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BOTE (Beginning Of The End) inflammation can be enhanced with SB206, a nitric oxide-releasing topical medication for molluscum contagiosum

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Atypical inflammation at any time, regardless of treatment group. At week 12, initial MC lesion counts scored prospectively during the study. Approximately 80% of patients exhibited BOTE clinical trials of topical nitric oxide releasing topical medication for molluscum contagiosum.

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Using electronic health records to evaluate factors associated with treatment escalation in psoriasis

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We used an electronic health record (EHR) database to identify PsO patients and characterize factors that influence treatment escalation.

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Non-invasively stratifying atopic dermatitis patients based on inflammatory genes

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Dermatitis represents a non-invasive method to obtain disease-specific data collected during clinical practice for conducting HSR studies.

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Discoid lupus and positive smoking history are negative predictors of disease activity remission in cutaneous lupus

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We evaluated the activity of discoid lupus patients and found that smoking is a negative predictor of disease activity remission.

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Anti-phosphatidylycerine/prothrombin complex antibodies in patients with cutaneous vasculitis: Possible involvement in the pathogenesis

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Objective: It was previously demonstrated that cutaneous vasculitis, including IgA vasculitis and cutaneous arteritis (CA), is associated with the presence of IgM antibodies (Abs) against the phosphatidylserine/prothrombin complex (PS/PT). Recently, novel enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits for the detection of IgG and IgM anti-PS/PT Abs (aPS/PT) Abs have become commercially available. Methods: The prevalence of serum IgG and IgM aPS/PT Abs in both cutaneous and systemic vasculitis was determined using these kits. In addition, to examine which aPS/PT Abs were involved in the pathogenesis of cutaneous vasculitis, 20 individuals with biopsy-proven cutaneous vasculitis were enrolled. The aPS/PT Abs were analyzed for their capacity to stimulate the production of IL-17 and TNF-α Semiquantitative analysis of these cytokines was performed.

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Dupilumab normalizes expression of type 2 inflammatory genes in eosinophilic esophagitis

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Background: In a double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study (NCT02379052), adults with active eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) were randomized 1:1 to receive 12 weeks of subcutaneous dupilumab 300 mg weekly (qw) or placebo. We analyzed the effect of dupilumab on type 2 inflammatory genes in EoE. Methods: Biopsies were collected from the proximal, mid, and distal esophagus at baseline and Week 12 (n = 41). Mean esophageal gene expression for each patient was compared with the published EoE expression database (N=25). Associations between gene expression and clinical and/or endoscopic variables were assessed using Pearson correlation analysis.

