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Regina Folster-Holst

University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

New insights in barrier structure in atopic dermatitis

The clinical phenotype of atopic dermatitis (AD) results from complex interactions between genetic and environmental factors, which influence the epidermal structure and function as well as the immune system. In addition neurogenic disturbances and loss of the diversity of microbiome (intestinal and cutaneous) are causes of exacerbation. Epidermal barrier defects seem to be a hallmark of pathogenesis of AD. The quality of the skin barrier can be assessed by using a new semi-quantitative method to measure intercellular lipid lamellae. This procedure was used to evaluate the influence of emollients and also the topical application of drugs like corticosteroid and calcineurin inhibitors.

Biography

Regina Folster-Holst has completed her PhD in 1984 from Christian Albrechts University, Germany. After a Medical Assistant time in a children's clinic for cystic fibrosis and allergy at Amrum, Germany in November 1985 she began her Specialist training for Dermatologists at the Department of Dermatology, Kiel, Germany. In 1992, she was recognized as a Specialist in Dermatology and Allergology. Since 1992 she works as a Senior Physician at the University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Department of Dermatology in Kiel, Germany. Her clinical activity and research priority is primarily in the area of atopic dermatitis, pediatric dermatology and Parasitosis. She has published more than 160 papers in reputed journals. Since May 2016 she is the President of the European Society for Pediatric Dermatology (ESPD).

rfoelsterholst@dermatology.uni-kiel.de