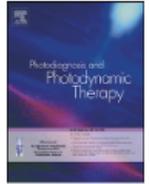




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288 oral**The effect of local photodynamic therapy with 5-aminolevulinic acid in the treatment of vaginal squamous intraepithelial lesions with high-risk HPV infection**

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Background: Traditional treatments for vaginal squamous intraepithelial lesions (SIL) damage the anatomy and functions of the vagina. This study aims to investigate the efficacy and safety of local 5-aminolevulinic acid photodynamic therapy (ALA-PDT) in treating vaginal SIL.

Methods: 149 patients with vaginal SIL and receiving ALA-PDT were enrolled. All patients were followed up at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after the end of treatment.

Results: At 6-month follow-up, the complete remission rates in patients with vaginal high-grade SIL and low-grade SIL were both 87.5%. The HPV clearance rates were 65.6% and 50.0%, and reached 72.5% and 80% at 2-year follow-up, respectively. The vaginal stump lesions and a history of hysterectomy were associated with a lower HPV clearance rate.

Conclusions: ALA-PDT is an alternative treatment for vaginal SIL. However, the patients with vaginal stump SILs and histories of hysterectomy are at high risk for persistent HPV infection after treatment.

doi: [10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104881](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104881)**290 oral****Four Cases Illustrate the Development Direction of Photodynamic Therapy for Malignant Tumors**

Libo Li, Lingling Sun, Xiaojun Cai, Xiaohua Chen

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Photodynamic therapy (PDT) for malignant tumors has emerged as a treatment option with unique advantages in preserving patients' appearance and organ function. Four cases illustrate its potential in this area. In cases of facial squamous cell carcinoma and tongue cancer, PDT successfully treated the tumors while preserving the patients' facial aesthetics and tongue function respectively. Conversely, patients with maxillary sinus cancer and another case of tongue cancer faced disfigurement and functional loss due to surgery and radiotherapy. Despite lacking strong evidence-based support to be considered a first-line treatment for these cancers, PDT's ability to preserve patient appearance and organ function when applied promptly after tumor recurrence suggests it may have a pivotal role in certain scenarios. These cases argue that PDT could be ideally suited for situations where preserving patient quality of life is paramount, making it a valuable option in the therapeutic arsenal against malignant tumors.

doi: [10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104882](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104882)**294 Poster****Nursing care of a patient with CARD9 gene deficiency treated with ALA-PDT for facial fungal infection ulcer**

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Hospital for Skin Diseases, Institute of Dermatology, Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Peking Union Medical College

Caspase recruitment domain protein 9 (CARD9) is an important signaling protein involved in the fungal immune process. In terms of treat-

ment, adequate fungicide is often given in clinical practice, but the problems of drug resistance and hepatorenal toxicity of traditional fungicides make it an inevitable trend to seek new treatment methods. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) has the advantages of less trauma, faster healing, and better cosmetic effects. 5-aminolevulinic acid photodynamic therapy (ALA-PDT) is effective in the treatment of fungal skin infections and skin ulcers. We report a rare patient with a CARD9 gene defect who received two ALA-PDT treatments and nursing care for a facial *Trichophyton rubrum* ulcer. After two times of (ALA-PDT), the ulcer area was reduced. The ulcer healed up completely after a month and no recurrence was found in one year follow-up. The results showed that ALA-PDT had a significant therapeutic effect on fungal ulcers caused by gene defects.

doi: [10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104883](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104883)**295 oral****Personalized high-grade CIN treatment with photodynamic therapy and preventing cervical cancer**Natalia Mayumi Inada¹, Flavia Langellotti Silva^{1,4}, Laura Marchetti², Mariana Pasqualotti Sena², Mirian Denise Stringasci¹, Wellington Lombardi², Cynthia Aparecida de Castro³, Vanderlei Salvador Bagnato¹¹ *University of Sao Paulo*² *Women's Health Ambulatory, UNIARA, Araraquara, SP, Brazil*³ *Department of Morphology and Pathology, Federal University of Sao Carlos, Sao Paulo, Brazil*⁴ *Department of Medicine, Federal University of Sao Carlos, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Significance: Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) is the precursor of cervical cancer, the fourth most common cancer in women globally. Excisional techniques such as high-frequency surgery are recommended but can carry risk to woman and a future pregnancy.

Approach: This clinical trial offers an individualized treatment with Photodynamic Therapy (PDT), starting with two PDT sessions, 21 days apart and performing colposcopy and hybrid capture 90 days after the 1st session. The patient will continue with two other sessions of PDT if the viral load of high-risk HPV has decreased by at least 50%.

Results: The most promising protocol in a previously clinical trial presents benefits with two PDT sessions twenty-one days apart. The results will now be complemented with PCR, p16 and Ki-67.

Conclusions: Two PDT sessions with a 21-day interval have shown promise for colposcopic findings favorable to cure, as well as for reducing viral load by more than 50%.

doi: [10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104884](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdpdt.2025.104884)**305 oral****The efficacy of fire needle combined with 5% ALA-PDT in the treatment of perforating folliculitis of the scalp**

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Shenyang Seventh People's Hospital

Objective: To observe the clinical effect of fire acupuncture combined with 5% local ALA-PDT in the treatment of scalp penetrating folliculitis

Methods: Inflammation and cyst sites, fire needle pretreatment, 5%ALA gel encapsulation for 3 hours, LED red light irradiation

Results: Of 42 patients, after four treatments, 10/41 patients achieved clinical cure and 17/41 patients showed significant improvement. The remarkable efficiency and effective rate were 65.85% and 82.93%, respectively

Conclusions: Greater acceptance and adherence can be achieved in patients who cannot tolerate long-term oral medications.

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