

# **Evaluation of the Efficacy of Homologous Autoinoculation Therapy in Treatment of Multiple Recalcitrant Warts**

## **Thesis**

For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in  
**Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology**

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**2020**



## *Acknowledgement*

*First of all, I would like to Thank **Allah** who granted me the strength to accomplish this work,*

*Words do fail to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to: **Dr. Maha Adel Shaheen**, Professor of Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her excellent guidance and powerful support.*

*My deepest thanks and appreciation go to :**Dr. Rania Mahmoud Elhusseiny**, Lecturer of Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her valuable instructions, meticulous advices and expert touches.*

*With great pleasure I am also grateful to **Dr. Tamer Mohsen Mohamed Foad**, Lecturer of Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Misr University for Science and Technology.*

*I would like to sincerely thank all my Professors and Colleagues for the support and overwhelming care with which they surrounded me.*

*Nisreen Abbas AbdElmonem*



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# List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<b>5-FU</b>	5-Fluorouracil
<b>ALA</b>	Amino-laevulinic acid
<b>BCG</b>	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
<b>BLT</b>	Buschke-Löwenstein tumor
<b>CIN</b>	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
<b>CMV</b>	Cytomegalovirus
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic acid
<b>DNCB</b>	Dinitrochlorobenzene
<b>DPCP</b>	Diphencyprone
<b>E</b>	Early region
<b>EBV</b>	Ebstienbar virus
<b>EGWs</b>	External genital warts
<b>Er:YAG</b>	Erbium:Yttrium/ Aluminum/ Garnet
<b>EV</b>	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papillomavirus
<b>HSV</b>	Herpes simplex virus
<b>IL</b>	Interleukin
<b>INF</b>	Interferon
<b>KTP</b>	Potassium-Titanyl-phosphate
<b>L</b>	Late region
<b>LCR</b>	Long control region
<b>MMR</b>	Mumps, measles and rubella
<b>Mw</b>	Mycobacterium w
<b>Nd:YAG</b>	Neodymium: Yttrium/ Aluminum/ Garnet
<b>OCT</b>	Open clinical trial
<b>PDL</b>	Pulsed dye laser

## List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
<b>PDT</b>	Photodynamic therapy
<b>PIN</b>	Penile intraepithelial neoplasia
<b>RCT</b>	Randomized controlled trial
<b>RRP</b>	Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis
<b>SCC</b>	Squamous cell carcinoma
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TCA</b>	Trichloroacetic
<b>Th1</b>	T helper 1
<b>TNF</b>	Tumor necrosis factor
<b>VAIN</b>	Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasm
<b>VIN</b>	Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia

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# INTRODUCTION

Warts (Verrucae) are benign skin tumors caused by double stranded DNA viruses called Human Papilla viruses (HPV) (*Wenner et al., 2007*).

A range of types of warts have been identified, varying in shape and site, as well as the type of human papilloma virus involved. These include common warts, flat warts, palmer warts, plantar warts and genital warts. Many observations have suggested that wart proliferation is controlled by the immune system, particularly the cell mediated immunity (*Zamannian et al., 2014*).

Recurrences are frequent because of HPV infection persistence in peri-lesional skin (*Aubin and Laurent, 2006*). Treatment aims to cure the patient's physical and psychological discomfort, and to prevent the spread of infection (*Micali and Dall'Oglio, 2004*).

The treatment options for warts are numerous, and the choice depends on the number, size and location of lesions (*Scheinfeld and Lehman, 2006*).

There are current trends towards the use of immunotherapy in treatment of warts, as the immune system seems to play an important role in the control of warts infection so incidence of warts increases in subjects with cell-mediated immune defect such as (Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infected patients, malignant diseases... etc) (*Scott et al., 2001*).

Currently, wart autoinoculation therapy is an easy simple technique which helps in inducing adequate cell-mediated immune response (*Das et al., 2016*). To the best of our knowledge, no previous studies have been reported in evaluation of the efficacy of wart autoinoculation in the treatment of recalcitrant warts till now in Egypt.

## **AIM OF THE WORK**

The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of homologous autoinoculation therapy in treatment of multiple recalcitrant warts in Egyptian patients.