno uporabljenih zdravil na vemurafenib:** študije in vitro kažejo, da sta presnova s CYP3A4 in glukuronidacija odgovorni za presnovo vemurafeniba. Zdi se, da je tudi izločanje z žolcem pomembna pot izločanja. Vemurafenib je treba uporabljati previdno v kombinaciji z močnimi inhibitorji CYP3A4, glukuronidacije in/ali prenašalnih beljakovin (npr. ritonavirjem, sakvinavirjem, telitrominomom, vektokozazolom, itrakonazolom, vorikonazolom, posakonazolom, nefazodonom, atazanavirjem). Sočasna uporaba močnih induktorjev P-gp, glukuronidacije, in/ali CYP3A4 (npr. rifampicina, rifabulina, karbamazepina, fenitoina ali šentjanževke [*Hypericum perforatum*]) lahko vodi v suboptimalno izpostavljenost vemurafenibu in se ji je treba izogibati. Študije in vitro so pokazale, da je vemurafenib substrat sekretornih prenašalcev, P-gp in BCRP. Vpliv induktorjev in inhibitorjev P-gp in BCRP na izpostavljenost vemurafenibu niso znani. Ne moremo pa izključiti možnosti, da imajo lahko zdravila, ki vplivajo na P-gp (npr. verapamil, ciklosporin, ritonavir, kinidini, itrakonazol) ali BCRP (npr. ciklosporin, gefitinib), vpliv na farmakokinetiko vemurafeniba. Za zdaj ni znano, ali je vemurafenib substrat tudi za druge beljakovinske prenašalce. **Neželeni učinki:** med najpogostejšimi neželenimi učinki (> 30 %), o katerih so poročali v zvezi z vemurafenibom, so artralgija, utrujenost, kožni izpuščaj, fotosenzibilnostna reakcija, navzea, alopecija in srbenje. Zelo pogosto je bil opisan ploščatocelični rak kože, seboroična keratoza, kožni papilom, zmanjšanje teže, glavobol, disgevizija, kašelj, driska, bruhanje, slabost, zaprtost, fotosenzibilna reakcija, aktinična keratoza, kožni izpuščaj, makulo-papulozen izpuščaj, papulozen izpuščaj, srbenje, hiperkeratoza, eritem, alopecija, suha koža, sončne opekline, artralgija, maligija, bolečina v okončin, mišično-skeletne bolečine, bolečine v hrbtu, utrujenost, pireksija, periferi edem, astenija, zvišanje GGT. **Pogosti:** folikulitis, baziloidni rak kože, novi primarni melanom, ohromelost sedmega žvca, omotica, uveitis, sindrom palmarno-plantarne eritridosiestezije, panikulitis (vključno z nodoznim eritemom), pilarna keratoza, artritis, zvišanje ALT, alkalne fosfataze, bilirubina in izguba telesne mase, podaljšanje QT. **Posebne populacije:** pri starejših bolnikih (≥ 65 let) je možna večja verjetnost neželenih učinkov, vključno s ploščatoceličnim melanomom, zmanjšanjem teže in motnjami srčnega ritma. Med neželenih učinkov stopnje 3, ki so bili med kliničnimi preskušanji vemurafeniba pri ženskah opisani pogostejši kot pri moških, spadajo kožni izpuščaj, artralgija in fotosenzibilnost. Poročanje o domnevnih neželenih učinkih: prosimo, da o neželenih učinkih, ki jih opazite pri zdravljenju z zdravilom Zelboraf, poročate v skladu s Pravilnikom o farmakovigilanci (Uradni list RS, št. 57/14), na obrazcu za poročanje, ki je objavljen na spletni strani www.jazmp.si. Prosimo, da izpolnjen obrazec pošljete Univerzitetnemu kliničnemu centru Ljubljana, Interna klinika, Center za zastrupitve, Zaloška cesta 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana, faks: + 386 (0)1 434 76 46, ali na elektronski naslov: farmakovigilanca@kclj.si, lahko pa tudi Javni agenciji RS za zdravila in medicinske pripomočke (JAZMP), Sektor za farmakovigilanco, Pljuška ulica 21, SI-1000 Ljubljana, faks: + 386 (0)8 2000 510, ali na elektronski naslov: h-farmakovigilanca@jazmp.si. **Režim izdaje zdravila:** Rp/Spec **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** Roche Registration Limited, 6 Falcon Way, Shire Park, Welwyn Garden City, AL7 1TW, Velika Britanija **Verzija:** 4.0/14 **Informacija pripravljena:** januar 2015 Samo za strokovno javnost.

1. Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila Zelboraf, dostopano 6. 1. 2014 na http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/si_SI/document_library/EPAR_-_Product_Information/human/002409/WC500124317.pdf

Belakne (adapalen)

Adapalen je **ZDRAVILO IZBORA ZA ZDRAVLJENJE BLAGIH DO ZMERNIH OBLIK AKEN.**

(European Evidence based Guidelines for the Treatment of Acne, JEADV 2012)



Zdravilo Belakne **DELUJE NA VZROK** nastajanja aken

PROTIVNETNO

**URAVNAVA
DIFERENCIACIJO
KERATINOCITOV**

KOMEDOLITIČNO

PROTIBAKTERIJSKO

ZA OPTIMALEN REZULTAT ➡ Belakne – v dveh oblikah



gel 0,1%
za mastno kožo

krema 0,1%
za suho, občutljivo kožo

Skrajšan povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila

Belakne 1 mg/g gel

Belakne 1 mg/g krema

Sestava: 1 g gela ali kreme vsebuje 1 mg adapalena.

Indikacije: Zdravljenje blagih do zmernih aken s pretežno prisotnimi ogrci, papulami in pustulami na obrazu, prsih ali hrbtu.

Odmerjanje: Zdravilo Belakne se uporablja pri otrocih starejših od 12 let in pri odraslih. Varnost in učinkovitost zdravila Belakne pri otrocih, mlajših od 12 let nista bili dokazani. Zdravilo Belakne je treba nanesti na aknozne spremembe kože enkrat na dan, najbolje po umivanju, zvečer pred spanjem. Tanko plast kreme ali gela je treba z blazinicami prstov nanesti na prizadeta mesta na koži tako, da se izogiba očem in ustnicam. Priporočljivo je, da se omeni izrazitost izboljšanja po 3 mesecih zdravljenja z zdravilom Belakne. Če je potrebno zdravljenje s percutanimi protibakterijskimi zdravili ali benzoil peroksidom, jih je treba na kožo nanašati jutraj, zdravilo Belakne pa zvečer.

Kontraindikacije: Preobčutljivost za zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov.

Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi: Če se pojavi preobčutljivostna reakcija ali hudo draženje, je treba uporabo zdravila prekiniti. Zdravilo Belakne ne sme priti v stik z očmi, usti, robovi nosu ali mukoznimi membranami. Če zdravilo po nesreči pride v stik z očmi, jih je treba izprati s toplo vodo. Ne sme se aplicirati na poškodovano (ureznine in odrgnine), od sonca opečeno ali ekcematozno kožo niti se ga ne sme uporabljati pri bolnikih s hudimi aknami ali aknami na večjih površinah telesa. Pri bolnikih, ki prejemajo retinoidna zdravila se je treba izogibati depilaciji z voskom. Hkrati uporabi zdravila Belakne in percutanih keratolitikov ali ekfoliacijskih zdravil se je treba izogibati. Ob sočasni uporabi sredstev za luščenje (peeling), medicinskih ali abrazivnih mil, kozmetičnih izdelkov, ki kožo sušijo, adstringentov ali izdelkov, ki dražijo kožo (dišav, lupino limone ali izdelkov, ki vsebujejo alkohol), se lahko stopnjuje učinek draženja. Izpostavljanje sončni svetlobi ali umetnim UV žarkom (vključno s solariji) je treba med uporabo zdravila Belakne zmanjšati na minimum. Kadar se izpostavljenosti soncu ni moč izogniti, je treba uporabljati zaščitna sredstva in zdravljenne predele kože zaščititi z obleko.

Interakcije: Ni znanih interakcij pri sočasni uporabi zdravila Belakne z drugimi zdravili, ki jih lahko uporabljamo percutano. Kljub temu pa zdravila Belakne ne smemo uporabljati skupaj z drugimi retinoidi ali zdravili s podobnim načinom delovanja. Izogibati se je treba uporabi zdravila Belakne skupaj z vitaminom A (vključno s prehranskimi dodatki). Adapalen ni fototoksičen in ne povzroča alergije na svetlobo, vendar pa varnost uporabe adapalena med večkratno izpostavljenostjo soncu ali UV sevanju ni bila dokazana. Večji izpostavljenosti soncu ali UV sevanju se je treba izogibati. Ker je absorpcija adapalena skozi kožo majhna, so interakcije s sistemsko uporabljenimi zdravili zelo malo verjetne.

Nosečnost in dojenje: Ker je na voljo malo podatkov in zaradi možnega prehoda zdravila skozi kožo v krvni obtok, zdravljenje z zdravilom Belakne med nosečnostjo ni priporočljivo. V primeru nepričakovane nosečnosti je treba zdravljenje z zdravilom Belakne prekiniti. Zdravilo Belakne lahko uporabljate med dojenjem, vendar se zdravila ne sme nanašati na predel prsnega koša, da ne pride v stik z dojenčkom. Učinkov adapalena na dojenčka ni pričakovati, ker je sistemska izpostavljenost doječe matere zanemarljiva.

Vpliv na sposobnost vožnje in upravljanja s stroji: Ni vpliva.

Neželeni učinki: Suha koža, draženje kože, občutek toplote na koži, eritem, kontaktni dermatitis, občutek nelagodja na koži, pekoč občutek na koži, srbenje, luščenje kože, očitno poslabšanje aken, bolečina, oteklina, mehurji ali kraste na koži in draženje, rdečina, srbenje ali oteklina očesnih vek.

Vrsta ovojnine in vsebina: Škatla s tubo po 30 g gela ali 30 g kreme.

Režim izdaje: Rp

Imetnik dovoljenja za promet: Belupo d.o.o., Dvorčakova 6, 1000 Ljubljana.

Datum zadnje revizije besedila: 28.5.2012

Podrobnejše informacije o zdravilu in povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila so vam na voljo pri strokovnih sodelavcih in na sedežu podjetja Belupo.

HITER, MOČAN IN PODALJŠAN UČINEK!

BELODERM

0,05 % betametazondipropionat

beloderm

Beloderm sedaj na voljo v 3 oblikah:

1. krema - za zdravljenje akutnih, eksudativnih kožnih sprememb
2. mazilo - za zdravljenje kroničnih dermatoz ter ko je potreben okluzivni učinek
3. **NOVO!** **dermalna raztopina** - za zdravljenje dermatoz na lasišču in na poraščenih delih telesa



Optimalno zdravljenje lasišča in poraščenih delov kože

Edini betametazon v obliki dermalne raztopine

Enostavno nanašanje

Ne masti kože



Uporaba zdravila Beloderm 0,5 mg/g dermalna raztopina:

- Nekaj kapljic zdravila bolnik nanese (s pomočjo kapalke) na prizadeto kožo 2 x/dan in nežno vtre
- Po nanosu se zdravila ne izpira
- Po nanosu zdravila si umije roke

SKRAJŠAN POVZETEK GLAVNIH ZNAČILNOSTI ZDRAVILA

SESTAVA: 1 gram kreme, mazila ali dermalne raztopine vsebuje 0,5 mg betametazona. **INDIKACIJE:** Bolezni kože, ki jih zdravimo z lokalnimi kortikosteroidi: **alergijske bolezni kože** - akutne, subakutne in kronične oblike kontaktnega alergijskega dermatitisa, profesionalnega dermatitisa, atopični dermatitis (nevrodermatitis), dermatitis pod plenico, intertriginozni dermatitis, ekcematozni numularni dermatitis, dishidrotični dermatitis; **akutni in kronični nealergijski dermatitisi** - fotodermatitisi, dermatitisi kot posledica rentgenskega sevanja, toksične reakcije zaradi pikov insektov; **druge bolezni kože** - psoriasis vulgaris, pemphigus vulgaris, lichen ruber planus, lichen simplex chronicus, lupus erythematosus chronicus discoides, erythrodermia, erythema exsudativum multiforme, erythema anulare centrifugum in druge vrste eritemov. **ODMERJANJE:** Zdravljenje naj ne bo daljše od 3 tednov. Količino zdravila Beloderm krema, mazilo ali dermalna raztopina, ki je potrebna za prekritje obolele površine kože, z rahlim vtiranjem nanašamo v tankem sloju dvakrat na dan. Na področjih kože z debelim roževinastim slojem je potrebna pogostejša aplikacija. Zdravljenje je potrebno nadaljevati do kliničnega izboljšanja. Pri uporabi zdravila Beloderm krema ali mazilo pri otrocih je potrebna previdnost, uporaba zdravila naj bo čim krajša. Varnost in učinkovitost zdravila Beloderm dermalna raztopina pri otrocih, mlajših od 18 let, še nista bili dokazani. Če zdravilo Beloderm uporabljate na obrazu ali pri otrocih, zdravljenje ne sme trajati več kot 5 dni. **KONTRAINDIKACIJE:** Preobčutljivost za zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov, virusna okužba s kožnimi spremembami (herpes, norice, koze), kožna tuberkuloza in kožne spremembe pri lusu, akne, rozacea, perioralni dermatitis. **POSEBNA OPOZORILO IN PREVIDNOSTNI UKREPI:** Če pri prvi uporabi zdravila Beloderm nastopi preobčutljivostna reakcija na koži je treba terapijo takoj prekiniti. Uporaba zdravila Beloderm ni priporočljiva v kombinaciji z okluzivnimi povoji, razen, če tako predpiše zdravnik. Dolgotrajna uporaba na koži obraza ni priporočljiva, ker lahko povzroči dermatitis, ki se kaže kot rozacea, perioralni dermatitis in akne. Zdravilo se ne sme uporabljati na obeh ali v periokularnem območju zaradi možnosti nastanka katarakte, glavkoma, glivične okužbe oči in poslabšanja okužbe z virusom herpesa. Zdravilo Beloderm se ne sme uporabljati za zdravljenje varikoznih ulkusov goleni. Pri otrocih, zaradi večje površine kože glede na telesno maso in nezadostno razvito roženo plast kože, obstaja možnost sistemske absorpcije sorazmerno večje količine betametazona, kar lahko vodi do manifestacij sistemske toksičnosti. Izogibati se je treba uporabi pod plenici (še zlasti plastičnimi), ker le te delujejo kot okluzija in prav tako lahko povzročijo večjo absorpcijo učinkovin. Pri otrocih, bolnikih z jetrno insuficienco in bolnikih, ki potrebujejo dolgotrajno zdravljenje, je potrebna previdnost, še zlasti pri hkratni uporabi okluzivnega povoja zaradi možnosti povečane absorpcije betametazona in pojava sistemskih neželenih učinkov. Na nekaterih delih telesa, kjer obstaja neke vrste naravna okluzija (dimlje, pazduha in perianalno področje), je pri lokalni uporabi zdravila Beloderm možen nastanek strij, zato naj bo uporaba zdravila na teh delih telesa čim bolj omejena. Lahko se pojavijo simptomi, povezani z odtegotovanjem zdravila, v teh primerih je potrebno nadomestno jemanje kortikosteroidov. V primeru glivičnih ali sekundarnih bakterijskih infekcij kožnih lezij je potrebna dodatna uporaba protimikotikov oz. antibiotikov. Na lasišču je treba zdravilo Beloderm uporabljati previdno zaradi izredno močne prekrvavitve in povečane absorpcije. Zdravilo Beloderm 0,5 mg/g kreme vsebuje cetil in stearilalkohol, ki lahko povzročijo lokalne kožne reakcije. **INTERAKCIJE:** Medsebojno delovanje zdravila Beloderm z drugimi zdravili ni znano. **NOSÉČNOST IN DOJENJE:** Uporaba zdravila Beloderm je pri nosečnicah dovoljena samo v primeru, ko zdravnik oceni, da je pričakovana korist za mater večja od možnega tveganja za plod. V takih primerih je treba uporabljati najmanjše učinkovite odmerke čim krajši čas na čim manjši telesni površini. Po presoji zdravnika lahko zdravilo Beloderm uporabljajo tudi doječe matere, vendar se zdravilo pred dojenjem ne sme nanašati na kožo dojke. **VPLIV NA SPOSOBNOST VOŽNJE** IN UPRAVLJANJA STROJIL: Zdravilo Beloderm nima vpliva na sposobnost vožnje in upravljanja s stroji. **NEŽELENI UČINKI:** Pogosti: sekundarne okužbe, občutek pečenja, srbenje, draženje, suhost, folikulitis, hipertrihoz, aknam podobni izpuščaji, hipopigmentacija, teleangiektazije, perioralni dermatitis, alergijski kontaktni dermatitis, maceracija kože, atrofija kože, strije, miliarija. **Redki:** insuficienca nadledvične žleze. **VRSTA OVOJNINE** IN VSEBINA: Škatla s tubo po 40 g kreme ali mazila; vsebnik s 100 ml dermalne raztopine (bela plastenka z rumeno varnostno navojno zaporko iz HDPE in bela kapalka iz LDPE). **REŽIM IZDAJE:** Zdravilo se izdaja samo na recept. **IMETNIK DOVOLJENJA ZA PROMET:** Belupo d.o.o., Dvorčakova 6, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija. **DATUM ZADNJE REVIZIJE BESEDILA:** 11.04.2014.

Gradivo je namenjeno samo strokovni javnosti. Podrobnejše informacije o zdravilu in povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila so vam na voljo pri strokovnih sodelavcih in na sedežu podjetja Belupo. Datum priprave informacije: februar 2015



BELUPO

Bodimo zdravi!

BELUPO, d.o.o., Dvorčakova ulica 6, 1000 Ljubljana
Tel: 01 300 95 10, faks: 01 432 63 11 • E-pošta: info@belupo.si, www.belupo.si

Z BELUPOM DO ZDRAVE KOŽE!

VI Master Class on Vitiligo and Pigmentary Disorders

VI. Edukativni skup o vitiligu i poremećajima pigmentacije

Innovative Therapy in Dermatology Symposium | Simpozij Inovativne dermatološke terapije
Split, Croatia, 30th April – 3rd May 2015, Radisson Blu Hotel



Dates to remember

Deadline for abstract submission: Feb 25th, 2015

Registration deadline for early fee: March 9th, 2015

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ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

CONGRESS REGISTRATION

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

- [PRELIMINARY PROGRAM \(.pdf\)](#)

Size: 0,25 MB. Updated: 11.02.2015

TOPICS

VI Master Class on Vitiligo and Pigmentary Disorders
“Innovative Therapy in Dermatology” Symposium
Dermoscopy course

INVITED SPEAKERS

Giuseppe Argenziano (ITA)
Igor Bartenjev (SLO)
Ivana Binić (SRB)
Zrinka Bukvić Mokos (CRO)
Vedrana Bulat (CRO)
Andy Goren (USA)
Andreas D. Katsambas (GRE)
Igor Korobko (RUS)
Krešimir Kostović (CRO)
Maja Kovačević (CRO)
Torello Lotti (ITA)
Branka Marinović (CRO)
Claudia Menicanti (ITA)
Joelle Nonni (FRA)
Neira Puizina-Ivić (CRO)
Nives Pustišek (CRO)
Sanja Schuller-Petrović (AUT)
Mihael Skerlev (CRO)
Andrija Stanimirović (CRO)
Jacek C. Szepietowski (POL)
Mirna Šitum (CRO)
Sanja Špoljar (CRO)
Nataša Teovska Mitrevska (MKD)
Diamant Thaci (GER)
Yan Valle (USA)
Stefano Veraldi (ITA)

Drugi Kongres Udruženja dermatovenerologa Crne Gore



<http://udvcg.me/>

Dear colleagues,

It is my great honor and pleasure to invite you to take part in 2nd Congress of Dermatologists of Montenegro with International Participation. Congress will be held in Budva from May 26–29, 2015. Congress venue is the hotel Maestral in Pržno, Budva, Montenegro.

Congress president
Dr Predrag Štilet

TOPICS

- Psoriasis
- Dermatologic oncology
- Urticaria and allergic dermatitides
- Skin ageing: pathophysiology and treatment
- Free communications

INVITED SPEAKERS

Prof. dr Ivana Binić, Niš, SERBIA,
Prof. dr Dušan Buchvald, Bratislava, SLOVAKIA,
Prof. dr Rodica Cosgarea, Cluj, ROMANIA,
Prof. dr Rene Gonzalez, Aurora, Denver, USA,
Prof. dr Jana Hercogová, Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC,
Prof. dr Marcel F. Jonkman, Groningen, NETHERLANDS,
Prof. dr Marina Jovanović, Novi Sad, SERBIA,
Prof. dr Marija Kaštelan, Rijeka, CROATIA,
Prof. dr Torello Lotti, Rome, ITALY,
Prof. dr Branka Marinović, Zagreb, CROATIA,
Prof. dr Ljiljana Medenica, Beograd, SERBIA,
Prof. dr Jovan Miljković, Maribor, SLOVENIA,
Prof. dr Miloš Nikolić, Beograd, SERBIA,
Prof. dr Miloš Pavlović, Ljubljana, SLOVENIA,
Prof. dr Franco Rongioletti, Genova, ITALY,
Prof. dr Sedef ŞAHİN, Istanbul, TURKEY,
Prof. dr Wolfgang Salmhofer, Graz, AUSTRIA,
Prof. dr Sanja Schuller Petrović, Vienna, AUSTRIA,
Prof. dr Andrija Stanimirović, Zagreb, CROATIA,
Prof. dr Mirna Šitum, Zagreb, CROATIA,
Prof. dr Nikolai Tsankov, Sofia, BULGARIA,
Prim. dr Mirjana Popadić, Beograd, SERBIA,
Doc. dr Jagoda Balaban, Banja Luka, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA,
Doc. dr Danijela Dobrosavljević, Beograd, SERBIA,
Doc. dr Mirjana Milinković, Beograd, SERBIA,
Ass. dr Svetlana Popadić, Beograd, SERBIA,
Dr Metka Adamič, Ljubljana, SLOVENIA,
Dr Michael J. Boffa, Floriana, MALTA,
Dr Milomir Gačević, Beograd, SERBIA,
Dr Zac Handler, USA,
Dr Dane Nenadić, Beograd, SERBIA,
Dr Tatjana Planinšek Ručigaj, Ljubljana, SLOVENIA,
Dr Colm O'Mahony, London, GREAT BRITAIN,
Dr Dubravka Šimić, Mostar, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA,
Dr Predrag Štilet, Tivat, MONTENEGRO,
Dr Nataša Vukotić Đurićanin, Podgorica, MONTENEGRO

PLACE AND TIME

Hotel Maestral, Pržno, Budva
26.05.2015. Arrival and registration
27.05.2015. Congress
28.05.2015. Congress
29.05.2015. Departure

REGISTRATION

Registration fee till 01.05.2015 is 150 €
Registration fee after 01.05.2015. is 200 €
Registration fee includes: access to all scientific sessions and exhibition, coffee and lunch breaks, gala dinner, certificate of attendance

ACCOMMODATION

Congress hotel Maestral, single room, 110 €
Congress hotel Maestral, double room, 160 €
Hotel Residence, single room, 80 €
Hotel Residence, double room, 110 €

CONTACT

To register or book your accommodation contact
ASTAKOS Travel & Events
secretariat@udvcg.me