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Therapeutic efficacy of intralesional tuberculin in the treatment of Verruca vulgaris

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Verruca vulgaris or wart is a notorious dermatological problem encountered in day to day practice. Warts don't spare any age group but their peak occurrence is seen in children and early adulthood. Once the infection is established it can remain latent or clinically appears in form of verrucous plaques which progress, spread or regress spontaneously. Spontaneous clearance is seen in initial months and as the infection becomes chronic, it become more resistant to treatment with passing time. Though great strides have been made in developing new therapies for warts, still the ideal treatment remains elusive. Presently, immunotherapy with tuberculin is the most promising alternative. As tuberculosis is quite prevalent in Indian population, a majority of population is expected to have reasonably high levels of delayed type of hypersensitivity/immunity to tubercular antigens. This combined with BCG vaccination during childhood is likely to enhance delayed hypersensitivity as well as protective immunity towards *Mycobacterium* species. The present study was an open label prospective study in Indian population to determine efficacy of intralesional tuberculin in treatment of *Verruca vulgaris*.

Biography

Pragati Gogia has completed her MBBS from Mauritian University with rank 3 in 1st professional and rank 1 in 3rd professional and distinction in anatomy and ENT. She is currently pursuing DNB Dermatology from Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, India. She is a member of IADVL.

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