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## Skin alterations: Prolonged use of steroids by dermoscopy

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**Objectives:** The aims of this study were to investigate if the skin alterations after prolonged use of steroids are highlighted by dermoscopy.

**Methods:** Patients with variable facial lesions included as (SIFD) after prolonged use of topical steroids more than nine months minimum twice weekly were examined clinically and by Dermoscopy.

**Results:** All patients showed telangiectasias (100%) and dermoscopy revealed linear, tortuous and polygonal vessels. 72% of the patients had dermoscopic features for *Demodex folliculorum*-follicular plugs and *Demodex* tails. All the 29% patients with clinical spinulosus had *Demodex* dermoscopic features. 76% of the patients had clinically visible pustules but by dermoscopy the tiny infraclinical pustules could be seen better and earlier. 77% of the patients had visible erythema on the face and by dermoscopy all they had red diffuse areas. The white hairs derived from hypertrichosis were observed at 13% with the naked eye and at 43% by dermoscopy. The atrophy was clinically visible at 12% patients as a severe skin thinning but dermoscopy revealed also atrophic areas at another 2 patients as white structure less areas or patches between vessels. The patients with dermoscopic atrophy were using mometasonefuroat and clobetasol propionate.

**Conclusions:** The dermoscopic particularity of steroid induced rosacea is the association of white intervascular structure less patches or areas as a sign of the atrophy and also the early detection of hypertrichosis.

**Limitations:** The small number of the patients may not accurately reflect the percent of dermoscopic findings.

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## The *in vitro* effect of methanolic extract to the leaf of *Aloe otallensis* exudates on the *Leishmania ethiopia* and *Leishmania donovani* parasite

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**Background & Objectives:** Several plant products have been tested and found to possess antileishmanial activity. The present study was undertaken to evaluate antileishmanial activity of methanolic extract of *Aloe otallensis*, which is endemic plant to Ethiopia, on the promastigot stage of *Leishmania aethiopia* and *Leishmania donovani* comparing to standard drugs and also tried to screen its phytochemical constituent.

**Methods:** Phytochemical screening was done on methanolic extract of the exudates to the leaf of *Aloe otallensis*. The serial dilution of the extract was also evaluated for in vitro antileishmanial activity against *Leishmania aethiopia* and *Leishmania donovani* on the strain of *L. aethiopia* (LDC/134) and *L. donovani* (AM 563), which is found from the black lion hospital parasitology unit and the result was compared to standard drug of Sodium stibogluconate, milfostin and paramomycin.

**Result:** The extract has an antileishmaniacidal activity with an IC50 of 141 µg per ml on *L. ethiopia* (LDC/134) and 123 µg per ml on *L. donovani* (AM 563). The experimental data shows that relatively it has better activity than paramomycin and milfostin but less activity than sodium stibogluconate, which is given in Ethiopia as a first line drug. The data analyses was done by pad graph prison version 5 software after it was read by ELISA redder at the wave length of 650 nm. The phytochemical screening of the exudates of *Aloe otallensis* showed the presence of phenol, alkaloid and saponin.

**Conclusion:** The methanolic extract of exudates of *Aloe otallensis* has a good antileishmaniasis activity relatively to paramomycin and milfostin and this activity may be attributed to phenol, alkaloid and saponin present in the plant. But it needs further analysis for the conformation of which constituent present in much concentration and to know which one have highest role.

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