

Clinical Research at the Heart of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology[☆]



La investigación clínica en la Academia Española de Dermatología y Venereología vista desde su corazón

The annual meetings of the territorial sections of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (AEDV) give members the opportunity to share scientific knowledge with their peers. The study by Iglesias-Puzas et al¹ in this issue analyzed presentations given at 3 AEDV section meetings over the past 15 years in order to quantify how many talks could be considered clinical research.

Another recently published article analyzed the state of dermatology research in Spain in the period comprising 2005 through 2014.² Both studies reached similar conclusions. Although the percentage of clinical research remains low and a large portion of it does not provide a high level of evidence, recent years have seen a trend toward both more and higher quality research. These trends will surely con-

tinue given the AEDV's support through the creation of a research unit in 2012.³

The results reported in this issue of *Actas Dermosifiliográficas*¹ will serve as a stimulus to clinical research in dermatology as will the AEDV's incentives to participate actively in working groups,⁴ which are another key pillar supporting this effort.

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The Future of Treatment for Capillary Malformations[☆]



El futuro del tratamiento de las malformaciones capilares

The introduction of pulsed dye laser (PDL) therapy was a turning point in the treatment of capillary malformations. PDL is now considered the gold standard for the treatment of these lesions. However, because of the difficulty of eliminating smaller-sized vessels and vessels located at different depths, sufficient clearance is not achieved in most cases.¹ Thanks to the evolution and development of laser technology, we now have access to long-pulsed 1064 nm Nd:YAG lasers, which can be used alone or in combination with PDL. The study by Alcántara-González et al. demonstrates a benefit that, if not definitive, at least indicates significant improvement in the clearance of capillary malformations

with sequential dual-wavelength pulses from a 595 nm PDL and a 1064 nm Nd:YAG laser. In the near future, thanks to various combinations of lasers and intense pulsed light as well as antiangiogenic drugs, we will be able to achieve better results, if not the complete elimination of capillary malformations.

Reference

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