



Eczema / Dermatitis

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Eczema

Eczema: Come from the Greek name for boiling, a
reference to the tiny vesicles (bubbles) that are
commonly seen in the early acute stage of the disease

 Dermatitis: means inflammation of epidermal layer of the skin.

Types of eczema

- 1. Contact Dermatitis
- 2. Atopic Dermatitis
- 3. Seborrhoeic Dermatitis
- 4. Napkin Dermatitis

Contact dermatitis

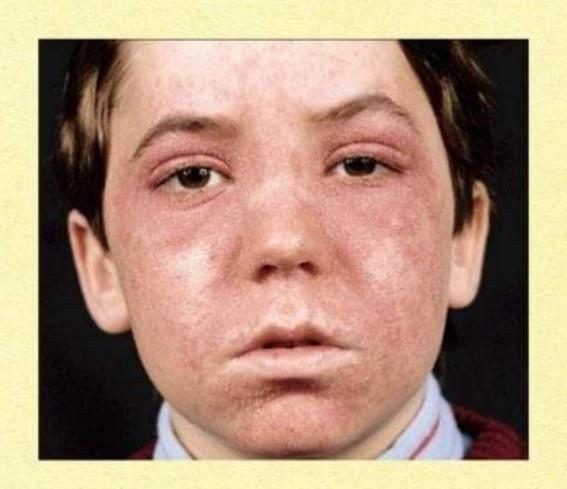
- Contact dermatitis is an inflammatory reaction of the skin to physical, chemical, or biologic agents.
- The epidermis is damaged by repeated physical and chemical irritations.
- Contact dermatitis may be due to irritants or allergens
- Constitutes 80% of dermatitis cases
- Mostly industrial
- Usually on hands & forearm
- Acute reaction elicited after brief contact
- Commonly by detergents, alkalis, solvents

Clinical Manifestations

- The eruptions begin when the causative agent contacts the skin.
- The acute phase includes itching, burning, and erythema,
 followed closely by edema, papules, vesicles, and oozing.
- In the subacute phase, these vesicular changes are less marked, and they alternate with crusting, drying, fissuring, and peeling.

 If repeated reactions occur or if the patient continually scratches the skin, lichenification and pigmentation occur.

· Secondary bacterial invasion may follow.





Medical Management

- The objectives of management are to rest the involved skin and protect it from further damage.
- A detailed history is obtained.
- The offending irritant is removed.
- Local irritation should be avoided, and soap is not generally used until healing occurs.

- Rest & liquid application
- Nonsteroidal preparation
- ❖Daily 10 min soaks in cool 0.65% aluminium acetate solution
- ❖ Saline or tap water & soaks followed by a smear of corticosteroid cream or lotion

- potassium permanganate
- Calamine lotion
- Wet wrap dressing: esp. in children a bath followed by steroid application covered with double layers of tubular dressing

 Systemic corticosteroids and antibiotics in case of extensive contact dermatitis

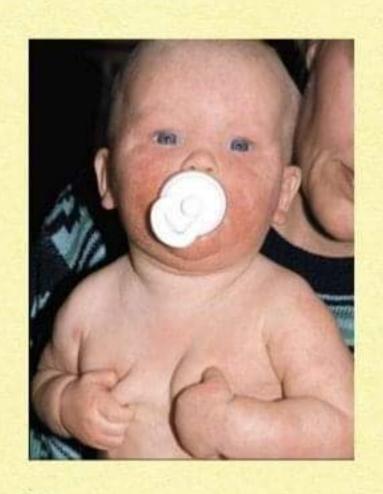
Atopic dermatitis

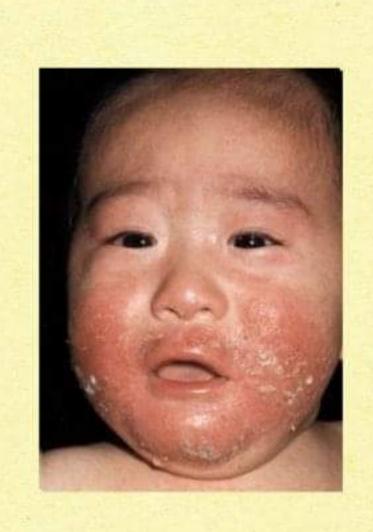
Means without place in greek

☼ Is a state in which exuberant production of IgE occurs as a response to common environmental allergens

Atopic patient develop one or more of atopic diseases as asthma, hay fever, & food allergies

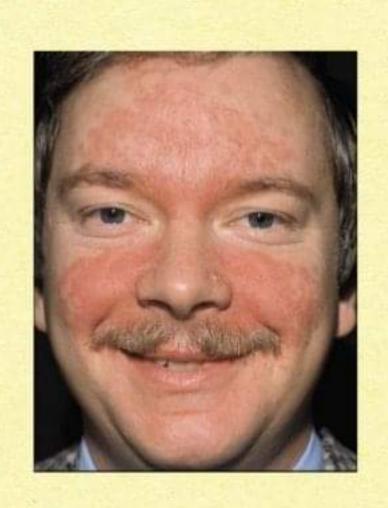
- · Cardinal feature is itching
- Lubrication of dry (xerotic) skin, restoration of skin barrier function.
- Topical immunomodulators (pimecrolimus, tacrolimus).
- Corticosteroids, phototherapy for severe inflammation and pruritus.
- · Reduction of stress reduces flares.
- Antibiotics for secondary infection as needed





Seborrhoeic dermatitis

- ★ Common eczema of the hairy areas show characteristic greasy yellowish scales
- + May be red scaly exudative or dry scaly
- ★ Affects scalp, ears, eyebrows, face, pre-sternal
 - area, armpits, umblicus, groin



Napkin (diaper) dermatitis

Irritant in nature aggravated by waterproof plastic pants, feces, urine

Moist, erythema of napkin area sparing skin folds.

Candida superinfection is common.

 The child should be allowed to be free of napkins as much as possible