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Fig. 7.18 Protective tubular gauze dressings being applied over a topical steroid ointment.

transient burning sensation being the most common side-effect; however, it decreases with usage. Some use topical steroids briefly, to improve the eczema, before starting tacrolimus ointment, hoping in this way to decrease the incidence and severity of this burning sensation. Systemic absorption is low, and skin atrophy is not a problem. Local infection might be troublesome and the development of skin cancer, especially on exposed treated areas, is a concern when the drug is used for prolonged periods. Perhaps more information and experience are required before tacrolimus can be hailed as a revolutionary new treatment for the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders—but the results so far look highly impressive. Topical tacrolimus is now available as Protopic ointment (Formulary 1, p. 334). Pimecrolimus (Formulary 1, p. 334) is another topical immunosuppressant and a derivative of aztreomycin. Clinical trials in moderate atopic eczema have been encouraging and it can be used in patients older than 3 months. Its action is very similar to that of tacrolimus and time will tell if either preparation is superior.

- The regular use of bland emollients, either directly to the skin or in the form of oils to be used in the bath. Some of these can also be used as soap substitutes. A list of suitable preparations is given in Formulary 1 (p. 328). Some rules governing the use of emollients are given in Table 7.7.
- Those with an associated ichthyosis should generally use ointments rather than creams.
- The scratch-itch cycle can often be interrupted by occlusive bandaging, e.g. with a 1% ichthammol paste bandage. Nails should be kept short.

Table 7.7 Winning ways with emollients.

Make sure they are applied when the skin is moist
Prescribe plenty (at least 500 g/week for the whole skin
of an adult and 250 g/week for the whole skin of a child)
and ensure they are used at least 3–4 times a day
For maximal effect, combine the use of creams, ointments,
bath oils and emollient soap substitutes

- Sedative antihistamines, e.g. trimeprazine or hydroxyzine (Formulary 2, p. 343) are of value if sleep is interrupted, but histamine release is not the main cause of the itching, so the newer non-sedative antihistamines help less than might be expected.
- Acute flares are often induced by the surface proliferation of staphylococci, even without frank sepsis. A month's course of a systemic antibiotic, e.g. erythromycin, may then be helpful.
- Allergen avoidance: prick tests confirm that most sufferers from atopic eczema have immediate hypersensitivity responses to allergens in the faeces of house dust mites. Sometimes, but not always, measures to reduce contact with these allergens help eczema. These measures should include encasing the mattress in a durostuff bag, washing the duvets and pillows every 3 months at a temperature greater than 55°C, and thorough and regular vacuuming in the bedroom, where carpets should preferably be avoided.
- Do not keep pets to which there is obvious allergy.
- The role of diet in atopic eczema is even more debatable, and treatments based on changing the diet of sufferers are often disappointing. Similarly, it is not certain that the avoidance of dietary allergens (e.g. cow's milk and eggs) by a pregnant or lactating woman lessens the risk of her baby developing eczema. It may still be wise to breastfeed children at special risk for 6 months.
- Routine inoculations are permissible during quiet phases of the eczema. However, children who are allergic to eggs should not be inoculated against measles, influenza and yellow fever.
- Those with active herpes simplex infections should be avoided to cut the risk of developing eczema herpetiformis.
- In stubborn cases UVB, UVA-1 (340–400 nm) or even PUVA therapy may be useful.
- Cyclosporin: severe and unresponsive cases may be helped by short courses under specialist supervision (Formulary 2, p. 347).

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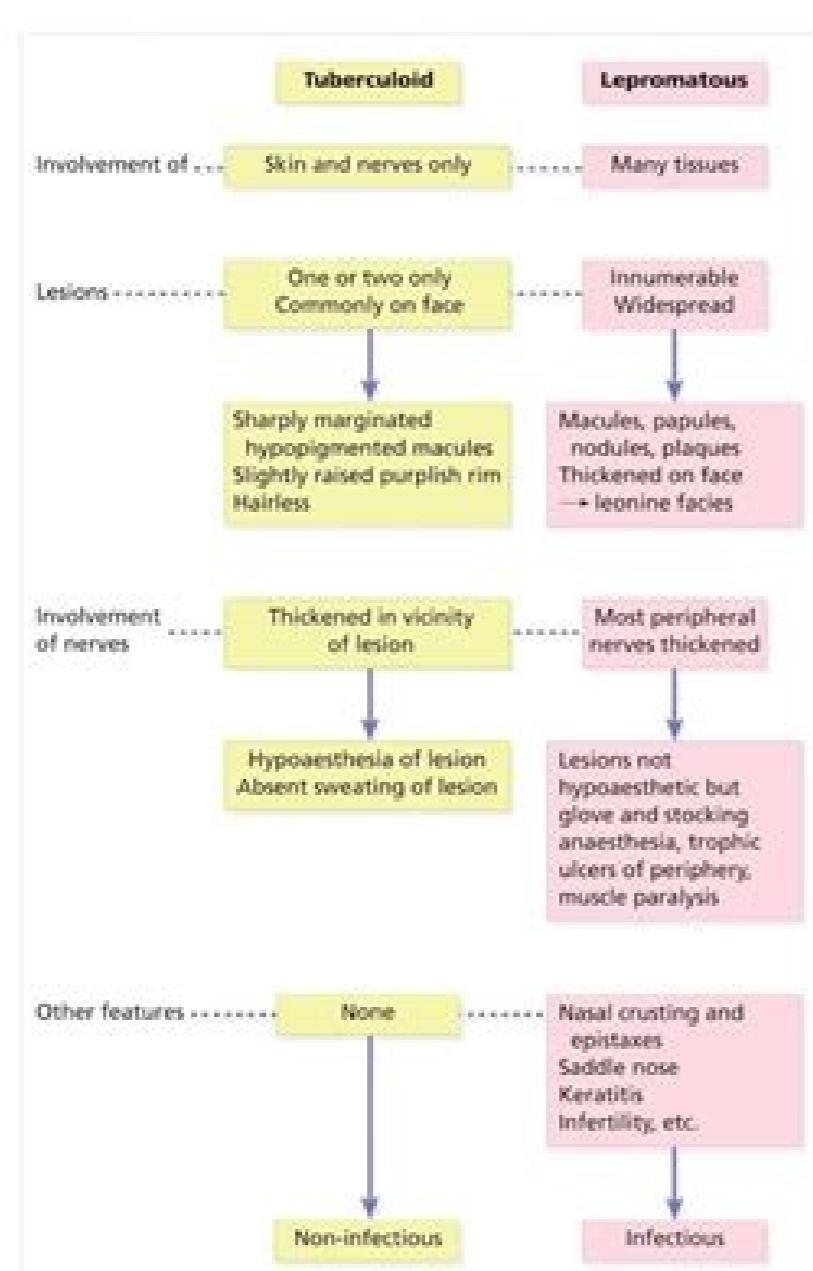


Fig. 14.12 Tuberculoid vs. lepromatous leprosy.

Differential diagnosis

Tuberculoid leprosy. Consider the following—in none of which is there any loss of sensation.

- Vitiligo (p. 246)—loss of pigment is usually complete.
- Pityriasis versicolor (p. 221)—scrappings show mycelia and spores.
- Pityriasis alba—a common cause of scaly hypopigmented areas on the cheeks of children.
- Postinflammatory depigmentation of any cause.

Lepromatous leprosy. Widespread leishmaniasis can closely simulate lepromatous leprosy. The nodules seen in neurofibromatosis and mycosis fungoides, and multiple sebaceous cysts, can cause confusion, as can the acral deformities seen in yaws and systemic sclerosis. Leprosy is a great imitator.



