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## Vegetable oil derivatives for acne therapy: A novel study

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The greatest severe form of acne vulgaris is cystic acne. It is deep and inflamed breakouts develop on the face and/or other trunk. Although the greatest patients are adolescents, this problem can be found in any age. Cystic acne is fluid-filled lumps subcutaneous and usually painful. The common treatments for cystic acne are by antibiotics, surgical suction, steroid injection, laser or using hormonal acne treatment. Many studies have been conducted regarding cystic acne treatment. However, there is no effective action and most of these treatments take time. This result is maybe due to limitation of these agents to do desired effect by penetration the skin barrier deeply. In this study, some vegetable oil derivatives were suggested as substrates to increase skin penetrability by creating the conditions for membrane transfer of the substrate. Increased permeability of the cell wall allows the transport of the active agent guest. The aims of treatment are to prevent scarring, limit the disease duration and reduce the impact of the psychological stress that may affect over half of sufferers. The major components of this treatment are vegetable oil derivatives which were synthesized from abundant raw materials using a simple and environmentally friendly process. Patients aged 10-40 years, lived under similar environmental conditions and were treated through the same medical care structure were evaluated. Patients were instructed to use the product 5 times daily. The certification was achieved by physical examination and by digital photography under identical conditions. The location of cystic acne was in cheek, forearm and the trunk. The results showed that all patients have been completely healed without scarring as a treatment for angiolipoma. The period of treatment was within 3-7 days without leaving a greasy feel.

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## The diseases of liver and biliary tract in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis

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**Introduction:** Psoriasis (PS) is one of the most common widely spread skin diseases. One of the most severe forms of psoriasis is psoriatic arthritis (PsA) that belongs to the chronic progressive inflammatory joints diseases. The important role in pathogenesis of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis plays the hepatobiliary system pathology. Therefore, study of the liver and biliary tract pathology in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis is an urgent task.

**Purpose:** To characterize features of the functional state of the hepatobiliary system in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis in order to reveal the markers of disease progression.

**Methods:** The study included patients with psoriasis (n=49), psoriatic arthritis (n=48) and practically healthy blood donors (control, n=35). We used laboratory and instrumental study methods which reflect the functional state of the hepatobiliary system. Statistical analysis was performed by non-parametric Mann-Whitney test.

**Results:** The results showed common features of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis compared to control, statistically significant increased levels of total bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, gamma-glutamyl transferase, decreased level of triglycerides, higher prevalence of ductal and diffuse liver changes, gallbladder wall thickening by ultrasound. This study also found the features of PsA that were not common for PS and compared to control, increased levels of cholesterol and low density lipoprotein, hepatomegaly.

**Conclusion:** Our data indicate that the liver and the biliary tract are one of the main target organs in psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. The markers of psoriasis are diffuse liver changes and chronic cholecystitis. The marker of psoriatic arthritis is non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

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