Atopic Dermatitis

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Study Goal

- Definition & Etiology
- Epidemiology
- Clinical Manifestations
- Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis
- Treatment & Complications
- Prognosis & Prevention

Atopic Dermatitis: Definition & Etiology

- Chronic Inflammatory Skin Disease
- Multifactorial Patho-Mechanism;
 - Genetic Susceptibility: Immune System & Skin
 - Environmental Factors
- Hyperirritable Skin : Allergens Irritants

Atopic Dermatitis: Definition & Etiology

• Immune System Abnormalities;

- Acute Lesion :
 - Type 2 Helper T-cell Dominant Inflammation
 - IL-4, 5, 13 Production
 - Eosinophilic Inflammation IgE Production
- Chronic Lesion :
 - Type 0-1 Helper T-cell Dominant Inflammation

Atopic Dermatitis: Definition & Etiology

- Environmental Triggers;
 - Anxiety Stress
 - Cold Dry Weather
 - Skin Infections and Bacterial Colonization
 - Irritant : Detergents (Frequent Hand-Washing)
 - Allergens :
 - Dust Mites, Animal Dander, Environmental Pollens, Molds
 - Food Allergen (Only 30 % of Severe Early Onset)

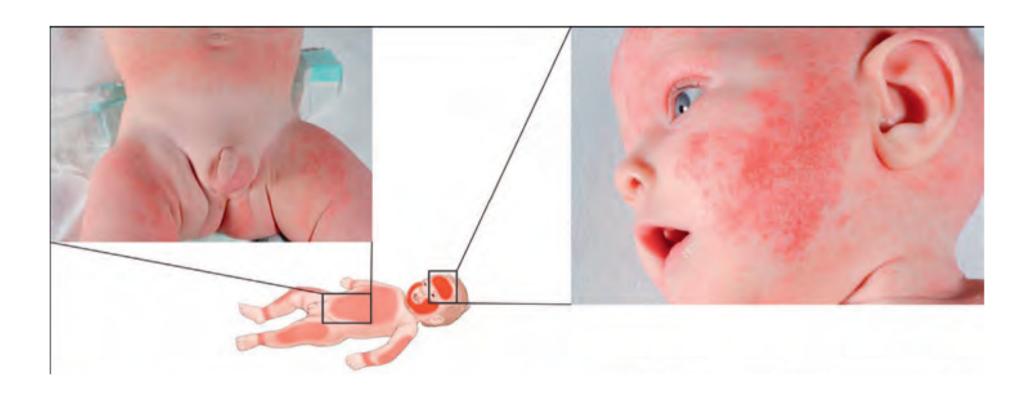
Atopic Dermatitis: Epidemiology

- Prevalence: 15-20% Of Children, 2-10% Of Adults
- Age Of Onset in 80 %: Before 5 Years-Old
- 80% Of Atopic Dermatitis Patient Develop Other Allergic Disease

Atopic Dermatitis: Clinical Manifestations

- 4 Major Features;
 - Pruritus
 - Typical Morphology & Distribution
 - Chronic Relapsing Inflammation
 - Personal Family History Of Atopy

Atopic Dermatitis: Typical Morphology & Distribution Infancy



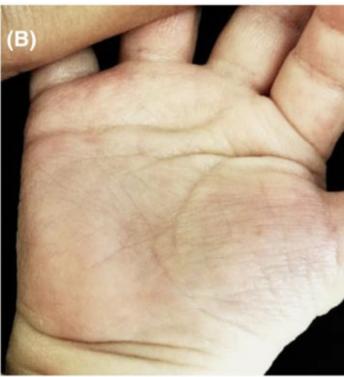
Atopic Dermatitis: Typical Morphology & Distribution Older Children – Adults

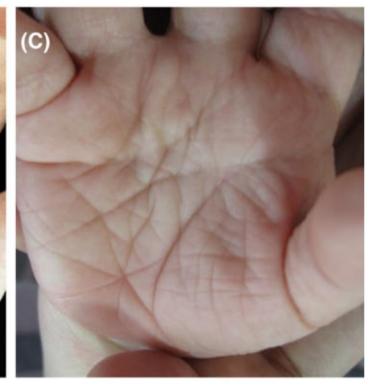


Atopic Dermatitis: Clinical Manifestations

- Pruritus: Worse at Night, Disturbing Sleep
- Skin Lesion Distribution Differs By Age
- Diaper Area is not Affected
- Physical Examination : Xerosis
- Physical Examination : Signs Of Atopy





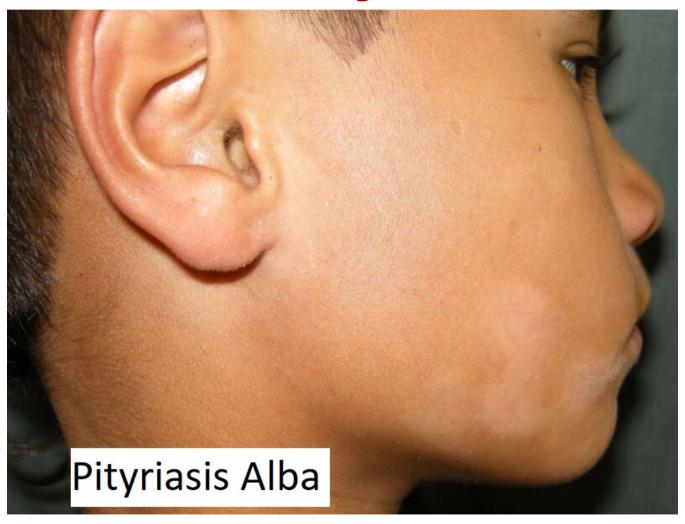


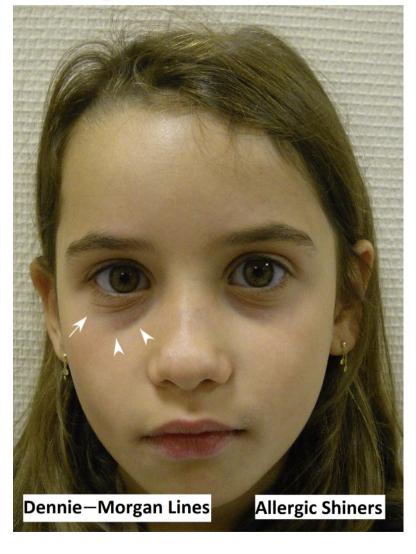
Smooth Palm

Minimal Hyperlinearity

Apparent Hyperlinearity









Atopic Dermatitis: Diagnosis

- Diagnosis is Clinical;
 - 3 of 4 Major Features
 - 3 of Minor Features
- Allergy Testing;
 - In Moderate-Severe, Unresponsive Disease
 - Determining Role Of Food Other Allergens
- Other Tests; For Evaluation Of Differential Diagnosis

- When to Suspect Other Diagnosis;
 - Poor Response to Standard Treatment
 - Frequent Infection
 - Failure to Thrive
 - Atypical Skin Lesion (e.g. Petechia, Severe Scaling, Diaper Area)
 - Abnormal Physical Examination in Other Organs (e.g. Hypotonia)
 - Abnormal Laboratory Tests (e.g. Lymphopenia, Thrombocytopenia)











- Systemic Disease With Dermatitis Dermatitis Like Manifestation;
 - Primary Immunodeficiency (Wiskott-Aldrich, SCID, DOCK8, IPEX)
 - Autoimmune Disease (Celiac, Dermatomyositis, Pemphigus, GVHD)
 - Metabolic Disease (MCAD, Phenylkenonuria)
 - Micronutrient Deficiency (Zinc, VitB6, VitB3)

Atopic Dermatitis: Treatment

- The Three Main Components of Treatment:
 - Skin Hydration
 - Topical Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
 - Avoidance Of Known Triggers

Atopic Dermatitis-Treatment: Skin Hydration

- Frequent and Free Use Of Bland Emollient-Moisturizer
- Hydrophilic Emollient (Eucerin) Preferred
- Hydrophobic Emollient (Vaseline) Also Very Effective
- Daily Lukewarm Baths For 15-20 Minutes + Immediate Emollient
- Minimal Use Of Detergents
- Soap must be; Neutral pH with Minimal Defatting

Atopic Dermatitis: Topical Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

- Topical Anti-Inflammatory Drugs Controls Inflammation & Pruritus
- Two Main Topical Anti-Inflammatory Drug Category;
 - Topical Corticosteroid (First Choice)
 - Topical Immunomodulator :
 - Topical Calcineurin Inhibitors (Tacrolimus & Pimecrolimus)
 - Topical Phosphodiesterase-4 Inhibitor (Crisaborole)
- Must be Tapered To Lowest Possible Dose-Potency, After Disease Control

Atopic Dermatitis: Trigger Avoidance

- Common Triggers of Inflammation in Atopic Dermatitis;
 - Rubbing or Scratching, Wool or Other Harsh Materials
 - Sweat, Saliva, Contact With Acidic Foods
 - Soaps and Detergents, Fragranced Products
 - Highly Chlorinated Pools
 - Low Humidity, Cold Weather
 - Tobacco Smoke
 - Allergens: Dust Mites, Animal Dander, Environmental Pollens, Molds

Atopic Dermatitis: Complications

- Bacterial Viral Superinfection of Skin Lesion;
 - Staphylococcus aureus: Both Colonization and Infection is Deleterious
 - Herpes Simplex, Molluscum contagiosum, Papillomavirus
 - Bacterial Culture, Tzank Smear, Viral PCR if Infection Suspected
- Psychosocial Impact Of Atopic Dermatitis

Atopic Dermatitis: Prognosis

- Significant Improvement in 60 %
- Complete Remission in 20 %
- Early Onset & Severe Disease have worse Prognosis

Atopic Dermatitis: Prevention

- Trigger Avoidance
- Exclusive Breastfeeding For at least First 3-4 Months
- Food Allergy in only Minor Percentage Of Patients
- Dietary Restriction (Mother-Child) Generally Not Necessary

Atopic Dermatitis: Conclusion

- The Most Common Pediatric Skin Disease
- Identify and Treat Patients Carefully
- Refer Therapy Resistant Patients to Allergist-Dermatologist
- Final Exam Reference: Nelson Essentials 8th Edition 2019