Multidisciplinary Atopic Dermatitis Program (MADP) Clinic

## Eczema: An Overview

#### **Definitions**

- Eczema/Atopic Dermatitis
  - A red, itchy, <u>scaly</u>/flaky rash
  - May sometimes ooze
  - Can affect both children and adults
- Severe Eczema
  - May involve more of the body
  - May be itchier, disturb sleep, or cause other life problems





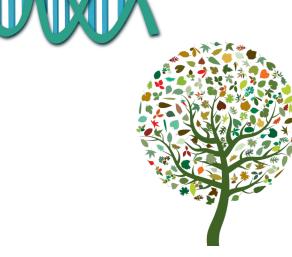






#### **Factors That Affect Eczema**

- Multiple factors including both *genetic* and *environmental* components
  - This makes eczema complicated
- Having dry skin can make eczema worse
  - For eczema patients, certain oils are decreased or absent on the top layer of skin
- Other factors that worsen symptoms
  - Stress
  - Perfumes or scented products/soaps
  - Heat (in some individuals), weather changes
  - Environmental components



## Eczema and Allergies

- Allergies naturally introduced to body via mouth and nose
- Allergies and allergens may be introduced through skin; allergies and eczema may worsen
- Atopic March
  - The progression from eczema to more allergic conditions during infancy and childhood
  - If eczema or allergies aren't treated → sensitization
  - Early sign is eczema at young age
  - Patients with eczema are more likely to have allergic conditions:
    - Food allergy
    - Hay fever
    - Asthma







### 3 Pillars of Eczema

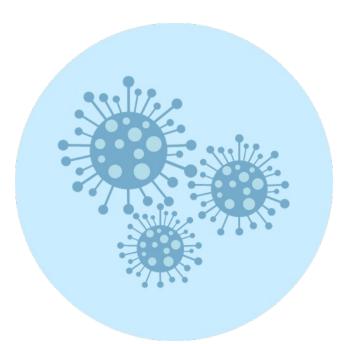
Skin Barrier Issues

**Inflammation** 

**Microbes** 









#### Moisturizers

- Vary in thickness and effectiveness
  - Thicker moisturizers work better
    - Ointments are a gold standard
- Apply moisturizer after bathing and at least one other time per day
- Avoid fragranced products!







Lotion (water based)

Cream (oil based)

Ointment (oil based)

- **Least** hydration
- Easy to rub in

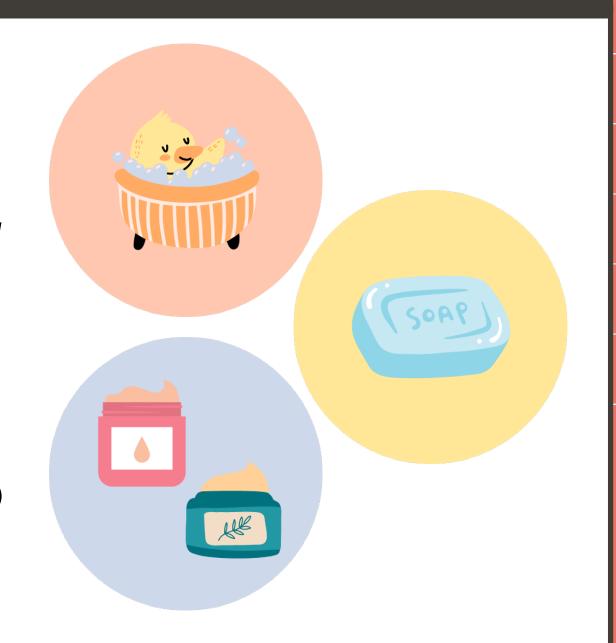
- In between; moderate
- **Best** hydration
- Slowest to absorb

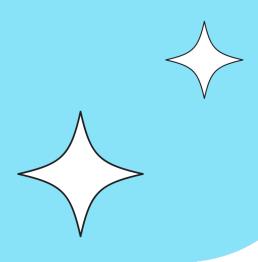
Thinnest

**Thickest** 



- Most experts recommend daily or every other day
  - Baths should last for **5 to 10 minutes**
  - Bathe with warm water
- Avoid bathing with harsh soaps
- Apply topical medications (if applicable) prior to moisturizer after bathing





# Anti-Inflammatory/Itch Medications and Other Therapies

What to use if moisturizers are not controlling the *itch* or rashes of eczema









## **Topical Steroids**

- Applied to the skin
  - Not oral medication
- Main treatment for inflamed skin
  - Red, bumpy, or <u>scaling</u>
- Range in strength
  - Mild to super-potent



# Topical Steroid Safety

- Skin thinning is very rare
  - Only occurs with long-term or continuous use on clear or sensitive skin areas
    - Face and body folds (armpits, groin, inner arm, inner knees, etc)
- Effects on **growth** are even rarer
  - Remember: Topical steroids are applied to the skin, not taken as a pill
    - This means they rarely have effects on the body system as a whole
- However, poorly controlled, severe eczema *has* been associated with poor growth

## How to Use Topical Steroids

- Use once or twice daily
- Coat the inflamed skin generously



- Your medical provider will give you a sense of how much medicine to use each time
- Non-continuous, appropriate use of topical steroid can be done safely and not lead to withdrawal





#### Other Medications

- Some topical medications for eczema are not steroid-based
- Especially useful for:
  - Sensitive skin areas (face and skin folds (groin, armpits, knee and arm fold))
  - Maintenance regimens where long-term use is recommended
    - Helps to "keep away" eczema

#### Examples

- Calcineurin inhibitors
  - Ie. Tacrolimus, pimecrolimus
- PDE4 inhibitors
  - Ie. Crisaborole
- JAK Inhibitor
  - Ie. Ruxolitinib









## Systemic Therapy

- Systemic medicines are taken as pills or injections
- Reserved for patients with moderate-tosevere eczema that is not improving with topical medication
  - Incredibly helpful in allowing for fewer flares and better disease control
- Risks and benefits of systematic medicines can be discussed with your health care providers
  - Educational details will be included in our Systemic Therapy module



#### Antihistamines



- Can be used to help with sleep, but likely do not directly block the cause of itching in eczema
- The best way to relieve and prevent itch is to control inflammation with eczema medications
- However, certain antihistamines can be helpful for some allergic conditions

#### **Antibiotics**

- Antibiotics can be used to treat bacterial infections
  - Eczema patients are more prone to bacterial skin infections, specifically staph
    - This is due to their tendency to have higher colonization on skin
- Staph infections are caused by a bacteria called Staphylococcus aureus (Staph)
  - This results in crusting and pus bumps around the infected area

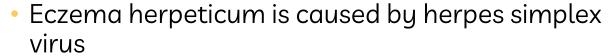






#### **Antivirals**

- Antivirals can be used to treat viral infections
  - Ie. acyclovir, valacyclovir



- This results in clusters of blisters that are itchy and painful
  - Patient may have chills, fever, and/or fatigue







## **Non-Medication Therapies**

Bleach baths



Wet wraps





 Use of loose cotton, non-irritating clothing

## Wet Wrap Therapy



- Soak/wet skin
- Apply topical medication to affected skin



- Dampen gauze in warm water
- Wrap wet gauze around affected area



 Grab dry gauze, wrap a second layer on top



- Cover gauze layerswith surgicalnetting/socks/"Coban"Leave overnight or
- Leave overnight or several hours





## Summary

- Excellent skin care with bathing, moisturizing, and appropriate use of anti-inflammatory medications will help control eczema
- Treatments can be used safely and effectively
- Each topic will be reviewed in greater detail in other modules
- We want to work with you to get your eczema under control ☺
- For more information:
  - <a href="http://www.nationaleczema.org/">http://www.nationaleczema.org/</a>
    - For detailed information on various topics, updated every Wednesday, please visit the NEA Wednesday Webinar Series
      - <a href="https://nationaleczema.org/webinar-wednesdays/">https://nationaleczema.org/webinar-wednesdays/</a>

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