



سلسه وبینارهای معرفی ظرفیت ها و فرصت های همکاری در مراکز تحقیقاتی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران

وبينار هفتم

#### **معرفی مرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای** پوست و جذام







- هیئت امنا درزمان تاسیس در سال ۱۳۷۲:
- رياست جمهورى: مرحوم آيت الله هاشمي رفسنجاني،
  - وزير امور خارجه: دكترعلي اكبر ولايتي،
- وزیر بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی: دکتر رضا ملك زاده ،
  - رييس كميته امداد امام خمينى: مرحوم حاج سيد رضا نيري
    - رییس مرکز: دکتر یحیی دولتی
  - این مرکز در سال 1374 از وزارت بهداشت درمان و آموزش پزشکی جدا گردید و به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تهران پیوست.
    - این مرکز در سال 1374 به تصویب شورای گسترش وزارت بهداشت رسید و از سال 1380 دارای ردیف بودجه مستقل میباشد.













## **Faculty members**

Professors: 2

Dermatology: 2

Associate Professors: 3

Dermatology: 2

Pharmaceutics: 1

Assistant Professors: 3

Epidemiology: 1

Parasitology: 1

Mycology: 1

Researchers: 3

Skin Biometrology: 1

Parasitology: 2

Consultant Dermatologists: 2

## **April 2022**



Center for Research and Training in Skin Disease and Leprosy

مركز تحقيقات بيمارى هاى پوست و جذام

ماکر تحقیقات بیمار ماده دانشگ تهران

حذف ا مقاله پر نویسنده ( OFF

نمایش آمار سال جاری OFF







نمایش ۱ تا ۸ از کل ۸ عضو مرتب شده بر اساس H-Index

جستجوی نام



استاديار مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

H-Index: ۱۴ مقالات: ۴۸ استنادات: ۵۴۶



منصور نصيري كاشاني

استاد مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

H-Index: ۱۷ مقالات: ۵۲ استنادات: ۹۷۷



عليرضا فيروز

استاد مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

H-Index: ۳۲ مقالات: ۱۹۹ استنادات: ۳۰۵۰



#### سيدابراهيم اسكندري

استاديار مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

۲-Index: ۹ مقالات: ۱۸ استنادات: ۴۵۶



عليرضا خاتمي

دانشیار مرکز تحقیقات بیماریهای پوست و جذام

-H-Index: ۱- مقالات: ۳۶ استنادات: ۴۵۹



سامان احمدنصرالهي

دانشیار مرکز تحقیقات بیماریهای پوست و جذام

H-Index:۱۱ مقالات: ۵۲ استنادات: ۴۳۰



#### أذين آيت اللهي

دانشيار مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

H-Index: ۷ مقالات: ۳۶ استنادات: ۱۷۴



#### مهسا فتاحي

استاديار مركز تحقيقات بيمارىهاى يوست وجذام

۸ :H-Index مقالات: ۳۹ استنادات: ۱۹۶





## **Retired Colleagues**



دكتر يحيى دولتي



دکتر علی خامسی پور



دكتر حسين طباطبائي

#### Research Council

- Dr. Yahya Dowlati, MD, PhD (Founder and honorary Director)
- Dr. Alireza Firooz, MD (Director)
- Dr. Mansour Nassiri Kashani, MD (Deputy Director)
- Dr. Saman Ahmad Nasrollahi (Research Deputy)
- Dr. Ali Khamesipour, PhD
- Dr. Azin Ayatollahi, MD
- Dr. Mahsa Fattahi , PhD
- Dr. Hamed Hosseini, MD, PhD
- Dr. Ibrahim Eskandari, PhD (Manager)
- Dr. Hossein Mortazavi, MD
- Dr. Zahra Beigom Moosavi, MD
- Dr. Robabeh Abedini, MD
- Dr. Hassan Vatandoost, MD, PhD
- Dr. Akram Miramin Mohammadi , PhD

# **Facilities**

# Clinic









# **Subspecialty Clinics**

- Leprosy
- Leishmaniasis
- Wound
- Immunodermatology

# **Operating Room**



## Laboratory



# Molecular biology





## Microbiology (Bacteriology, Parasitology, Mycology)





# Microbiology





# **HPLC**





#### **Formulation**





## Cell culture



# **Immunology**





### Clinical Lab





## DermaLab



# Library



### **Conference Hall**



### Roof Garden



### **Guest Room**





#### **Animal House**



## Research & Training Units

- Skin Biometrology
- Tropical diseases
- Mycology Unit
- Immunodermatology
- Nanodermatology
- Dermatoepidemiology
- Hair & Nail Diseases

#### Skin Biometrology Unit



The Pharmaceutical, Cosmeceutical, & Hygienic Products Clinical Evaluation Unit, was established in February 2010 to provide service to industry, research centres, clinicians, and patients.

# Clinical Research Laboratoris in the World





- ❖It is currently the only center approved by IRAN FDA for clinical assessment of pharmaceutical, cosmeceutical and hygienic skincare products.
- This laboratory cooperates with producers and importers development, in vivo efficacy and safety tests, preclinical and microbial quality control tests as well as training courses in fields of cosmetics and cutaneous biometrology.
- All studies are carried out according to the regulations of the Cosmetics regulation Good Clinic Practice (GCP).











### پروانه بهرهبرداری آزمایشگاه همکار «مرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای پوست و جذام»

با استناد به ماده ۸ از فصل ۳ آئیننامه تأسیس و بهرهبرداری آزمایشگاههای همکار و مجاز کنترل مواد و فرآوردههای خوردنی، آشامیدنی، آرایشی، بهداشتی، دارویی و بیولوژیک و ماده ۷ قانون مواد خوردنی، آشامیدنی، آرایشی و بهداشتی و با توجه به مصوبه کمیته فنی بررسی و تایید صلاحیت آزمایشگاههای همکار و مجاز شماره ۷۲ مورخ ۱۳۹۹/۱۲/۱۶، به موجب این پروانه به آزمایشگاه همکار «مرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای پوست و جذام» واقع در تهران-خیابان طالقانی- نبش خیابان شهید نادری- شماره ۴۱۵ اجازه داده می شود که در محدوده کاری تأیید شده فعالیت نماید.

هرگونه تغییر در مفاد این پروانه مستلزم دریافت مجوزهای لازم از سازمان غذا و دارو میباشد.





کد آزمایشگاه: ۹۴۲۴۲۹۲۳۲۸ شماره پروانه: ۴۲۳۷/۲۹۶۲/۱/۱۲۰۷۲ تاریخ صدور: ۱۲۹۹/۱۲/۲۵ تاریخ اعتبار: ۱۴۰۱/۱۲/۲۵

#### پروانه مسلول فنی آزمایشگاه همکار «مرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای پوست و جذام»

با استناد به ماده ۲۳ آنین نامه تاسیس و اداره امور آزمایشگاههای همکار و مجاز کنترل مبواد و فراوردههای خوردنی، آشامیدئی، آرایشی، بهداشتی، دارویی، بیولوژیک، تجهیزات و ملاومات پزشکی مصوبه کمیته فنی بررسی و تایید صلاحیت آزمایشگاههای همکار و مجاز شماره ۲۲ مورخ ۲۳۹۹/۱۲/۱۶، صلاحیت آقای یحیی دولتی به شماره شماره ۸۰۱ و ملاومات پزشکی مصوبه کمیته فنی بررسی و تایید صلاحیت آزمایشگاه همکار «هرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای پوست و جذام» شماره ۲۰۳۷/۲۸۲۴ دارای مدرک تحصیلی دکتری داروسازی جهت احراز مسئولیت فنی آزمایشگاه است تا بر اساس ماده ۲۸ آئین نامه مذکور و تعهدات اخذ شده نسبت به انجام شرح وظایف محوله اقدام نمایند. حضور مسئول فنی در ساعات فعالیت آزمایشگاه الزامی بوده و هرگونه تغییر در مفاد این پروانه مستازم دریافت مجوزهای لازم از سازمان غذا و دارو

دکتر سید محمود مسیحا هاشمی عدیر کل آزمایشگاه های عرجع کنترل غذا، دارو کرنجمیآل بزشکی























### Skin biophysical Parameters

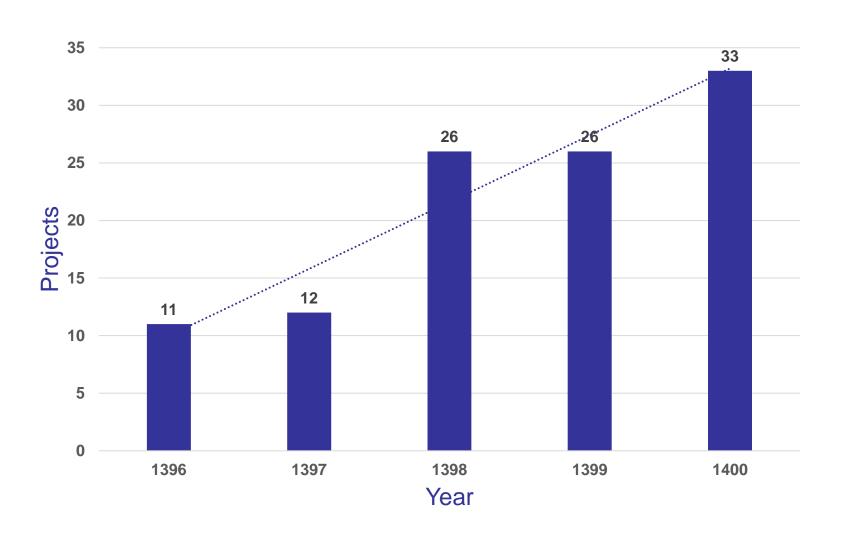
- Epidermal hydration
- TEWL
- Surface pH
- Sebum
- Shininess
- Erythema index
- Pigmentation index
- Skin Elasticity
- Friction Coefficient
- Surface temperature
- Dandruff Meter



### **Imaging Techniques**

- Skin surface microscopy (Dermatoscopy)
- VisioFace Camera
- Visiopore Camera
- Capillary microscopy
- High Frequency Ultrasonography
- FotoFinder
- Trichogram & Trichoscopy

## Cooperation with industries





### **Tropical Diseases Unit**

### **Tropical Diseases Unit**

### **LEPROSY**

 Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae. In our center basic fundamental research as well as applied clinical research related to diagnosis, treatment, prevention and epidemiology of leprosy are performed.

### **Etiology**

Etiologic agent is Mycobacterium leprae (Hansen's bacillus), the first bacterium ever discovered and linked to a disease in human, by Hansen in 1873.





#### Multi DrugTherapy (MDT)

Multibacillary forms of Leprosy (12 months)

- Dapsone

Rifampicin

Clofazimine

Paucibacillary forms(6 months)-DapsoneRifampicin



### Leprosy elimination

- Reducing the case load to less than 1 case per 10,000 inhabitants
  - By detecting and curing all cases of leprosy leading to a reduction in the source of infection and the disease burden in communities so that leprosy is likely to disappear naturally as it already has from many countries.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF LEPROSY ELIMINATION PHASE

- AT NATIONAL LEVEL IN 1992
- AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL IN 1996
- AT DISTRICT LEVEL IN 1997

# Leprosy detection & prevalence rates among Iranians (I.R.IRAN, 2018)

 No. of under treatment patients: 18
 Leprosy Prevalence Rate: 0.002 / 10,000

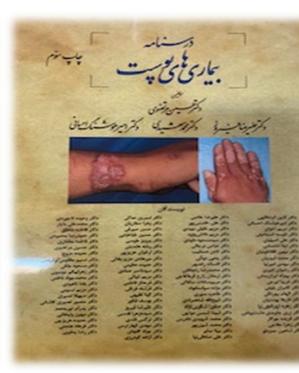
No. of New cases: 29
 Leprosy Detection Rate: 0.03 / 100,000

Demandage Center of Higher Excellence, Department of Demandage Telesa University of Medical Sciences

### Dermatology for Medical Students and General Practitioners

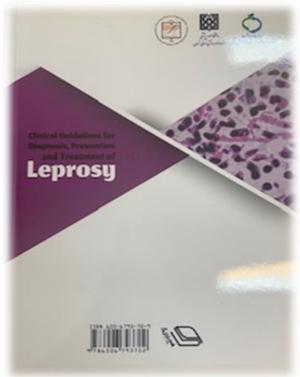
Hossein Mortanavi MD. Alireza Firosa MD. Mohammad Shahidi MD. Amir Houshang Ehsani MD.

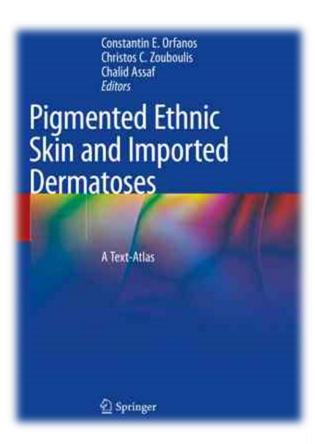












Chapter 10

#### Leprosy

A. Firooz, M. Nassiri Kashani, L. Izadi, M. Shizarpoor

Leprosy (Hansen's disease) is a chronic infection caused by Mycobacterium leprae. It predominantly involves the skin and the peripheral nervous system. Although in multibacillary forms of the disease the agents can be detected in a majority of body organs, (except the central nervous system, the gastrointestinal system and the lungs), their dissemination causes no clinical symptoms (1).

A recent WHO report has shown that the global prevalence of leprosy is 0.32 per 10.000, i.e. a total of 180618 cases at the beginning of 2014. The exact incidence is unknown because of the number of subclinical infections present in endemic areas, the long incubation period and the possibility of self-cure, particularly in children. The number of new detected cases in 2013 was 215656 (3.81 per 100.000), with the highest prevalence in tropical parts of Southeast Asia (India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Indonesia), South America (Brazil) and in Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Congo and Madagascar), mostly in overpopulated countries with high rates of poverty. More than 80% of all new cases of leprosy are registered in India, Brazil and Indonesia (2). In 1991, the World Health Organization introduced the target of eliminating, not eradicating, leprosy reducing its prevalence rate to <1 case per 10.000 persons, achieved in 2013.

The incubation period of leprosy is long, with an average of 2-5 years in paucibacillary and 8-12 years in multibacillary clinical forms. The disease affects preferably men in most parts of the world; paucibacillary forms of the disease are more common, with two peak ages at 10-15 and 30-60 years (3).

#### Pathogenesis

In 1873, the Norwegian scientist, Armauer Hansen, discovered the infectious agent of leprosy, Mycobacterium leprae. This acid-fast bacillus has several exclusive features. Its reservoir is only in humans and probably armadillos in some parts of the world. It is an obligatory intracellular organism and cell mediated immunity is the only mechanism of defense against it. The division time of the bacilli is long (12-14 days), thus expanding the incubation period of



### **Tropical Diseases Unit**

### **LEISHMANIASIS**

### LEISHMANIASES

- A group of diseases caused by Leishmania parasite.
- Organism was first identified by Leishman and Donovan separately in 1903.
- Caused by more than 20 species of the genus Leishmania
  - L. major, L. tropica, L. ethiopica, L. infantum in Old World
  - Transmitted by bites of more than 90 species of sandflies.
- ■Some 70 animal species, including humans, have been found as natural reservoir hosts of *Leishmania* parasites.

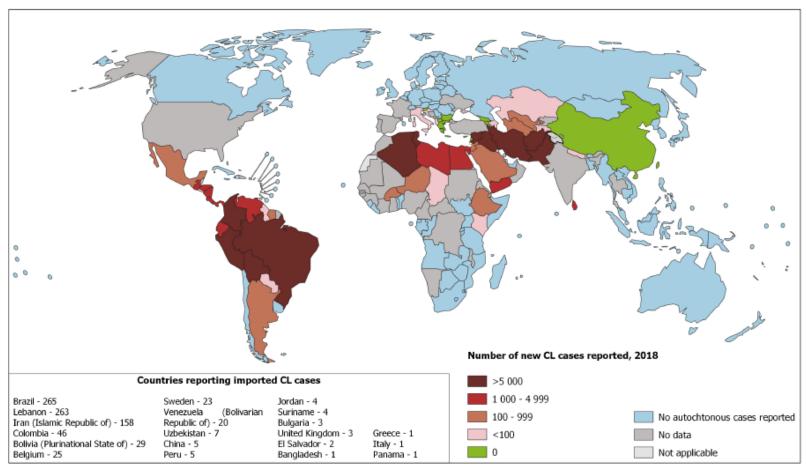
### **CLASSIFICATION**

- Leishmaniasis:
  - Cutaneous
  - Mucocutaneous
  - Visceral
- Depends on:
  - Leishmania species
  - Host immune response

### **World Leishmaniasis**

- 10<sup>th</sup> of the world population is at risk
- 12 million infected
- Incidence 0.6 1 millions/year
  - -3/4 CL
  - -¼ VL (mostly children)

#### Status of endemicity of cutaneous leishmaniasis worldwide, 2018

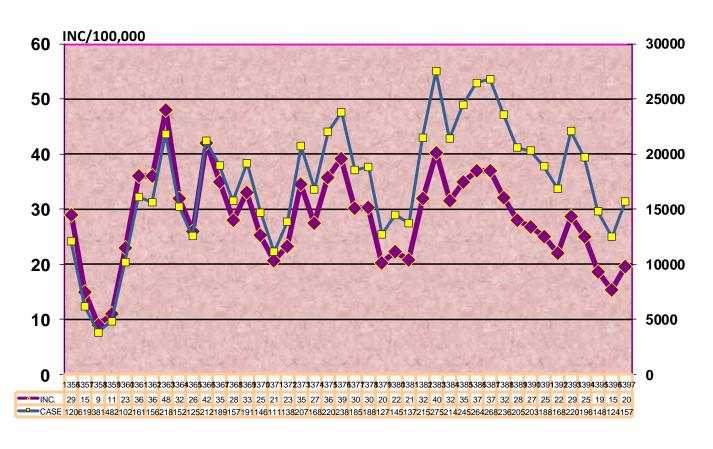


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2019. All rights reserved

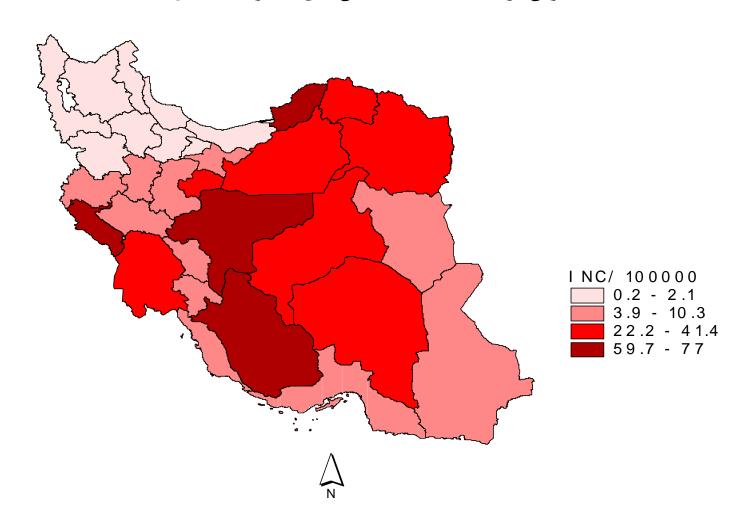
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)
World Health Organization



#### تعداد موارد و میزان بروز سالک در ایران (۱۳۹۷-۱۳۹۷)



### میزان بروز سالک در استانهای کشور در سال ۱۳۹۷



### Leishmaniasis Treatment

#### REVIEWS

### Treatment of acute Old World cutaneous leishmaniasis: A systematic review of the randomized controlled trials

Alireza Khatami, MD, Alireza Firooz, MD, Farzam Gorouhi, MD, and Yahya Dowlati, MD, PhD

Tebran, Iran

Background: Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is caused by different species of Leishmania and transmitted by the bite of infected sand flies. It is a health problem in many countries.

Objective: This study was performed to assess the evidence for the efficacy of different therapeutic modalities for acute Old World CL, which is usually caused by L major and L tropica.

Methods: Evidence was reviewed according to the hierarchy of evidence. Because there have been no published systematic reviews on this topic to date, the primary source of evidence was individual randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Multiple databases were systematically searched. Using independent double review and published quality review criteria, articles were rated as good, fair, or poor. Treatment benefit data were tabulated, and conclusions were based on the rated strength of published evidence.

Results: In all, 50 RCTs met inclusion criteria consisting of 5515 patients in 119 study arms. Reviewed trials were highly variable in quality and methods and generally provide weak evidence for treatment of acute Old World CL.

Limitations: The quality of included studies was generally poor.

Conclusions: Well-designed randomized, double-blind, controlled trials should be designed and conducted to find better evidence for the treatment of acute Old World CL. (J Am Acad Dermatol 2007; 35%:1-e20.)

eishmaniases are a group of diseases caused by several species of the genus Leishmania, a protozoan transmitted by the bite of a tiny insect vector, the sand fly. The 4 clinical patterns of the disease in the human host are cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL), diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis, mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, and visceral leishmaniasis. The prevalence of the disease is in excess

of 12 million cases and 350 million people in 88 countries are at risk. The annual incidence of CL is 1 to 1.5 million cases of which 90% occur in only 7 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Iran, Peru, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

The causative agents of CL in the Old World are L major, L tropica, L aethiopica, and, rarely, L infantum. Clinically, the disease is seen in dry

From the Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Funding sources: None. No funding source or sponsor had any role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or the writing of the manuscript. The corresponding author had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. Conflicts of interest None decision.

Preliminary results of this review were presented at the 7th International Gulf Cooperation Council. Congress of Dermatology and Venereology, Obah, Qutar, December 16-19, 2003. Some parts of this study have been presented at 14th European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology Congress, London, United Kingdom, October 12-16, 2005 and at the 10th Pan Arab League of Dermatologists (PALD) Congress, Taiz, Yemen, August 30 to September 3, 2006. In addition, it was awarded a scholarship grant under the International Scholarship Program of the 18th World Congress of Dermatology Fund to attend the 62nd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology, Washipaton, O.C., February 6-11, 2004.

Reprint requests: Alireza Firooz, MD, Associate Professor of Dermatology, Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy, 79, Taleqani Ave, Tehran 14166 LR. Iran. E-mail: firozal@sina.tums.ac.ir.

Published online March 10, 2007.

0190-9622/\$32.00

© 2007 by the American Academy of Dermatology, Inc. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2007.01.016

### Leishmaniasis Treatment

Second Edition

### Evidence Based Dermatology



HOWARD MAIBACH

FARZAM GOROUHI

#### Treatment of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

28

Aireza Khatami, M.D., M.S.P.H., Alireza Firooz, M.D., Hamed Zartab, M.D., M.Sc., Ali Khamesipour, Ph.D., Mannaur Nassiri, Kashani, M.D., and Yahara Dowlani, M.D., B.

#### BACKGROUND

Leuhwawia genus is an obligate intracellular protozoan causing leishmaniasis in humans and other mammals and is related to trypunosomes. Its transmission takes place via bites of sandflies as vectors of the disease.<sup>1,2</sup> The parasite has hso forms in its life cycle called amastigote and promasigote. The amastigote is the non-flagellated form and the promastigote has flagellates. These forms convert into one another based on the parasite life cycle. The female sandfly takes the amastigotes from mammals' bodies. The amastigotes convert into the promustigotes in the midgut of sandfly. When sandfles feed once again, the promastigotes will be transferred into the host skin, which they bite. It has been reported that as low as 100 parasites can generate the number of promastigotes required for the development of acute cutaneous. leishmaniasis (CL), and numbers less than that may produce a silent form of the disease which could generate a protective immune response in some infected individuals.<sup>2,3</sup>

#### **ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS**

More than 20 species of Leishmania are human pathogens. Well-known species causing Old World CL (OWCL) are L major, L tropica, L estinopica, L

Phagocytic cells of monocyte lineage and dendritic sells engulf the parasites and a parasitophorous vacuale will be formed and after a short time of hours the promastigotes convert into amastigotes and start dividing within phagocytes.<sup>2</sup>

When the Leishwania promastigotes enter the host, they manage to evade hostile environment and innote and adaptive immune responses. C3b complement protein in involved in opsonization of the parasites. Special surface glycoprotein of parasite called gp63 attaches to C3b and form into iC3b. which is an essential step for the parasite. Opsonization and engulfment by phagocytic cells assist parasites to survive. Upon internalization of the parasites, fusion of phagosome with lysosome occurs, Leishmania amastigotes survive and multiply within the phagolysosomes by various mechanisms. One of these mechanisms is protection by acid phosphatases, which prevents killing of Leishmania by oxidative burst. This mechanism is based on a proton pump, which maintains the intracellular pH close to normal. This will consequently inactivate macrophage acidic enzymes and inhibition of lysoso-mal enzymes by lipophosphoglycan (LPG) molecules.6 Multiplication of the amastigotes results in macrophage rupture and release of the amastigotes, which will infect other cells. 73

Clinical manifestations of Leishmania infection depends upon Leishmania species and host genetic background, which generate immune responses. The outcome of L. major infection in murine model depends upon the type of immune response generated. Most strains of mice are resistant to L. major infection and develop a lesion similar to human CL, which heals spontaneously. Recovered mice are resistant to further infection and generate a Th1 immune response with high level of IFN-y and low level of L4. On the other hand, L. major infection in susceptible BALNer incirc induces a progressive and eventually fetal disease with generation of Th2 response with high level of IFN-y<sup>2</sup>. And low level of IFN-y<sup>2</sup>.

Leishmania infection induces both humoral and cellular immune responses, protection depends on generation of cellular immune response, and antibody level is very low in CL.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BURDEN OF DISEASE

Leishmaniasis is a widespread disease, which occurs in tropical and subtropical regions all around the world except Australia continent. <sup>10</sup> From the 1.5-2 million annual worldwide new cases of leishmaniasis, 1-1.5 million cases are CL. CL is the most common form of leishmaniasis. <sup>11</sup> In CL, the leision(s) is(are) confined to the skin usually on the

# Leishmaniasis Treatment

National Guideline for Treatment of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. MOH, 2008, updated 2011, 2016.

### **Leishmania Vaccine Trials**











#### (19) United States

#### (12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2015/0147382 A1 Jaafari et al.

#### (43) Pub. Date: May 28, 2015

#### (54) TOPICAL LIPOSOMAL COMPOSITIONS FOR DELIVERING HYDROPHOBIC DRUGS AND METHODS PREPARING SAME

- (71) Applicant: Exir Nano Sina Company, Tehran (IR)
- (72) Inventors: Mahmoud Reza Jaafari, Mashhad (IR); Ali Khamesipour, Tehran (IR)
- (73) Assignee: Exir Nano Sina Company, Tehran (IR)
- (21) Appl. No.: 14/491,724
- (22) Filed: Sep. 19, 2014

#### Related U.S. Application Data

Provisional application No. 61/880,984, filed on Sep. 23, 2013.

#### **Publication Classification**

- (51) Int. Cl. A61K 31/7048 (2006.01)(2006.01) A61K 9/00 A61K 9/127 (2006.01)
- (52) U.S. Cl. A61K 31/7048 (2013.01); A61K 9/127 (2013.01); A61K 9/1277 (2013.01); A61K 9/0014 (2013.01)

#### (57)ABSTRACT

A topical liposomal composition of Amphotricin B (AmB) and method for preparing same, which can be used as a composition and method for preparing topical liposomal compositions of other hydrophobic drugs. The formulation using AmphotricinB can be used for treating fungal or protozoan infections. The composition is stable with no significant changes in the sizes and AmB content of liposomes after storing at 4° C. and room temperature (22° C.) for more than 20 months. In in vivo and in vitro testing, the compositions exhibit high efficacy in treating cutaneous leishmaniasis.



#### Vector and reservoir control for preventing leishmaniasis (Review)

González U, Pinart M, Sinclair D, Firooz A, Enk C, Vélez ID, Esterhuizen TM, Tristan M, Alvar J



This is a reprint of a Cochrane review, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in The Cochrane Library 2015, Issue 8

http://www.thecochranelibrary.com

#### WILEY

Vector and reservoir control for preventing leishmaniasis (Review)

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Cochrane Collaboration.

#### Vaccines for preventing cutaneous leishmaniasis (Protocol)

Khanjani N, González U, Leonardi-Bee J, Mohebali M, Saffari M, Khamesipour A



This is a reprint of a Cochrane protocol, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in *The Cochrane Library* 2009, Issue 1

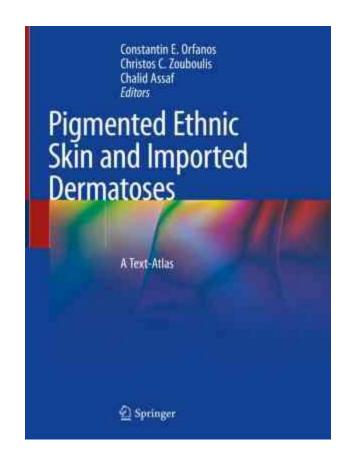
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Vaccines for preventing cutaneous leishmaniasis (Protocol)
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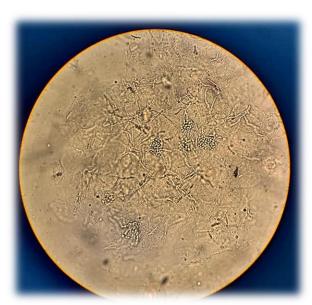
### **Cutaneous Leishmaniasis**

- Pigmented Ethnic Skin and Imported Dermatoses
- Editors: Constantine Orfanos, Christos Zouboulis
- Publisher: Springer2017



### Medical Mycology Unit





# Mycology Unit

- Cutaneous <u>mycoses</u> are a group of superficial fungal infections affecting the skin and its appendages, including the hair and <u>nails</u>. The term *mycoses* generally refers to an infection caused by fungi, also known as *mycetes*, while *cutaneous* refers to the involvement of the skin.
- Fungi are a diverse group of living organisms that can be found nearly everywhere: in the
  environment, parasitizing animals and plants; in the soil; and on and inside the human body.
   Normally, the fungi that live on the skin's surface are relatively harmless, but in certain cases, they
  may grow out of control or penetrate the skin through a wound, causing an infection.

The Mycology Laboratory is responsible for diagnosis skin, hair and nail fungal infectious based
on new approaches as well as direct microscopy, specific culture, DNA based approaches, and
antifungal susceptibility test for management of fungal infectious.

•

- Recently, managing of drug resistance in dermatophytes is a real problem among dermatologists through the world and Iran, so we start to evaluate the molecular drug resistance mechanism in drug resistance fungi from 2019.
- Until now, we have had 80 published article in high impact factor international and Iranian journals. This unit organizes registration of mycetoma disease in IRAN for first time from 2019.
- We also publish an article in international journal of dermatology which recently selected as top cited article trough 2021 by WILLY publisher

Top Cited Image

# Top Cited Article 2020-2021

Congratulations to:

Azin Ayatollahi

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### International Journal of Dermatology

Multidrug-resistantTrichophyton mentagrophytesgenotype VIII in an Iranian family with generalized dermatophytosis: report of four cases and review of literature

# **Immunodermatology Unit**

# **Immunodermatology Unit**

- Atopic dermatitis
- Contact dermatitis
- Urticaria
- Alopecia areata, Vitiligo

# Validation of the Diagnostic Criteria for Atopic Dermatitis

Alireza Firooz, MD; Seyyed Massoud Davoudi, MD; Alireza Naser Farahmand, MD; Reza Majdzadeh, PhD; Mansour Nasiri Kashani, MD; Yahya Dowlati, MD, DPharm

**Objective:** To validate the accuracy of newly proposed diagnostic criteria for atopic dermatitis (AD).

**Design:** Double-blind, cross-sectional study comparing the achievement of new criteria with the diagnosis of a dermatologist.

**Setting:** A private, general dermatology, outpatient clinic.

**Patients:** A sample of 416 consecutive patients attending the clinic within 2 months (146 males and 270 females), consisting of 60 patients with AD and 356 control patients with other skin diseases.

Main Outcome Measures: Sensitivity, specificity, and

positive and negative predictive values of proposed criteria in the diagnosis of AD.

**Results:** Sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values of proposed diagnostic criteria for AD were 10.0% (95% confidence interval [CI], 4.1%-21.2%), 98.3% (95% CI, 96.2%-99.3%), 50.0% (95% CI, 22.3%-77.7%), and 86.6% (95% CI, 82.8%-89.7%), respectively.

**Conclusions:** These diagnostic criteria for AD are highly specific and are suitable for clinical trials. However, they may not achieve enough sensitivity to be useful for large, population-based epidemiological studies or for routine clinical practice, at least in Iran.

Arch Dermatol. 1999;135:514-516

Contact Dermatitis 2005: 52: 154-158 Printed in Denmark. All rights reserved Copyright © Blackwell Munkspaurd 2005

CONTACT DERMATITIS

### Allergic contact dermatitis in Iran

Mansour Nassiri Kashani<sup>1,2</sup>, Farzam Gorouhi<sup>1,2</sup>, Feraydoun Behnia<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Javad Nazemi<sup>2</sup>, Yahya Dowlati' and Albeza Firooz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Research & Training in Skin Diseases & Leprosy, and <sup>2</sup>Razi Skin Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The frequency of sensitization to contact allergens varies in different countries because of both genetic and, more importantly, allergen exposure variations. The objective is to determine the frequency of sensitization to contact allergens in Iranian patients with dermaitis. 250 patients with a clinical diagnosis of contact dermatitis and/or atopic dermatitis were evaluated with a 28-allergen screening series recommended by the German Contact Dermatitis Research Group from September 2002 to April 2004 in Tehran, Iran. The patches were applied on the back of the patients, removed after 24th and the readings were taken on 24 hr, 48t and 72 hr after application. 126 patients (50.4%) showed at least 1 positive reaction, and 23 patients (9.2%) had more than 2 positive reactions. 189 (84.4%) of 224 positive reactions had past and/or present clinical relevance. The 5 most common allergens were nickel sulfate 70 (28.0%), cobalt chloride 32 (12.8%), parateriarybutyl phenol formaldebyde resin 20 (8.0%), possitive most common in female patients and in patients under 40 years of age (P < 0.05). Nickel sulfate is the most common contact allergen in Iran, mostly affecting women and younger patients probably because of more exposure.

Key words: contact; dermatitis; eczema; patch test. © Blackwell Munksgaard, 2005.

Accepted for publication 10 January 2005

Contact allergy develops in predisposed individuals as a consequence of environmental exposure to allergens. Exposure patterns change over time because of fashion trends, technological developments, official regulations (1), regional traditions or environmental specifications. It appears that some persons are more easily sensitized to common haptens than others because of their genetic background; however, environmental factors seem to be more important, because the total number of sensitized persons in the population depends on the degree of cutaneous exposure and environmental factors influence the degree of it (2).

It has been estimated that there are more than 6 million chemicals in the environment, and 2800 of these have allergic properties (3, 4). Contact dermatitis from these allergens is common, representing approximately 9.7% of all dermatology visits (5). Patch testing is a vital component in making the diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis (ACD). Also, it has been mentioned that 10–15% of healthy individuals have 1 or more positive reactions in patch tests (6, 7).

Patch test studies in different countries and groups can provide information for direct preventive measures such as exposure reduction to prevent sensitization as well as elicitation of contact dermatitis (8). There are no published data of contact dermatitis from Iran. Hence, the purpose of this study was to examine some features of ACD in a referral dermatology clinic with the use of patch tests and to compare it with regional and major results published across the world.

### Patients and Methods

### Patients

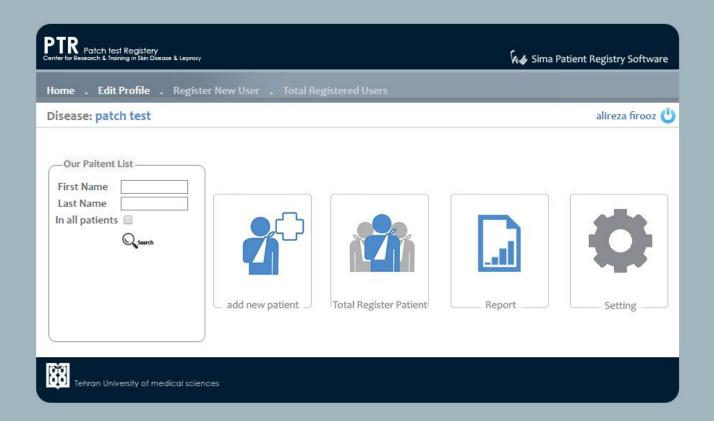
250 consecutive patients with a clinical diagnosis of contact and/or atopic dermatitis (AD) primarily attending or referred from other dermatologists to a referral skin clinic in Tehran, Iran, from September 2002 to April 2004 were investigated. Each patient underwent a comprehensive history taking and physical exam, and necessary data (including demographics, location and duration of dermatitis, personal and family history of atopy including AD, asthma and hay fever) were filled in a questionnaire. The diagnosis of AD was based on the UK Working Party diagnostic

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Table 2. Patch test results in 250 Iranian patients in different sex, age groups and their clinical relevance

Allergens*	Total 250 (%)	Male 60 (%)	Female 190 (%)	Age < 40 184 (%)	Age > 40 65 (%)	Relevance 189/224 (%)
Nickel sulfate	70 (28.0)	7 (11.7)	63 (33.2)	61 (33.2)	9 (13.8)	64/70 (91.4)
Cobalt chloride	32 (12.8)	8 (13.3)	24 (12.6)	29 (15.8)	3 (4.6)	23/32 (71.9)
PTBP	20 (8.0)	3 (5.0)	17 (8.9)	14 (7.6)	6 (9.2)	16/20 (80)
Potassium dichromate	13 (5.2)	5 (8.3)	8 (4.2)	10 (5.4)	3 (4.6)	11/13 (84.6)
Colophony	13 (5.2)	4 (6.7)	9 (4.7)	9 (4.9)	4 (6.2)	13/13 (100)
Paraben mix	11 (4.4)	5 (8.3)	6 (3.2)	7 (3.8)	4 (6.2)	9/11 (81.8)
Fragrance mix	10 (4.0)	2 (3.3)	8 (4.2)	1 (0.5)	9 (13.8)	7/10 (70)
Formaldehyde	7 (2.8)	1 (1.7)	6 (3.2)	2(1.1)	5 (7.7)	7/7 (100)
Balsam of Peru	6 (2.4)	2 (3.3)	4(2.1)	3 (1.6)	3 (4.6)	3/6 (50)
Paraphenylenediamine	5 (2.0)	2 (3.3)	3 (1.6)	3 (1.6)	2 (3.1)	4/5 (80)
Mercury ammonium chloride	5 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	4/5 (80)
Thiuram mix	4(1.6)	1 (1.7)	3 (1.6)	3 (1.6)	1 (1.5)	4/4 (100)
Wool wax alcohols	4(1.6)	0 (0.0)	4(2.1)	4 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	4/4 (100)
MCI/MI	4(1.6)	2 (3.3)	2(1.1)	3 (1.6)	1 (1.5)	3/4 (75)
Propolis	4(1.6)	0 (0.0)	4(2.1)	2(1.1)	2 (3.1)	4/4 (100)
Composite mix	3 (1.2)	1 (1.7)	2(1.1)	0(0.0)	3 (4.6)	2/3 (66.7)
Neomycin sulfate	2 (0.8)	1 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	2(1.1)	0 (0.0)	1/2 (50)
Epoxy resin	2 (0.8)	1 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	2(1.1)	0 (0.0)	2/2 (100)
Turpentin	2 (0.8)	1 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	1 (1.5)	1/2 (50)
Dibromodicyan obutane	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2(1.1)	2(1.1)	0 (0.0)	2/2 (100)
Mercaptobenzothiazole	2 (0.8)	1 (1.7)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	1 (1.5)	2/2 (100)
Lyral	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2(1.1)	2(1.1)	0 (0.0)	2/2 (100)
Zinc diethyl dithiocarbamate	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1/1 (100)





### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Management of urticaria: Iranian Society of Dermatology clinical practice guideline

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Conflict of Interest: The preparation of this guideline has been sponsored by Sanofi in Iran which imports Telfast® to Iran. In addition, Dr. Zohreh Mozafari is an employee of Sanofi. Iran.

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Important notice: All authors are shared first author.

Urticaria is a common and challenging skin disorder. Diagnosis and treatment of urticaria is not limited to the field of dermatology. General physicians, allergologists and clinical immunologists are also commonly involved in the management of patients with

One of the missions of the Iranian Society of Dermatology is to develop strategies in order to provide the best possible management for patients suffering from dermatological conditions. To accomplish this mission, the Society assigned a committee to search and critically appraise the recent research evidence and available guidelines to develop a clinical practice guideline concerning diagnosis and treatment of urticaria.

Keywords: urticaria, diagnosis, treatment, antihistamines, clinical guideline

Iran J Dermatol 2015; 18: 81-96

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مقالەي پژوهشى ............

### تشخیص و درمان کهیر: راهنمای بالینی عملی انجمن متخصصین پوست ایران

کهیر از بیماری های شایع و چالش برانکیزی است که تشخیص و درمان آن تنها به رشته ی تخصصی بیماری های پوست محدود نمی شود. پزشکان عصوبی، متخصصان آلرژی و ایمونولوژی بالینی نیز به طور شایعی با موارد این بیماری مواجه شده و درگیر تشخیص درمان و پیشکیری از عود آن می شوند. با توجه به رسالت انجمن متخصصین پوست ایران در ارائه ی راهبردهایی برای اداردی هرچه بهتر بیماران مبتلا به بیماری های پوستی، این انجمن با تشکیل کارگروهی نسبت به بررسی شواهد و دستورالعمل های موجود مرتبط و به دنبال آن تنوین راهنمای بالینی عملی شخیص و درمان کهیر در ایران اقدام کرد.

کلیدواژهٔها: کهیر، تشخیص، درمان، اُنتیمیستامینها، راهنمای بالینی

دریافت مقاله: ۱۳۹۴/۰۲/۲۰ پذیرش مقاله: ۱۳۹۴/۰۲/۰۸ پوست و زیبایی: بهار ۱۳۹۴، دورهی ۱(۱): ۲۲-۱

نویسندگان این مقاله اعضای کارگروه تدوین راهنمای بسالینی تشخیص و درمسان کهیر انجمن متخصصین پوست در ایران هستند که اسامی آنسان بسه ترتیب حسوف القباد فهرست شده است. دکتر زهرا حلاجی <sup>۱۵</sup>
دکتر علیرضا خاتمی <sup>۳</sup>
دکتر رضا رباطی <sup>۱۵</sup>
دکتر حسن صیرفی <sup>۱۵</sup>
دکتر علیرضا فیروز <sup>۲۵</sup>
دکتر وحیده الاجوردی <sup>۱۵</sup>
دکتر زهره مظفری <sup>۳</sup>
دکتر یروین منصوری <sup>۸</sup>
دکتر یروین منصوری <sup>۸</sup>
دکتر یروین منصوری <sup>۸</sup>

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تعارض منافع: این راهنمای بالینی معلی بنا حمایت عالی شرکت Banofi ایدران تندوین شسد ایسن قسر کت واردکتند. دمی داروی Telfast<sup>®</sup> این راهنما سرکار خانم دکتر زهرم مظفری در استخدام شرکت Manol ایران بودناند



### Management of urticaria: update of Iranian Society of Dermatology clinical practice guideline

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Important notice: All authors are shared first author.

Received: 12 August 2018 Accepted: 14 September 2018 Urticaria is a common and challenging skin disorder. Diagnosis and treatment of urticaria is not limited to the field of dermatology. General physicians, allergologists and clinical immunologists are also commonly involved in the management of patients with sufficients.

Iranian Society of Dermatology developed a clinical practice guideline concerning diagnosis and treatment of urticaria that was published in 2015. The current guideline is an update to the previous one and includes findings related to this subject which has been published in the medical literature from 2015 to August 2018.

Keywords: urticaria, diagnosis, treatment, antihistamines, clinical guideline

Iran J Dermatol 2018; 21: 105-123

to 5% in the general population. Management of urticaria is not limited to dermatologists. General physicians as well as allergologists and clinical immunologists are commonly involved in the

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### INTRODUCTION

Urticaria is a common and challenging skin disorder. The prevalence rate of urticaria is 1%

Iranian Journal of Dermatology, Vol 21, No 4

### تشخیص و درمان کهیر: بهروزرسانی راهنمای بالبنی عملی انجمن متخصصین پوست ایران

کهیر از بیماری های شایع و چالش برانگیزی است که تشخیص و درمـان آن تنهـا بـه رشـتهی نخصصی بیمـاری های پوست محبود نمـی شود. پزشـکان ممـومی، متخصـصان الـرژی و ایمونولوژی بالیتی نیز بهطور شایمی با موارد این بیماری مواجه شده و درگیر تشخیص درمان و پیشگیری از مود آن می شوند. انجم متخصصین پوست ایـران راهنمـای بالیتی تـشخیص و درمان کهیر ایران را در پهار ۱۳۲۴ با درنظر گرفتن مقالات طبی متشرشده تـا انتهـای سال ۲۰۱۴ میلادی تندوی کردند گایدلاین ضلی نسخی» بهروزرسای شدهی راهنمای سابق است که با بررسی مقالات چاپشده از ایتنای سال ۲۰۱۵ تا اگوست ۲۰۱۸ تیهد شده است.

کلیدواژهها: کهیر، تشخیص، درمان، آنتیهیستامینها، راهنمای بالینی

دریافت مقاله: ۱۳۹۷/۰۹/۱۲ یذیرش مقاله: ۱۳۹۷/۰۹/۲۱

پوست و زیبایی؛ پاییز ۱۲۹۷، دوردی ۹ (۳): ۲۰۷–۱۸۱

نویسندگان این مقاله، اعضای کارگروه تدوین راهنمـای بـالینی تـشخیص و درمـان کهبر انجمن متخصصین پوست در ایران هستند که اسامی آنان بهترتیب حروف القبا، قهرست شده است. دکتر علیرضا فیروز <sup>اما</sup> دکتر پروین متصوری<sup>0</sup> دکتر پروین متصوری دکتر متصور تصیری کاشانی<sup>1</sup> یاسمن نوروزی<sup>2</sup> دکتر فرماد منجنی<sup>۸۸۷</sup>

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نویسندهی مستول: دکتر طیرضا فیروز

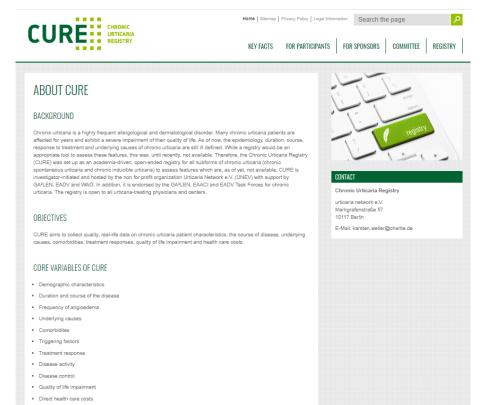
تهران، خیابان طالقانی، شمارهی ۴۱۵ پست الکترونیک:

### alifiruz@vahoo.com

تعارض منافع: این رامنمای پاینی عملی با حمایت مالی شعرکت دارویس نبوارتیساک ایران تفوین شد این شعرکت واردکشندهی داروی «Xolaim» در زمان تفوین این رامنما، مسرکار ضائم یاسمن نوروزی در استخدام شوکت دارویی نوارتیس ایران پودهاند

**پوست و زیبایی** پایبز ۱۳۹۷، دوردی ۹. شماردی ۳

# Chronic Urticaria Registry (CURE)



CURE | Registry X ST Working Database | Remote Data X M Inbox (10,149) - azinay@gmail.co x + 22.01.2020 - 07:32 (CET) REE CHRONIC UNTICARIA CURE - Clinical investigator Dr. Azin Ayatollahi CURE - Chronic Uri Pat-ID ygp765 (Baseline data) CURE - Chronic Urticaria Registry (v2.3) Form family Physician module Centre | Back | Help | [CURE] IR | Teheran, Iran VI. Diagnostics > Welcome > Patient ygp765 > [Baseline data] > VI. Diagnostics Was one of the following lab values ever obtained to check for systemic inflammation due to the patients urticaria? Differential Blood If yes, has this ever been shown elevated leucocytes during the course of the patients Yes O No Yes No If yes, has this ever been elevated during the course of the patients urticaria? C-reactive protein levels Yes No Erythrocyte sedimentation rate If yes, has this ever been elevated during the course of the patients urticaria? Yes No Yes 
 No Cancel Save Date 22.01.2020 - 07-32 (CET) CURE - Clinical investigator Dr Azn Ayatoltani Project CURE - Chronic Uricana Registry (v2.3) Center (CURE) R1 Teheran Country Iran Pali D, ygg755 (Baseline Stat) Form tambi; Physician module Form VII. Diagnostics

CURE IS SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

CURE IS SUPPORTED BY THE TASK FORCES FOR URTICARIA OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:



Absence from work/school



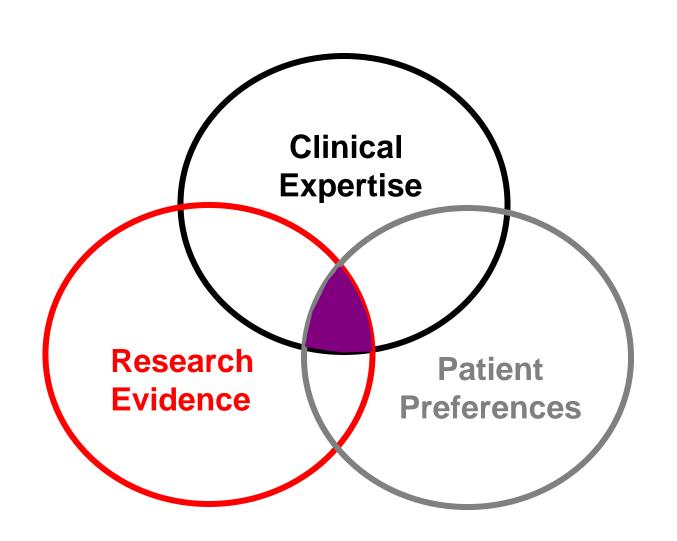




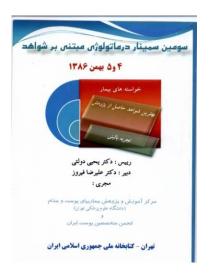


## **Dermatoepidemiology Unit**

### **Evidence Based Dermatology**



### **EBD** seminars

























http://crtsdl.tums.ac.ir



### Dermatology, Cosmetics, and Laser

Regional Meeting of Dermatologic Aesthetic Surgery International League (DASIL) Annual Razi Congress of Dermatology

30 September - 2 October 2020 Olympic Hotel, Tehran, Iran





۶ – ۸ مهرماه ۱۴۰۱ تهران، ایران







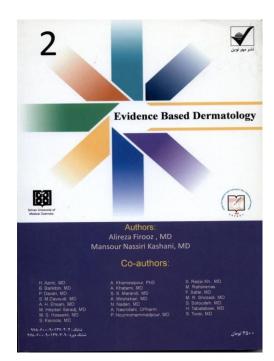


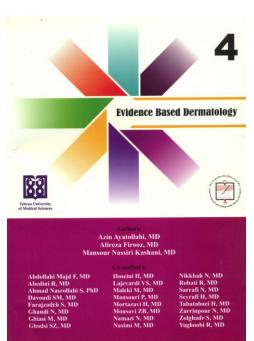




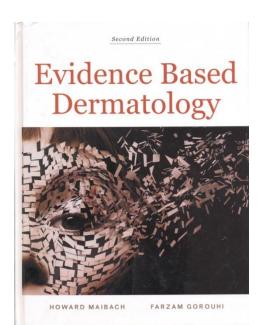




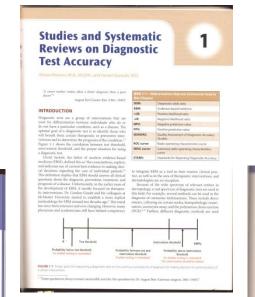




### **EBD** books







### **Treatment of Cutaneous** Leishmaniasis

28

### **GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE (GCP)**

- A standard for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analyses, and reporting of clinical trials
- Several international and national workshops with collaboration of WHO/TDR and Clinical Trial Center (CTC), TUMS

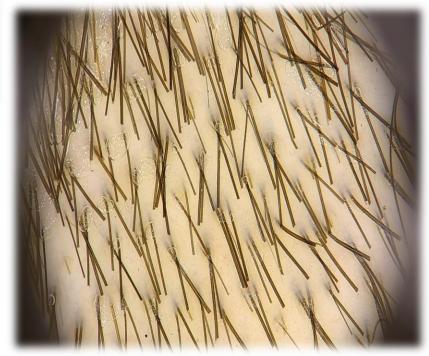


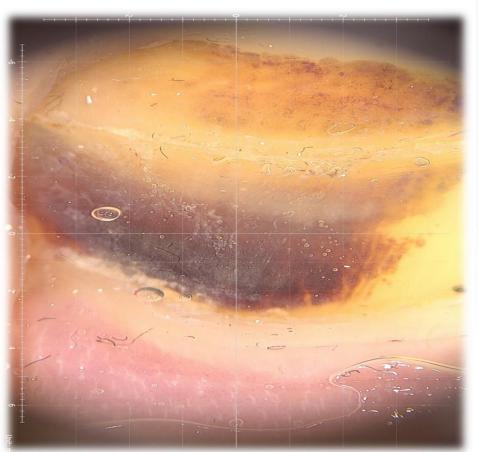
## **Hair & Nail Unit**













The Hair and Nail Unit is specialized in diagnosis and treatment of complicated diseases of hair and nail. A broad range of diseases, including rare diseases related to hair and nail, are investigated in this section. Nail diseases have wide range, including nail infections, benign and malignant nail tumors, nail inflammatory diseases and various kinds of congenital disorders. Different changes in nail can be a symptom of an underlying disorder requires to be considered and investigated. Hair diseases include different types of hair loss, disorder in hair growth, various kinds of disorders in hair shaft and some of the inflammatory and infectious diseases which can affect hair skin. This center, using various kinds of diagnostic methods, including nail sonography, hair and nail dermoscopy, assessing by fotofinder and biopsy, helps to diagnose the disease and determine the proper treatment.

# Nanodermatology Unit

### Vision

- Started on December 2014
- Development of research activities as well as updating therapeutic methods
- Formulating novel formulation of pharmaceutical, hygienic and cosmetic products
- Enhancement of efficacy of drugs and active ingredients.



### Nano formulations

- Nano Emulsion (NE)
- Solid Lipid Nano particles (SLN)
- Nano structured Lipid Carrier (NLC)
- Nano Liposomes
- Nano Niosomes

### مرکز رشد فناوری طب و داروسازی سنتی و فرآورده های طبیعی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران

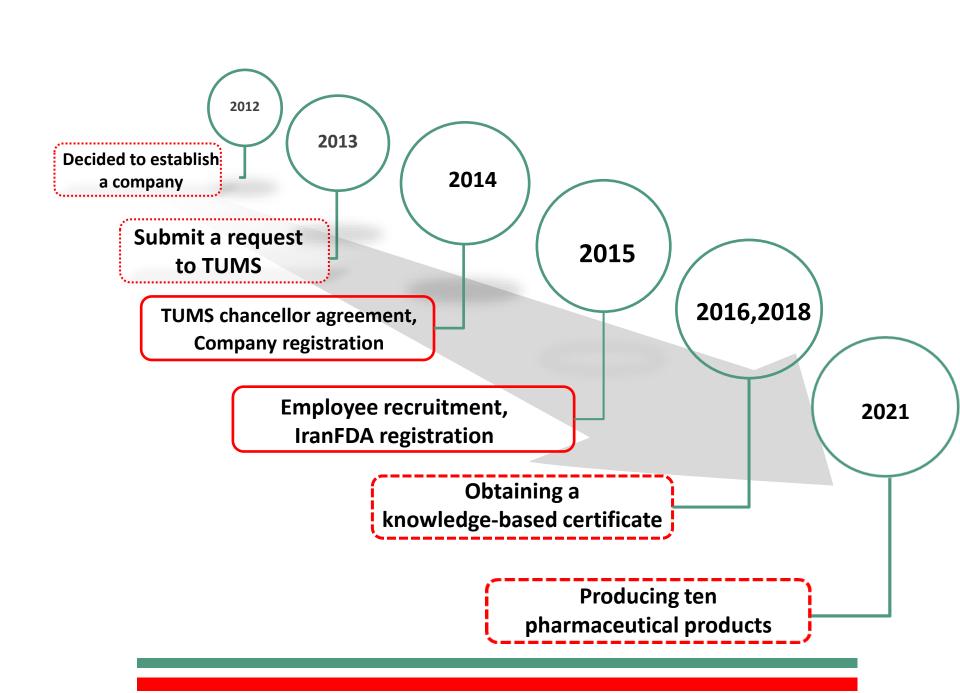


دارای موافقت تاسیس مرکز نوآوری و شتاب دهنده طب ایرانی و داروسازی سنتی

# Janus



Knowledge - Based pharma. Mfg. Co.









### 3 Doctorate

5 BSc

2 Associate Degree

2Diploma



1	
_	

3 2

1 1

0 2

Total = 12

### **PRODUCTS**

























### **International Collaborations**

# Mentorship Program for International Society of Dermatology (ISD)



**Mohamad Al-Kamel (Yemen)** 



Kassahun Bilchai (Ethiopia)



**Vishal Chugh (India)** 



Sidharth Sonthalia (India)



Abdolwahab Al-Araimi (Oman)



**Rahul Arora (India)** 



Deepali Bhardwaj (India)



Rahman, Ali (Bangladesh)

### Bashir Barakzeai (Afghanistan)



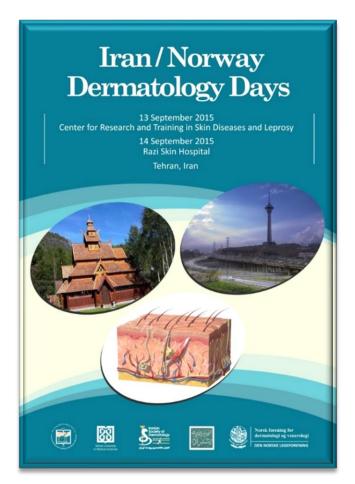
## Signing a Memorandum of Scientific Collaboration with Prof. Zouboulis, Chair of Department of Dermatology, Dessau, Germany



## Iran-Germany Dermatology Training Course for Afghanistan - 2019









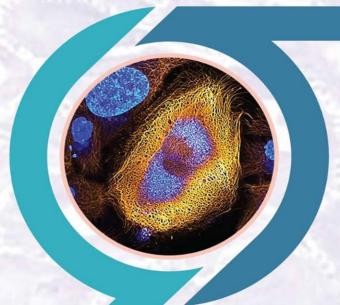






December 2021, Vol. 24, No.4

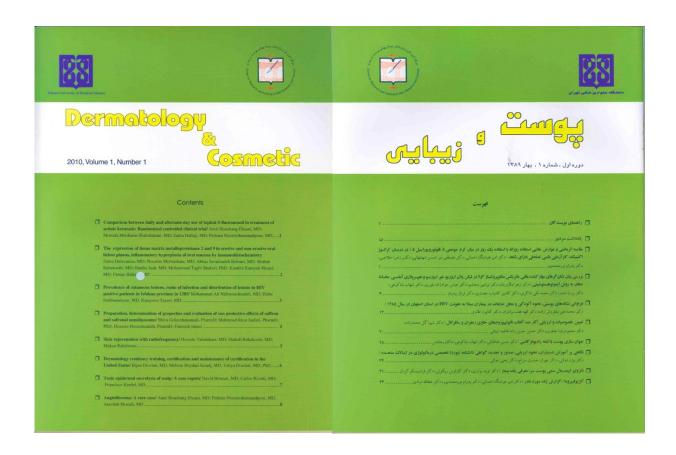
Serial No. 98



ecember 2021, Vol. 24, No

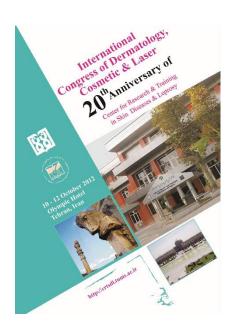
erial No. 9

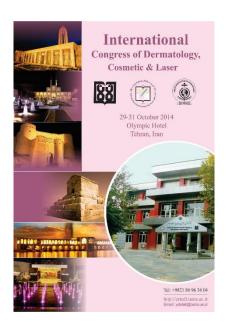
### Journal of Dermatology and Cosmetic

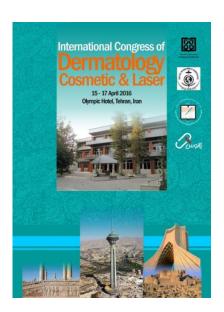


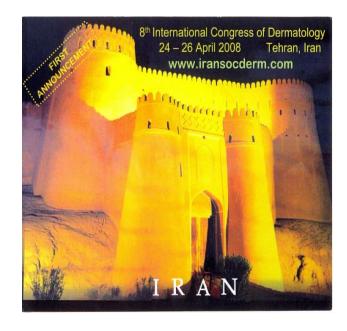
- Journal of Dermatology and Cosmetic is published quarterly by CRTSDL and
  offers the latestinformation from medical, surgical, and cosmetic dermatology as
  well as dermatopathology and other relevant basic science research to
  dermatologists, dermatologist residents and other healthcare providers.
- The journal publishes full-text articles as original research articles, review
  articles, case reports and letters to the editor.in Persian with English abstracts.
   Please visit https://jdc.tums.ac.ir.

### Congresses & Symposiums









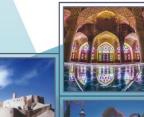


### SPRING CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY

25 - 27 April 2018 IRIB International Conference Center Tehran, Iran















- INFO@CCD2018.IR
- +98 21 88963804
- © SCCD2018
- ▼ TELEGRAM.ME/CCD2018















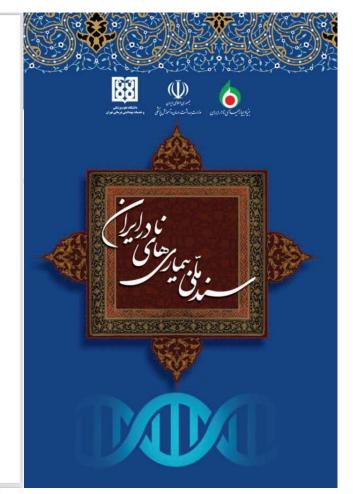














حىوم پرسمى سهيد بهسىي

خانم دکتر آذین آیت الهی – استادیار محترم گروه پوست دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران ۹- اولین جلسه شورای مذکور در تاریخ ۴۸/۳/۲۶ برگزار گردید که شامل موارد زیر میباشد: بازنگری برنامه راهبردی و نهایی سازی جدول زمانبندی برنامه عملیاتی ، روش کار، تعریف بهماریهای نادر و مبانی نظری، چشم انداز و اهداف کلان براهبردهای کلان و اقدامات ملی و چارچوب های نهادی و الزامات اجرایی و تقسیم کار در پنج کارگروه مختلف تدوین سند به ترتیب زیر انجام پذیرفت:

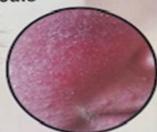
کارگروه جمع آوری دیدگاهها و نظرات (دکتر نوروزی) ، کارگروه تدوین مبانی نظری سند و بررسی اسناد بالا دستی ( دکتر ادراکی )، کارگروه اپیدمیولوژی بیماریها (دکتر شمشیری ) • کارگروه مدیریت بیماریها ( دکتر صالح پور و دکتر عبدی ) کارگروه بین الملل و مطالعات تطبیقی (دکتر ادراکی)

9



## The Sensitive Skin

Treatment Modalities and Cosmeceuticals



Editors Rashmi Sarkar Surabhi Sinha



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AMC cum Clinical Tutor
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College of Medicine and Sagore
Dutta Hospitol
Kolluta, West Bengol, India

BRUCE SMOLLER NOOSHIN BAGHERANI EDITORS

### Atlas of Dermatology, Dermatopathology and Venereology

Inflammatory Dermatoses



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## **Community Education**





## Awards

### **ILDS Award**

The International League of Dermatological Societies

### **Certificate of Appreciation**

### Professor Yahya Dowlati

This Certificate is awarded to Professor Yahya Dowlati in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the promotion of dermatology, both nationally in Iran and internationally with his work on cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Professor Jean-Hilaire Saurat

The International League of Dermatological Societies
October 2007

### **U**FC

### UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ

NOUS,

PRÉSIDENT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ
CONFÉRONS PAR LES PRÉSENTES AU

### Professeur Yahya Dowlati

Director

Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy
Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Tehran, Iran

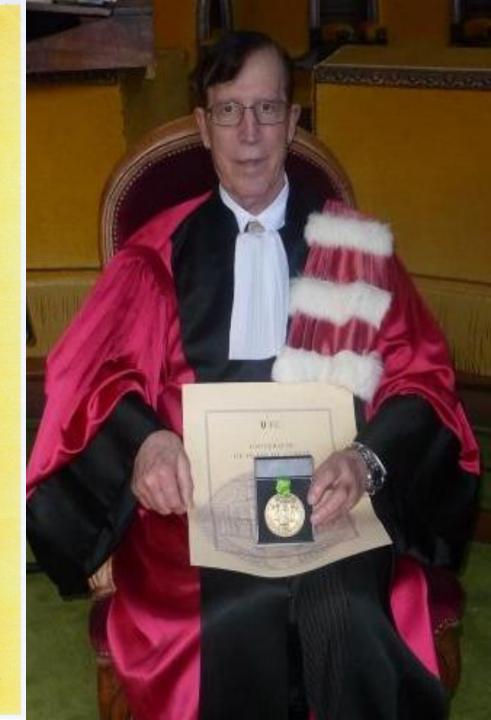
### LE TITRE DE PROFESSEUR HONORAIRE

DE

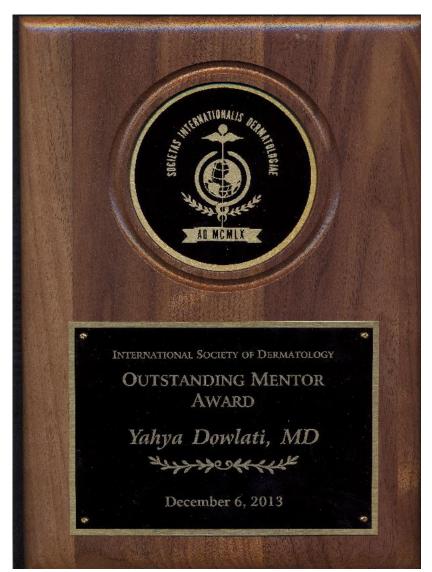
L'UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ

Délivré à Besançon, le 10 septembre 2010 Sous le sceau de l'Université

Claude Cond

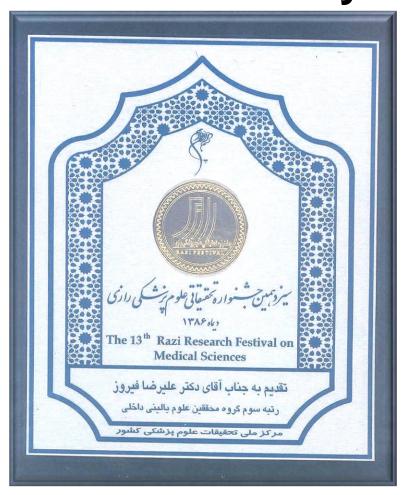


# International Society of Dermatology (ISDF) Mentorship Program



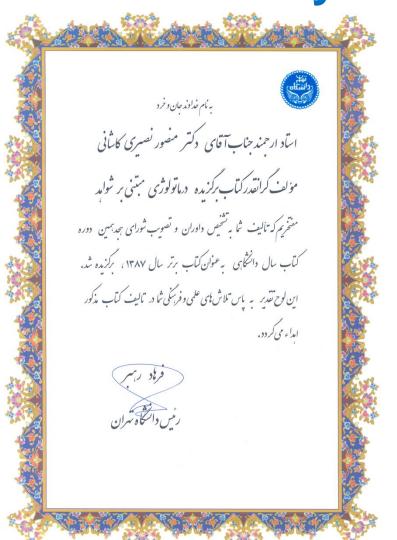


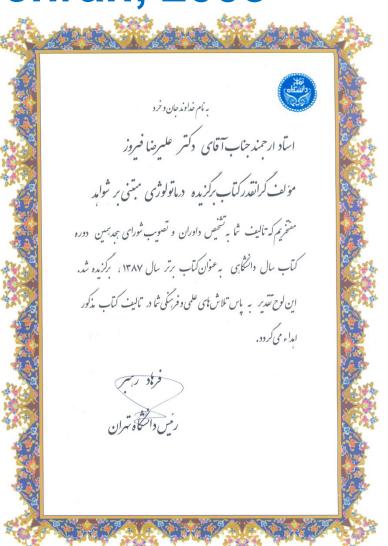
### Third rank in Clinical Researchers Razi Research Festival Ministry of Health, 2007





# Evidence Based Dermatology Best Book University of Tehran, 2008





# Third rank in Clinical Sciences Iran Academy of Medical Sciences, 2010



# Allame Tabatabei Award Elite Foundation, 2014



Silver award for

Research center,

3<sup>rd</sup> Avicenna

Scientific Festival,

**Tehran University** 

of Medical

Sciences, 2002

سومین جشنواره ابن سینا-۱۳۸۰

#### رتبه دوم فعالیتهای پژوهشی

مرکز تحقیقات بیماریهای پوست و جذام

نام و نام خانوادگی رئیس مرکز: دکتر یحیی دولتی

رتبه علمی: استاد

آدرس پست الکترونیک: E-mail: dowlatiy@yahoo.com

مرکز آموزشی و پژوهشی بیماریهای پوست و جذام ، یک مرکز آموزشی و تحقیقاتی وابسته به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران میباشد. لزوم هماهنگی تحقیقات در زمینه بیماریهای پوست و پیشگیری از تکرار پژوهشها در موسسات و دانشگاه های علوم پزشکی سراسر کشور ، مسئولین وقت وزارت بهداشت و دفتر ریاست جمهوری را بر آن داشت که مرکز آموزش و پژوهش بیماریهای پوست و جذام را تاسیس نمایند. از سال ۱۳۷۲ مرکز فوق از حوزه دفتر وزارتی متنزع و به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران ملحق شد.

### فعالیت های آموزشی:

• آموزش: کلیه دستیاران رشته پوست کشور موظفند یکماه دوره آموزش بالینی بیماری جذام را دراین مرکز بگذرانند. همچنین این دستیاران می توانند از امکانات مختلف این مرکز در جهت انجام طرحهای تحقیقاتی و نیز پایان نامه خود استفاده نمایند. همچنین دانشجویان مقطع پزشکی عمومی نیز از آموزشهای مربوطه استفاده مینمایند.

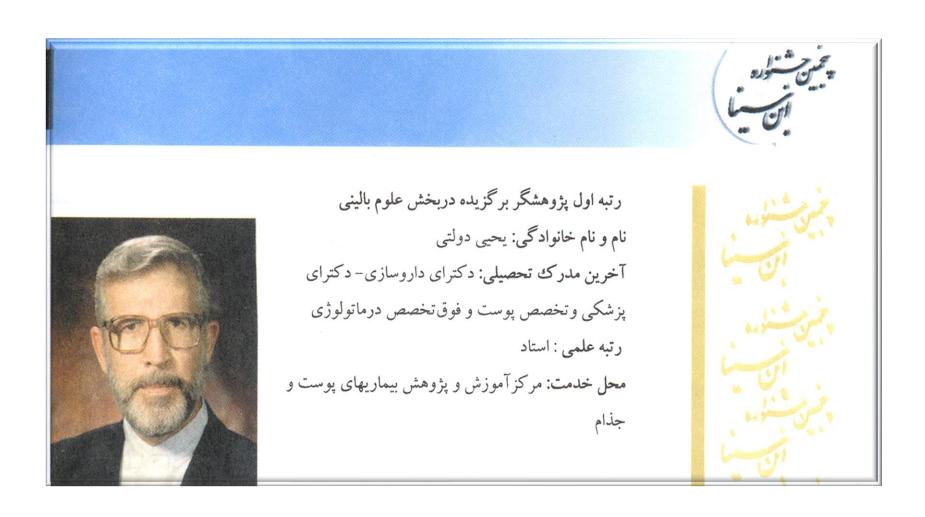
آموزش درما پاتولوژی: دوره های مقطعی آموزش درماتوپاتولوژی جهت دستیاران
 پوست دانشگاههای علوم پزشکی مستقر در تهران توسط این مرکز ارائه می گردد.

و برنامه های آموزش دستیاران

#### فعالیتهای پژوهشی:

در حال حاضرطرحهای پژوهشی اجرا شده یا در دست اجرا در این مرکز ۲۶ فقره می باشد. اغلب این طرحها با سازمانهای بین المللی معتبر بوده و بصورت مشترک با آنها به اجرا درآمده است. در سالهای گذشته بیش از چهل مقاله به زبان فارسی و انگلیسی در این مرکز تولید شده است. این مرکز بواسطه ارتباطات بین المللی و رشد طرحهای تحقیقاتی آن در سال ۸۰ با نظر هیات داوران سومین جشنواره ابن سینا حائز دریافت رتبه سوم فعالیتهای پژوهشی شناخته شد.

### First rank in Clinical Researcher Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2004



# Third rank in Hot Papers Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2004



### First rank in Clinical Researchers Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2009





### پژوهشگربرتر برگزیده – بخش بالینی

مام و بام خانوادگی دکتر علیرضا قیروز آخرین مدرک تحصیلی: بورد تخصص پوست رئیه علمی: دانشیار محل خدست: مرکز تحقیقات بیماریهای پوست و جذام

# Third rank in Research Projects Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2011

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تهران\_

### رتبه سوم طرح پژوهشی:



کارآزمایی بالینی اثربخشی فاز سه واکسن لیشمانیوز با دوزهای چندگانه

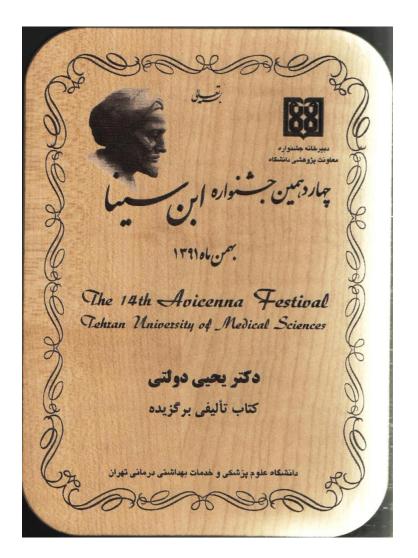
نام و نام خانوادگی مجری طرح: دکترعلی خامسی پور آخرین مدرک تحصیلی: دکترای میکروبیولوژی

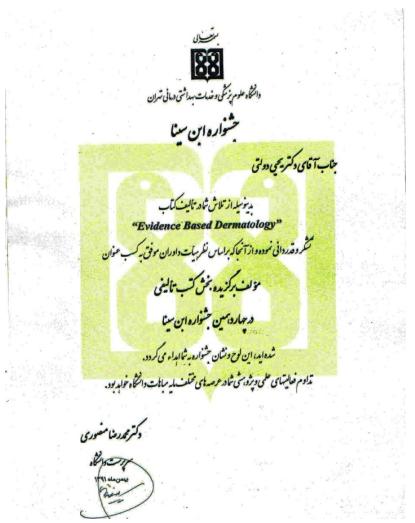
رتبه علمی: استادیار

محل خدمت: مركز تحقيقات پوست و جذام

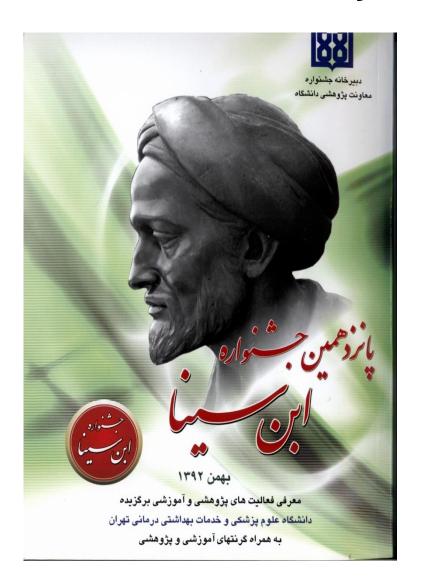
آدرس پست الکترونیک: Khamesipour\_ali @ yahoo.com

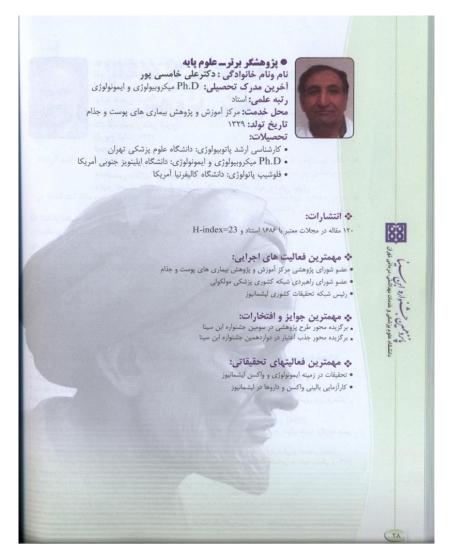
# First Rank in Books Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2013





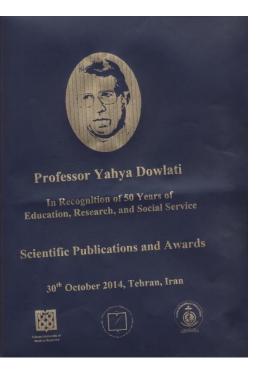
# First rank in Basic Researchers Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 2014





# Dermatology World Congress 2015



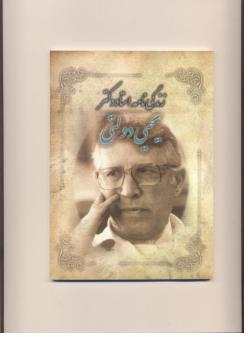










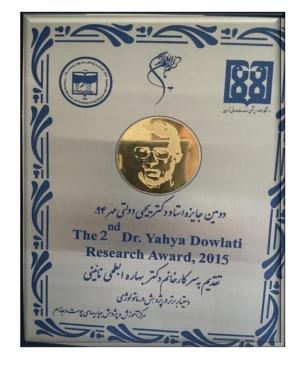


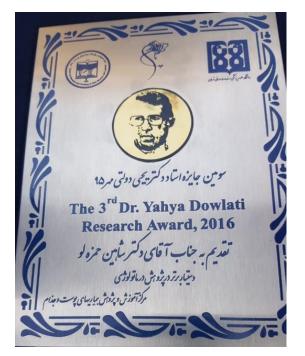




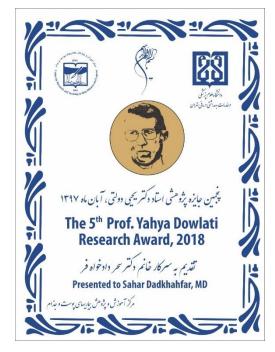


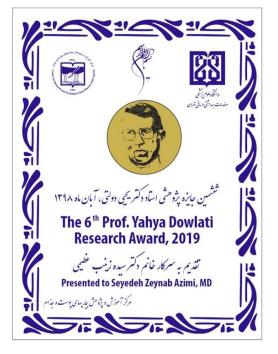
















# Publications – CRTSDL (Scopus, 16 April 2022)

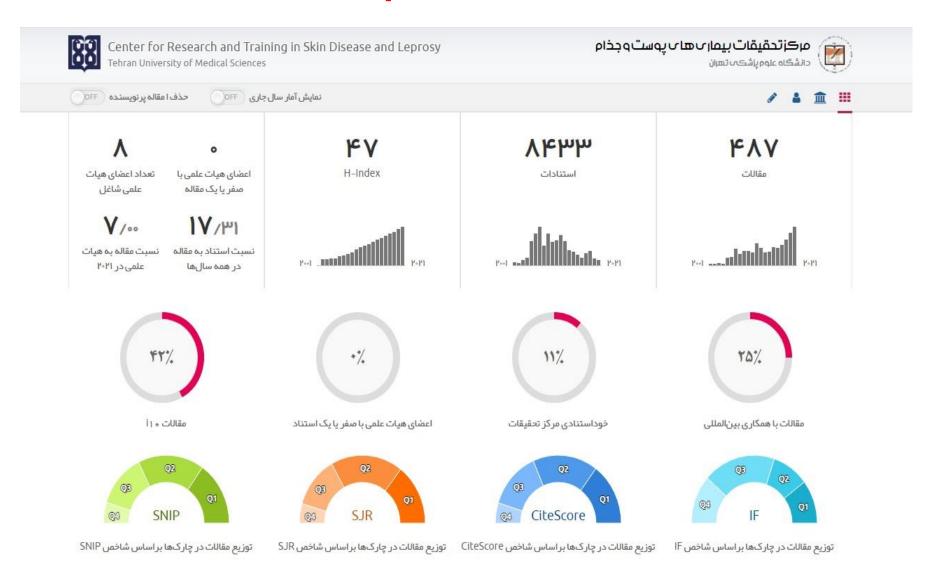
H index: 47

Publications: 487

Citations: 8433



## April 2022





# Ali Khamesipour, PhD Professor of Microbiology

With h-index=41

#1

among all 83 working academic microbiologists in **Iran** 

Source: MoHME Faculty Members Scientometics System

Available at: <a href="http://isid.research.ac.ir">http://isid.research.ac.ir</a>

October 1, 2019



# Alireza Firooz, MD Professor of Dermatology

With h-index= 32 #1

among all 148 working academic dermatologists in **Iran** 

Source: MoHME Faculty Members Scientometics System

Available at: <a href="http://isid.research.ac.ir">http://isid.research.ac.ir</a>

October 1, 2019

## جالشها

- بودجه محدود پژوهشی
- کمبود نیروی پژوهشگرو هیات علمی
- در دسترس نبودن دانشجو و دستیار / رزیدنت
- نداشتن پایان نامه برای هیات علمی پژوهشی
- عدم استقبال متخصصین پوست به عضویت هیات علمی پژوهشی به دلیل نداشتن کارانه

# We are all a team, so we will win together.

