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ACNE FERRARA 2017

14° MEETING di AGGIORNAMENTO
su ACNE e DERMATOSI CORRELATE

FERRARA, 24-25 NOVEMBRE 2017

FERRARA FIERE CONGRESSI

Indicazioni alimentari: no, sì, come, quando e perchè

Anna Di Landro



Anno 2017

Acne // dieta???



Miti o realta' ?

Cioccolato, grassi, fritti...



Assenza di dati scientifici su ruolo di alimenti fino a 15 aa. fa circa



Cioccolato

- Fulton JE Jr, Plewig G, Kligman AM. Effect of chocolate on acne vulg. JAMA. 1969 15;210(11):2071
- Goh et al. Chocolate and acne: how valid was the original study? Clin Dermatol. 2011;29(4):459

L Cordain et al:

**Acne vulgaris – A disease of
western civilization.**

Arch Dermatol 2002; 138: 1584.

Assenza Acne

Aché (Paraguay)

Kitavan (Papua Nuova Guinea)

Dieta vegetariana

Acne: Malattia dei paesi occidentali?

Popolazioni indigene

E' lo stile di vita o la differenza etnica a determinarla??????

Dieta iperglicidica

Iperglycemia

Iperinsulinemia



Liberazione di insulin-like growth factor-1
(I-IGF-1)

I-IGF-1: potente mitogeno dell'epitelio
follicolare e stimolatore della sintesi di
sebo

Dati contrastanti

- S Bershad:
The unwelcome return of the acne diet.
Arch Dermatol 2003; 139: 940.
- S Bershad:
Diet and acne – slim evidence, again.
J Am Acad Dermatol 2005; 53: 1102.

CA Adebamowo:

High school dietary dairy intake and teenage acne.

J Am Acad Dermatol 2005; 52: 207.

Milk consumption and acne in adolescent girls.

Dermatol Online J 2006, 12:1.

Latte: Fattore di rischio

Adebamowo, Damby et al.*

- Indagine su 47000 infermiere: connessione tra acne grave negli anni teen e consumo di latte
- Su 6094 ragazze tra i 9 e 15 anni, connessione tra gravità dell'acne e tutti i tipi di latte bovino, +20% di acni con assunzione di dosi cospicue.
- 4273 ragazzi: +16% di presenza di acni gravi

*High school dietary dairy intake and teenage acne.

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2005 Feb;52(2):207

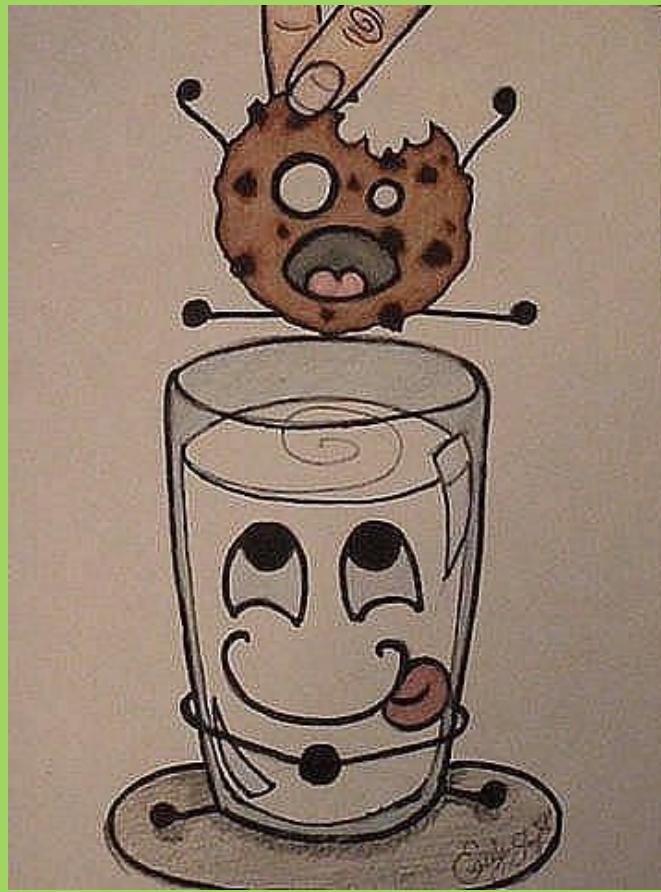
Milk consumption and acne in adol. girls. Dermatol Online J 12(4):1
2006.

*Milk consumption and acne in teenaged boys.

J Am Acad Dermatol 2008;58(5):787-93.

“We found a positive association with acne for intake of total milk and skim milk.

We hypothesize that the association with **milk may be because of the presence of hormones”**



Latte ?

- ORMONI STIMOLANTI LA CRESCITA: IGF-1
- PROGESTERONE DERIV.
- DHT precursori
- Proteine del siero: caseina anche protettrice della digestione di IGF-1
- Iodio
- Glicidi (lattosio)



Ruolo Positivo dieta a basso contenuto glicemico

- Smith RN, Mann NJ, Braue A, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol 2007;57: 247-256.
- Smith R, Mann N, Makelainen H, et al. Mol nutr Food res. 2008; 52:718-726.
- Smith RN, Brau A, Varigos GA, et al. J Dermatol Sci 2008; 50: 41-52.

Studio caso-controllo Acne P.G.



Criteri di arruolamento:

- Casi : pazienti consecutivi che ricevono una diagnosi di Acne moderata-grave alla 1^a visita (età 10-24 anni)
- Controlli: pazienti senza acne o con acne lieve (per cui non è stato prescritto trattamento), che arrivano per un'altra patologia dermatologica subito dopo il “caso”, accoppiato per età in quinquenni.



Studio caso-controllo

- N. pazienti totali 563
Casi 205 (36,4%)
Controlli 358 (63,6%)
- Inizio Studio 1 Dicembre 2008
- Chiusura Studio 31 Marzo 2010

Family history, body mass index, selected dietary factors, menstrual history, and risk of moderate to severe acne in adolescents and young adults

Anna Di Landro, MD,^a Simone Cazzaniga, PhD Math,^a Fabio Parazzini, MD,^b Vito Ingordo, MD,^c Francesco Cusano, MD,^d Laura Atzori, MD,^e Francesco Tripodi Cutrì, MD,^f Maria Letizia Musumeci, MD,^g Cornelia Zinetti, BS,^a Enrico Pezzarossa, MD,^h Vincenzo Bettoli, MD,ⁱ Marzia Caproni, MD,^j Giovanni Lo Scocco, MD,^k Angela Bonci, MD,^l Pierluca Bencini, MD,^m and Luigi Naldi, MD,^a and the GISED Acne Study Group

Bergamo, Milano, Taranto, Benevento, Cagliari, Napoli, Catania, Cremona, Ferrara, Firenze, Prato, and Reggio Emilia, Italy

CAPSULE SUMMARY

- Westernized diet and high consumption of milk and skim milk have been associated with acne.
- We confirmed that milk and skim milk are associated with the risk of moderate to severe acne. We also documented an increased risk of acne with increased body mass index, and a protective effect of fish consumption. We ruled out an increased risk for many dietetic factors, smoking, and menstrual history.
- Diet should be an issue when discussing acne management with patients.

J AM ACAD DERMATOL
DECEMBER 2012
Volume 67, No 6
Pagg. 1129-35

Risultati

Fattore di esposizione	O.R. *	95% CI	
		lower	upper
Latte >3 gg/set	1,779	1,220	2,594
- Intero	1,643	0,811	3,326
- Scommesso	2,196	1,177	4,097
Formaggi/Yogurt >3 gg/set	0,938	0,641	1,372
Farinacei >3 gg/set	1,392	0,651	2,979
Dolci >3 gg/set	0,983	0,679	1,425
Frutta/Verdura >3 gg/set	0,841	0,578	1,223
Pesce ≥1 gg/set	0,680	0,469	0,986
Carne rossa >3 gg/set	1,217	0,828	1,790
Insaccati >3 gg/set	1,269	0,855	1,884
Cioccolato >3 gg/set	0,926	0,627	1,367
Mc-Donald's ≥1 gg/set	1,114	0,496	2,505

* Aggiustati per età, BMI e familiarità per acne grave

Giovani italiani: rischi simili ad americani

A positive association with acne for intake of total milk and skim milk.

CA Adebamowo

J Am Acad
Dermatol 2005;
52: 207



Quoi de neuf en Dermatologie? Parigi, Dicembre 2013



Vol 140 - Supplément 3 - novembre 2013

P. S237-S302

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Quoi de neuf en 2013 ? Journées dermatologiques de Paris Paris, 10-14 décembre 2013

▪ Quoi de neuf en dermatologie clinique ?

What's new in clinical dermatology?

Page :S237

M. Janier

Summary

2013 has been the year of large genetic studies of the GWAS type (Genome wide association studies) in common diseases such as psoriasis and atopic dermatitis, aimed at localization of candidate genes. It was also the year of population-based studies from huge public or private registers. Thus, epidemiologic correlations have been put forward: psoriasis and vascular risk, psoriasis and rhinosinusitis, rosacea and migraine, **acne and food habits**, eczema and basal-cell carcinoma, vitiligo and lower risk of skin cancer, cutaneous Ro/SS-A pos lupus and cancer, chronic eczema and calcium-channel inhibitors, pemphigoid and loop diuretics. Risk of IBD induced by isotretinoin has not been confirmed but risk of skin cancer under azathioprine is real. New drug reactions have appeared (pigmentation due to interferon, hypodermitis and sarcoidosis to anti-BRAF, vandetanib) and old ones are revisited (patch-testing of Severe Cutaneous adverse cutaneous reactions, pigmentation due to anti-malarial drugs, neutrophilic dermatosis due to azathioprine). Diane35® has been transiently withdrawn in January 2013 but tetrazepam has been withdrawn definitively in July 2013. Original aspects of cutaneous infections will be discussed along with new data on STDs (meningococcemia in MSMs, HPV, Herpes, congenital syphilis). Finally, some important papers about dermoscopy, confocal microscopy and aesthetic dermatology will be presented.

The constellation of dietary factors in adolescent acne: a semantic connectivity map approach

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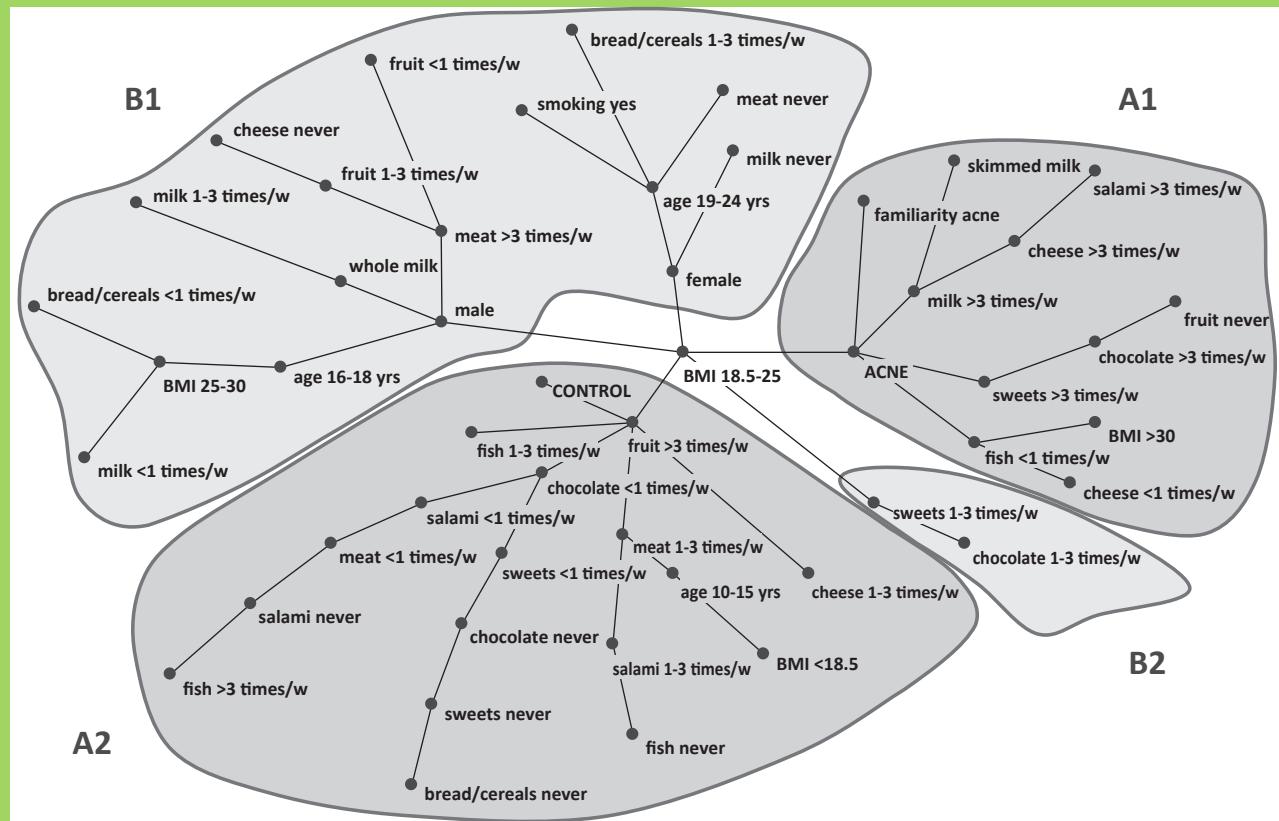
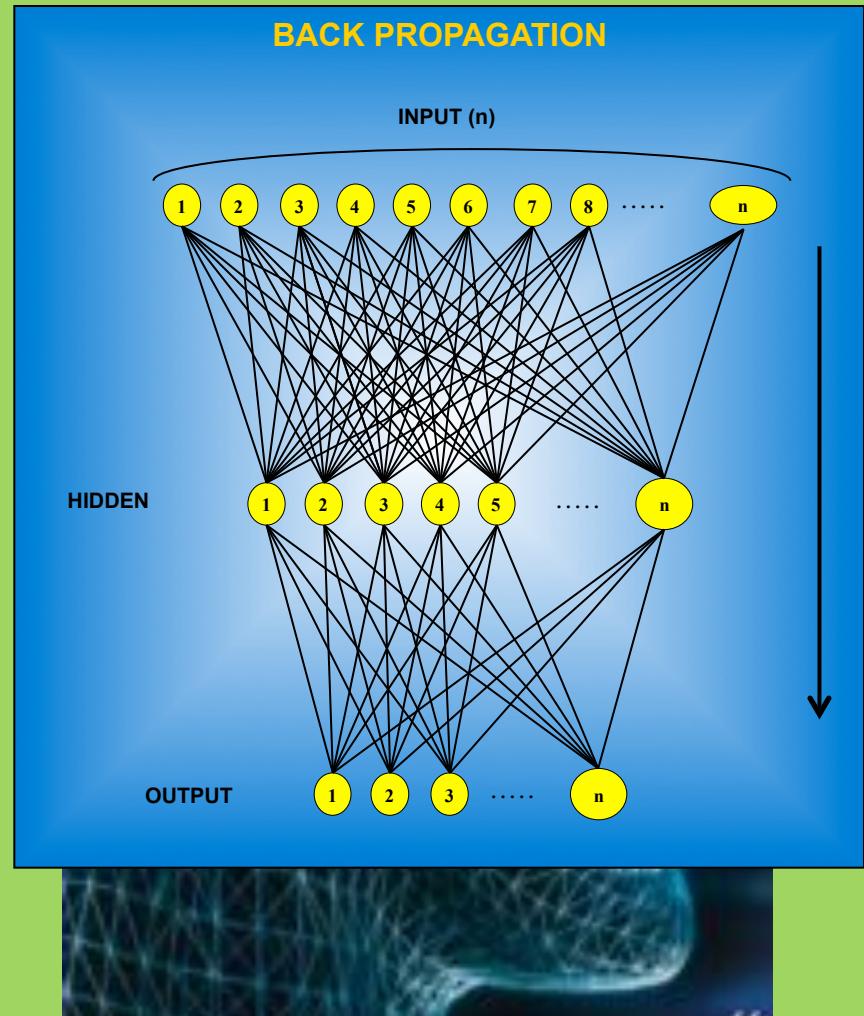


Figure 1 AutoCM map of variables in the study. The map shows association among variables and can be divided into four regions: A1 and A2 represent the explanatory leaves and carry out all the information connected to cases and controls respectively. The 'leaves' B1 and B2 represent the residual leaves; they bring other less relevant pieces of information.

Cosa sono le reti neurali?

Sistemi computerizzati ispirati al funzionamento del cervello, basati su una *nuova matematica*, in grado di creare modelli adatti alla comprensione di fenomeni complessi **altamente non lineari.**

Rappresentano una delle espressioni più importanti della moderna “Intelligenza Artificiale”





Machine Learning and Melanoma: The Future of Screening

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Accepted Date: 19 September 2017

Latte (↑ scremato), latticini, dolci, cioccolato, basso consumo pesce e frutta/verdura

Abstract

Background Different lifestyle and dietetic factors have been linked with the onset and severity of acne.

Objective To assess the complex interconnection between dietetic variables and acne.

Methods This was a reanalysis of data from a case-control study by using a semantic connectivity map approach. 563 subjects, aged 10–24 years, involved in a case-control study of acne between March 2009 and February 2010, were considered in this study. The analysis evaluated the link between a moderate to severe acne and anthropometric variables, family history and dietetic factors. Analyses were conducted by relying on an artificial adaptive system, the Auto Semantic Connectivity Map (AutoCM).

Results The AutoCM map showed that moderate-severe acne was closely associated with family history of acne in first degree relatives, obesity ($BMI \geq 30$), and high consumption of milk, in particular skim milk, cheese/yogurt, sweets/cakes, chocolate, and a low consumption of fish, and limited intake of fruits/vegetables.

Conclusion Our analyses confirm the link between several dietetic items and acne. When providing care, dermatologists should also be aware of the complex interconnection between dietetic factors and acne.

Dieta Mediterranea Protettiva

- Studio caso/ctr
- Età media 16,5 aa
- 93 casi/ 200 Ctr
- Rischi ++:Diabete familiare, Ipercolesterolemia e ipertensione
- Fattore protettivo: dieta mediterranea
- Mediterranean diet and familial dysmetabolism as factors influencing the development of acne. Skroza N, Tolino E, et al. Scan J Public Health 2012; 40(5): 466-474.

Studio GISED: Consumo Pesce Protettivo

OR = 0,68 (0,47 - 0,99, 95% CI)



Aumentato consumo di...

Alimenti ricchi in acidi
grassi Omega-3

Azione antiinfiammatoria



Acne donna adulta*

Rischi: Acne in
adolescenza

Dieta (no pesce/
frutta/verdura)

Familiarità

No gravidanze

Stress

Impiegata



*Di Landro A, Cazzaniga S et al. Adult female

acne and associated risk factors...J A ACAD
Der 2016

Melnik :l'acne è patologia IGF1 mediata e....*

- Fattori acne inducenti (GF, dell'insulina/IGF-1) agiscono riducendo i livelli nucleari del "nuclear transcription factor FoxO1".
- Il suo deficit aumenta la transattivazione del recettore per gli androgeni e modifica l'attività dei recettori nucleari e di geni coinvolti nella proliferazione pilosebacea dei cheratinociti, nella lipogenesi sebacea e nell'espressione di citochine infiammatorie.

*Melnik BC. FoxO1 - the key for the pathogenesis and therapy of acne? J Dtsch Dermatol Ges. 2010;8(2):105-

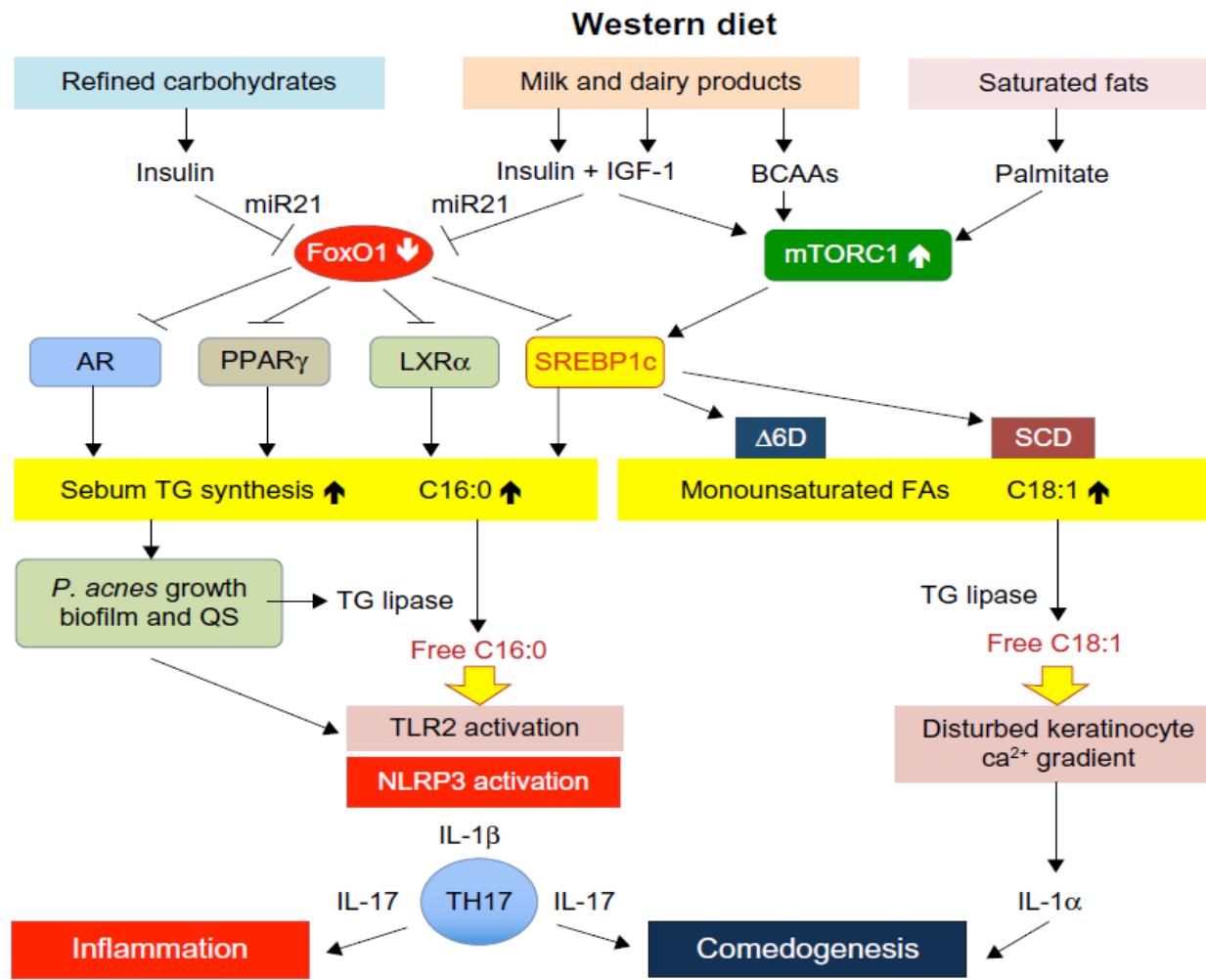


Figure 1 Acne vulgaris: a Western diet-induced sebofollicular inflammasomopathy.

Abbreviations: IGF-1, insulin-like growth factor 1; BCAAs, branched-chain amino acids; miR21, microRNA-21; FoxO1, forkhead box class O1; mTORC1, mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1; AR, androgen receptor; PPAR γ , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ ; LXR α , liver X receptor- α ; SREBP1c, sterol response element binding protein 1c; Δ 6D, Δ 6-desaturase; SCD, stearoyl-CoA desaturase; TG, triglyceride; *P. acnes*, *Propionibacterium acnes*; QS, quorum sensing; C16:0, palmitic acid; C18:1, oleic acid; TLR2, toll-like receptor 2; NLRP3, Nod-like receptor family, pyrin domain containing 3 inflammasome; IL-1 β , interleukin-1 β ; Th17, Th17 T-cell; IL-17, interleukin-17; IL-1 α , interleukin-1 α .

Milk disrupts p53 and DNMT1, the guardian of the genome: implications for acne vulgaris and Prostate cancer *

latte vaccino /umano

miRNA
↓

Fattore di trascrizione p53 e DNMT1

p53 e DNAmetiltransferasi 1 (DNMT1)
guardiani del genoma umano

*Melnik BC Nutrition&Metabolism 2017;14, 55, 1-13.

P53 e DNMT1 controllano

Sopravvivenza cellulare, attività
transcrizionale, apoptosis

Assunzione latte:

Fattore di rischio per acne, cancro prostata e
altre malattie civiltà occidentale

Turn on/turn off Acne ?



Cosa è stato pubblicato? Acne/Dieta

- Esperienze diverse da paesi con abitudini varie (USA, Europa, Nigeria, Cina, Malesia, Turchia, Brasile)
- Diversi per disegno dello studio, modalità intervista, reclutamento , basi (Scuole, ospedali, comunità), età popolazione
- Definizione di caso, valutazione dei fattori di rischio
- Variabili, ecc.

Acne and nutrition: a systematic review.*

- PubMed/Cochrane N tot 162/21
- Articoli rilevanti 58/6

*Fiedler F et al. Acta Derm Venereol 2016, 97, 7-9

Alimenti più frequentemente esaminati (+ fumo)

Food	Total Σ/-/0/+	Level A -/0/+	Level B -/0/+	Level C -/0/+	Level D -/0/+
Milk	22/17/5/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/0/0	15/5/0
Chocolate	17/7/10/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/0/0	6/10/0
Milk products	17/13/3/1	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/1/0	13/2/1
Western diet	14/14/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	14/0/0
Low glycaemic load	12/0/0/12	0/0/0	0/0/2	0/0/1	0/0/9
High glycaemic load	12/11/1/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	10/1/0
High glycaemic index	11/9/2/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	9/2/0
Low-fat milk	9/8/1/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/1/0	6/0/0
Smoking	7/1/4/2	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/2/0	1/2/2
Pizza	6/1/5/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/2/0	1/3/0

Livelli evidenza degli alimenti esaminati

A: Studio randomizzato doppio-cieco alto numero casi

B: Studio randomizzato basso numero casi o altri limiti

C: Studio caso-controllo o di coorte

D: Studio non randomizzato, opinione esperti

A	B	C	D
0	4	45	321

Smith RN, et al.

A low-glycemic-load diet
improves symptoms in acne
vulgaris patients: a randomized
controlled trial.

Am J Clin Nutr. 2007;86:107-15.

Latte: 22 pubblicazioni*

* Fiedler A Systematic review

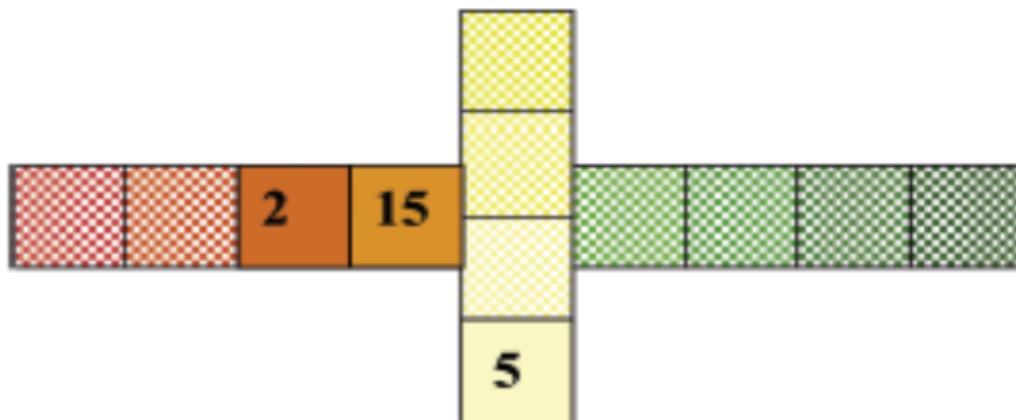


Fig. 1. Example: milk in acne. A total of 22 mentions include mostly adverse effect (red/left horizontal arm), of these 2 at evidence Level C and 15 at Level D. Five articles reported no effect (Level D) (yellow/vertical arm). No beneficial influence (green/right horizontal arm) of milk drinking on acne was found.

Cosa dobbiamo concludere ?

- Non ci sono risultati di effetto positivo con assunzione latte
- Non dobbiamo negare che esperienze su popolazioni differenti da paesi diversi segnalano un effetto negativo
- In particolare del latte scremato rispetto a quello intero



Consumption of dairy in teenagers with and without acne



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Hershey, Pennsylvania

Background: Recent literature has implicated dairy as having a potential acne-inducing effect.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the link between dairy consumption and acne in teenagers. We tested the hypothesis that teenagers with facial acne consume more dairy than those without acne.

Methods: A case-control study was conducted among 225 participants, ages 14 to 19 years, with either moderate acne or no acne. Moderate acne was determined by a dermatologist using the Global Acne Assessment Scale. Participants who met inclusion criteria then completed up to three 24-hour diet recall interviews using the Nutrition Data System for Research software and food and nutrient intake were compared between groups.

Results: The amount of low-fat/skim milk consumed by participants with acne with significantly higher ($P = .01$) than those with no acne. No significant difference was found among total dairy intake, saturated fat or trans-fat, or glycemic load. No significant difference was found for total energy intake or body mass index.

Limitations: Limitations include self-report of diet and portion size, and association does not determine causation.

Conclusions: Consumption of low-fat/skim milk, but not full-fat milk, was positively associated with acne. (J Am Acad Dermatol 2016;75:318-22.)

Key words: acne; acne vulgaris; dairy; diet; glycemic index; glycemic load; milk; skim milk.

Acne prevalence and associations with lifestyle: a cross-sectional survey of adolescents/young adults in 7 European countries*

N Tot 10521 (15-24 aa.)

Fattori associati con una maggior prevalenza di acne:

- Familiarità per acne [OR 3,08 (95% CI: 2,74 - 3,45) nella madre; OR 2,70 (95% CI: 2,39 - 3,05) nel padre]
- Consumo cioccolato OR 1,28 (95% CI: 1,09 - 1,49) consumo elevato vs. basso

Fattori associati con una ridotta prevalenza di acne

- Fumo OR 0,70 (95% CI: 0,62 - 0,81)
- Età OR 0,73 (95% CI: 0,64 - 0,83) 21-24 anni vs. 15-17

* Wolkenstein P, Machovcova A, et Al. JEADV 2017; 10, 1-9

Cioccolato/Acne Ferrara 2016

Studio Prospettico,
randomizzato, controllato, in
singolo cieco

OBIETTIVI

- Valutare effetti sull' acne del volto dell' assunzione di una quantità definita di cioccolato

- Confronto tra 2 gruppi che assumono quantità diverse di cioccolato e un gruppo controllo che non assume cioccolato.



MATERIALI E METODI



= 100 gr di cioccolato fondente al 70%
(mastro cioccolatiere –Perugia)

A T0 (nell'arco di una singola giornata):

- 20 pazienti: assumono 200 gr di cioccolato



- 20 pazienti: assumono 100 gr di cioccolato



- 20 pazienti: non assumono cioccolato



Valutazione clinica a T0, T1 (dopo 3 gg) e T2 (dopo 7 gg)

Conclusioni

- Non peggioramento significativo dell'acne dopo assunzione di cioccolato nel gruppo “1 chocolate” e 2 chocolate”
- Miglioramento significativo lesioni totali:
 - Tra T0 e T2 in “1 chocolate”
 - Tra T0 e T1 in 2 chocolate”
- Non differenze statisticamente significative tra chi assume cioccolato (gruppo “1 chocolate” e "2 chocolate") ed il gruppo controllo nei 7 gg successivi l'assunzione di cioccolato



Ulteriori studi sono necessari..



Ma forse i miti...



stanno diventando realtà



No, sì, come, quando, perché ?

Più Sì che No



Take home the message:

- Latte e cibi alto-indice glicemico sono altamente sospettati di essere food-triggered.
- Ad oggi non è possibile fare raccomandazioni dietetiche basate su EBMedicine
- Dall'insieme dei dati emergenti non possiamo ignorare la relazione Acne/dieta
- Raccomandazioni dietetiche possono essere un «supporto» alla terapia.

Quali consigli dare al paziente?



Non fare terrorismo

- Se pz. in sovrappeso, consigliare dieta ipocalorica
- Se consumo elevato di latte, consigliare una riduzione della quantità, specie dello scremato.
- In generale, dieta a basso contenuto calorico e più ricca in pesce.



**Grazie! A tutti i monitor
GISED e a voi per
l'attenzione**



Studio Caso/CTR Donna adulta

Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology

Average Print circulation: 10,000

Average article downloads per month: 204,000 or 2.6 million per year

In 2016, JAAD had manuscript submissions from over 50 countries.

2016 Impact factor: 7.002 ranking #6 out of 63 titles in Thomson Reuters' Journal Citation Reports.

#6 cited paper in 2016 Impact factor: Inherited epidermolytic bullous Ichthyosiform dystrophy: recommendations on diagnosis and classification by Fine J-D., Bruckner-Tuderman L., Eady R.A.J., Bauer E.A., Bauer J.W., Hsu C., Heagerty A., Hintner H., Novakovic A., Jonleman M.F., Leigh I., Marinckova I.P., Martinez A.E., McGrath J.A., Mellerio J.E., Moss C., Mumtaz D.F., Shimizu H., Uitto J., Woodley D., Zimbruno G. with 74 citations

Top article in the last six months, with the most "social" buzz:



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