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Fabrication and characterization of anti-vitiligo cream containing 5% hydroalcoholic extract of *Psoralea corylifolia*

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Aims & Background: Vitiligo is a common disorder of human skin pigmentation leading to devastation and disfiguring the normal color of skin. Although multifactors have been suggested in etiology and different management options but still the medical science is in the search for definitive cause and ultimate cure of vitiligo. Plants have been reported to possess the anti-vitiligo spectrum particularly *Psoralea corylifolia* (PC) but there is a scientific exploration of this plant. This study was designed to formulate skin friendly emulsion (cream) from containing PC extract.

Materials & Methods: Hydroalcoholic extract of grinded seed of PC was screened for the presence of phytochemistry. Antioxidant potential was measured by various radical scavenging assays (DPPH, nitric oxide, superoxide and hydroxyl). Total phenolic contents were calculated spectrophotometrically. Thirteen formulations (F1-F13) were attempted by variable concentration of emulsifying agent in accordance with response surface methodology (RSM). Three of the formulations containing 5% extract of PC were tested for stability at different temperature and humidity to optimize *in vitro*, the most suitable formulation. Rheology studies were performed to determine the viscosity and shear rate.

Results: It was found that hydro alcoholic extracts of PC contained tannins, flavonoids, saponins, triterpenoids, steroids, glycosides and anthraquinones. Hydroalcoholic extract of PC possess significant radical scavenging potential (77.27%, 77.72%, 82.50 and 89.84% with increasing concentrations) and phenolic contents. An emulsion formulation containing 5% hydroalcoholic extract of PC was found stable at 0 oC, 8 oC, 25 oC and 30 oC.

Conclusion: An emulsion containing 5% hydroalcoholic extract of PC can be used to explore bioactive natural products that may serve as leads in the development of new pharmaceuticals for vitiligo. The *in vivo* study of this finding will support the traditional use of PC for vitiligo.

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Diagnostic of onychomycosis

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Onychomycosis is one of the most commonly occurring dermatological conditions. This study aimed to determine the aetiology of these onychomycosis in Tlemcen city in Algeria. A cross-analytic study was conducted from September 2015 to Mars 2016 in University Hospital Center of Tlemcen. All patients of onychomycosis diagnosed clinically were studied for clinical forms. Onychomycosis were proved in 73% of patients. Toenails were involved in 46.57%. Plantar reached (63.64%) and intertrigo interorteil (57.14%) were the two skin lesions most common in the feet. On fingernails, *C. albicans/dubliniensis* was isolated in 55.56% of cases. On toenails, *T. rubrum* was responsible for 81.82% of onychomycosis. In our study, yeasts were the main agents isolated on fingernails and dermatophytes on toenails.

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