

#### Dermatology elective for yr. 5



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# How to diagnosis and manage eczema and psoriasis.



### Objectives

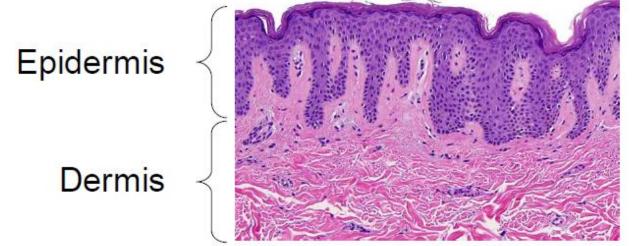
- Identify and describe the morphology of eczema and psoriasis
- Describe associated triggers or risk factors for eczema and psoriasis
- Describe the clinical features of psoriatic arthritis
- List the basic principles of treatment for eczema and psoriasis



### Approach dermatologic disease with an understanding of basic skin structure and microanatomy

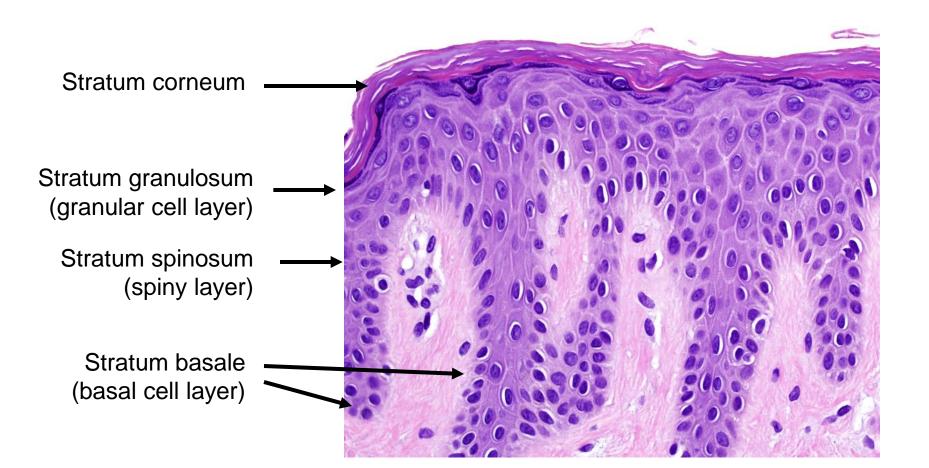
## Layers of the skin

- The <u>epidermis</u> is the topmost layer, and consists primarily of keratinocytes.
- The <u>dermis</u> lies below the epidermis, and consists primarily of fibroblasts, collagen, and elastic fibers.





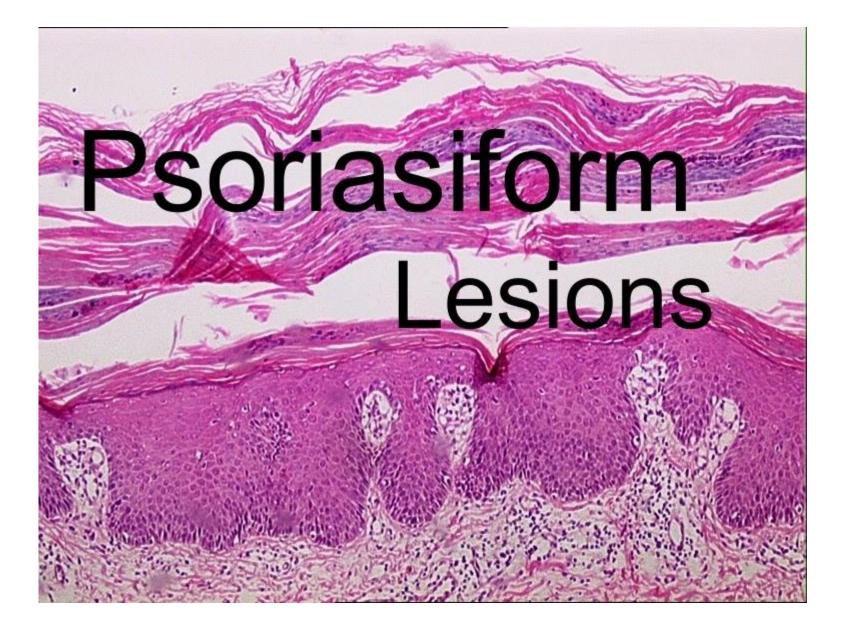
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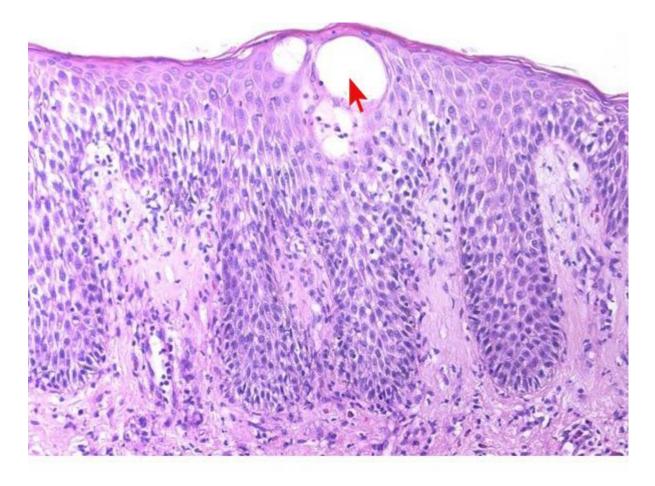


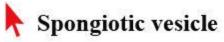


#### Scale/scale crust



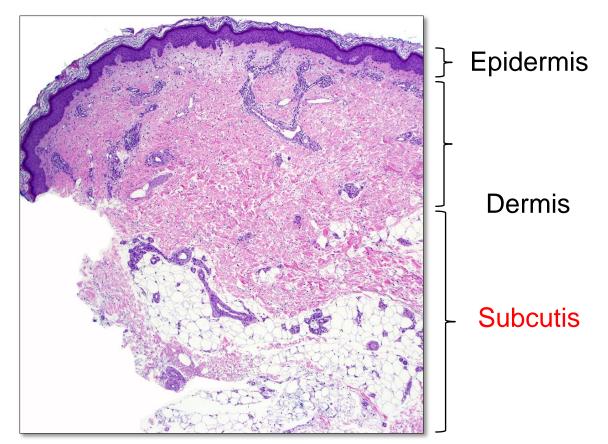






#### Eczema/dermatitis

Below the dermis lies fat, also called <u>subcutis</u>, panniculus, or hypodermis.





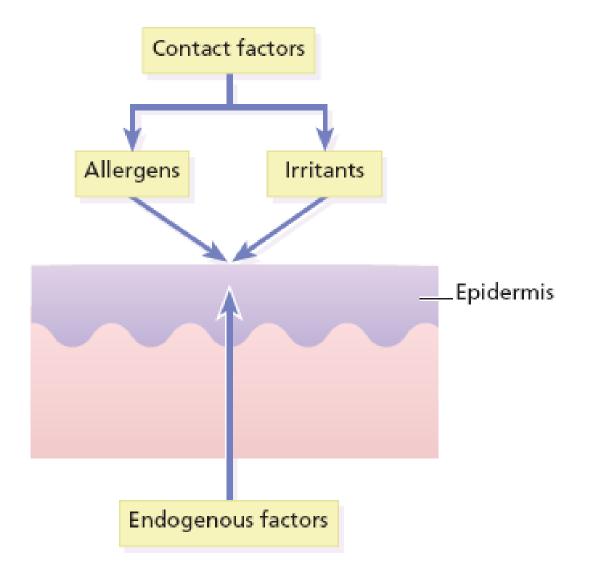
#### Erythema nodosum



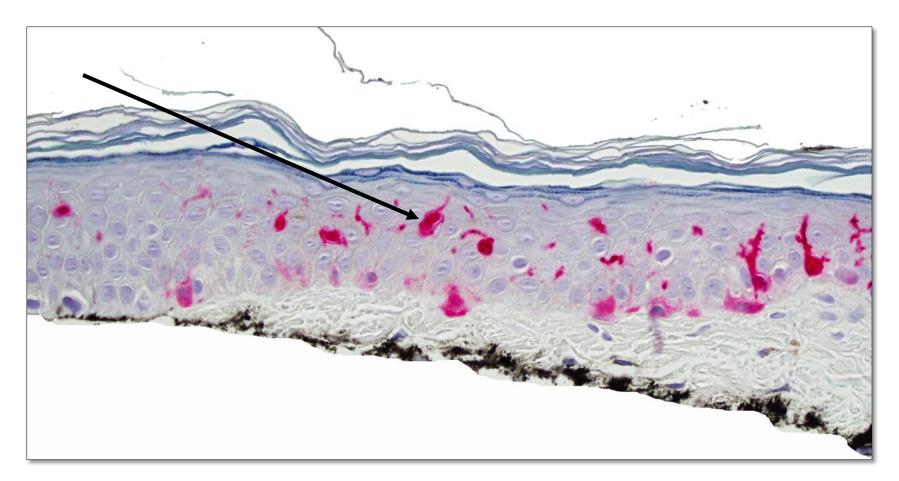
#### Eczema/ dermatitis

No.1 common skin problem Most common symptom is pruritus

# Eczema/dermatitis is a immunologic reaction of our skin to antigens



#### Langerhans Cells



important in the induction of delayed-type hypersensitivity AAD



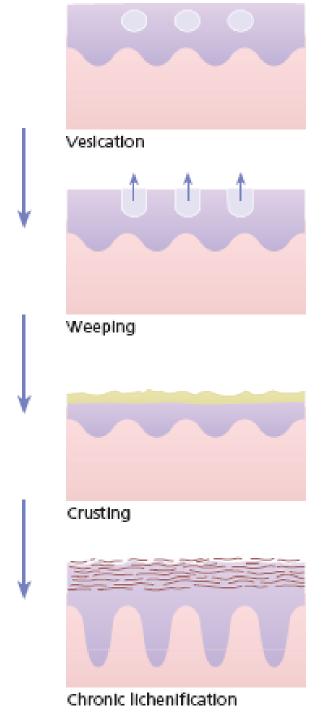
## **Classification of eczema**

#### Exogenous

- Allergic
- Photo allergic dermatitis
- Irritant

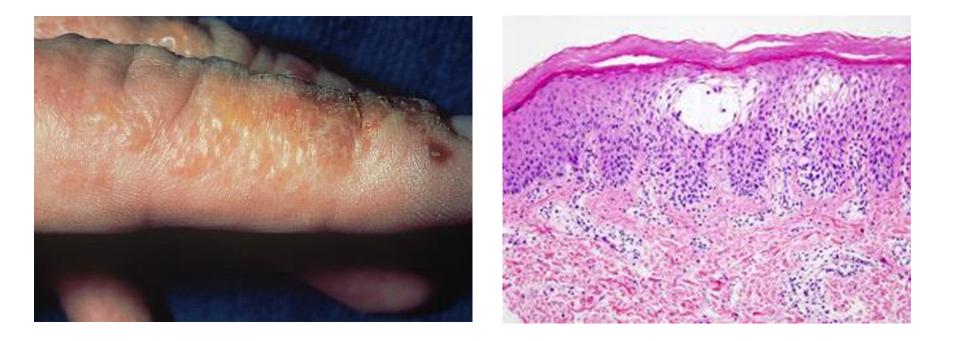
#### Endogenous

• Skin barrier defect

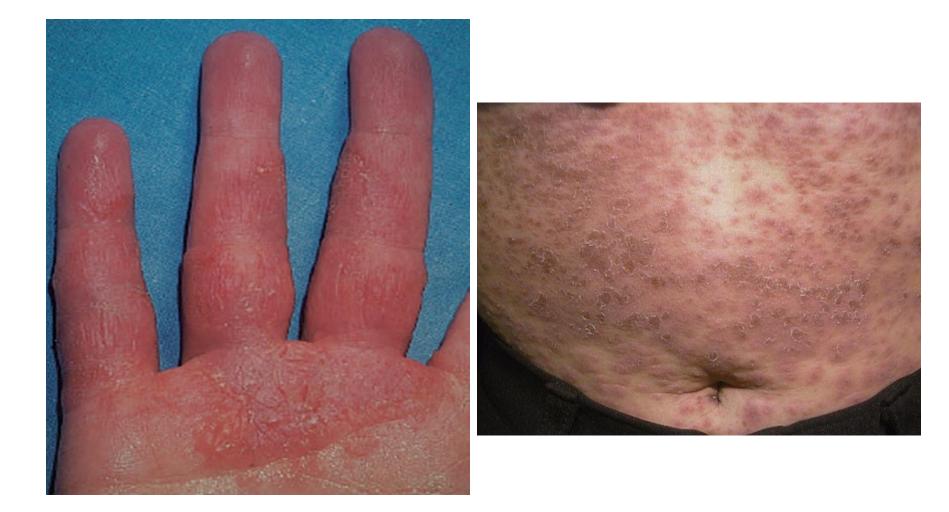


 sequence of histological events in eczema after contact with antigen.

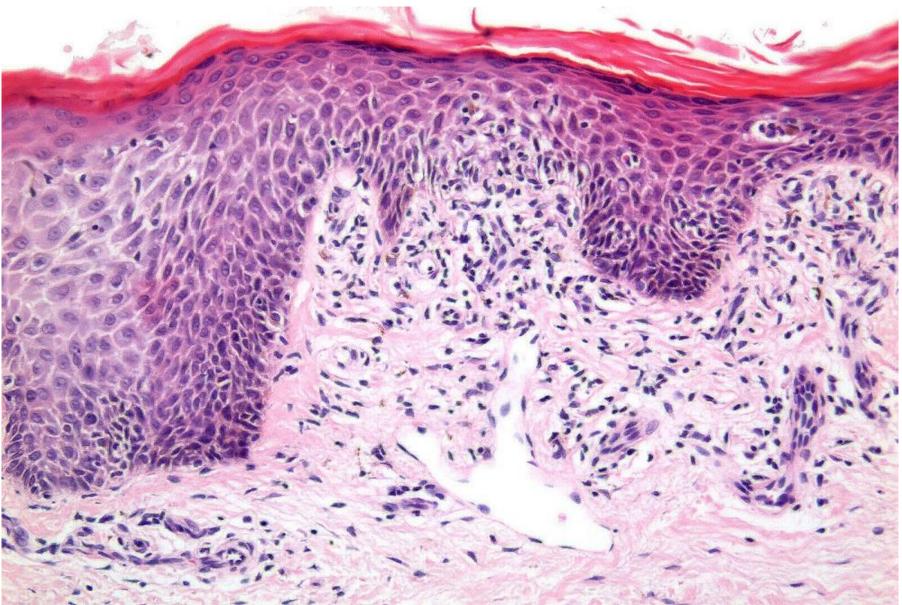
#### Eczema; acute, sub-acute stage



#### Subacute eczema



#### Subacute eczema histology



#### Eczema; chronic stage



Lichenfication: lichen simplex chronicus

#### lichen simplex chronicus histology



## Classification of *Exogenous* eczema

- Allergic contact dermatitis
- Photo allergic dermatitis

• Irritant

#### Exogenous eczema Allergic ; nickle, rubber

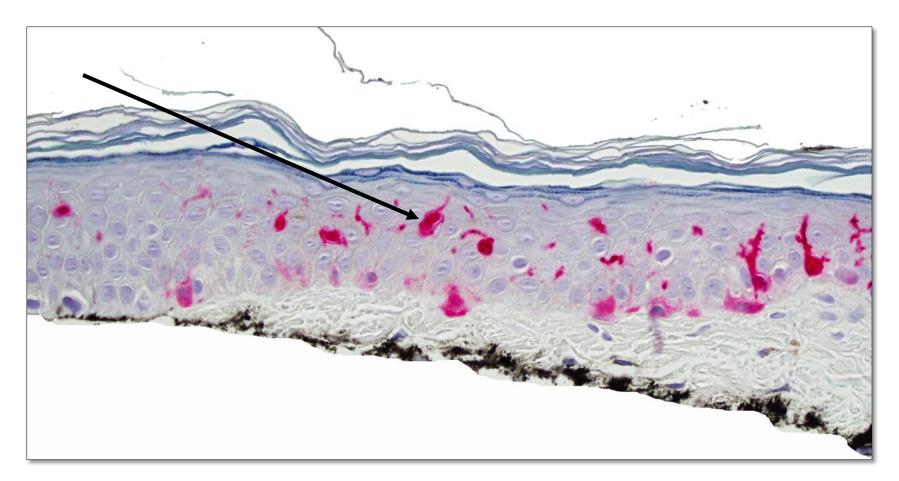


#### Photo-dermatitis





#### Langerhans Cells



important in the induction of delayed-type hypersensitivity AAD



# Classification of *Exogenous* eczema

• Allergic contact dermatitis (Photo)

 Irritant contact dermatitis; acute/chronic

#### Acute Irritant contact dermatitis; Paederus dermatitis



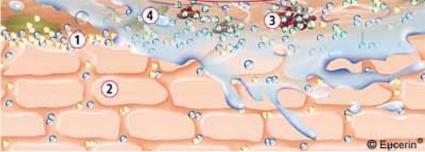


#### kissing lesion

**Paederus fuscipes** 

#### Chronic irritant;Hands eczema

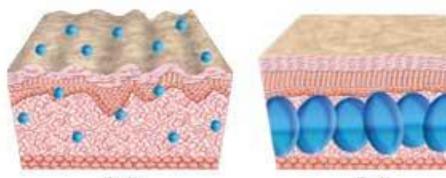






## Skin hydration

- Water is absolutely essential for the normal functioning of the skin and especially its outer layer, the stratum corneum (SC).
- Healthy tissue containing >10% water



[fig.1]

[fig.2

### The retention of water in the SC

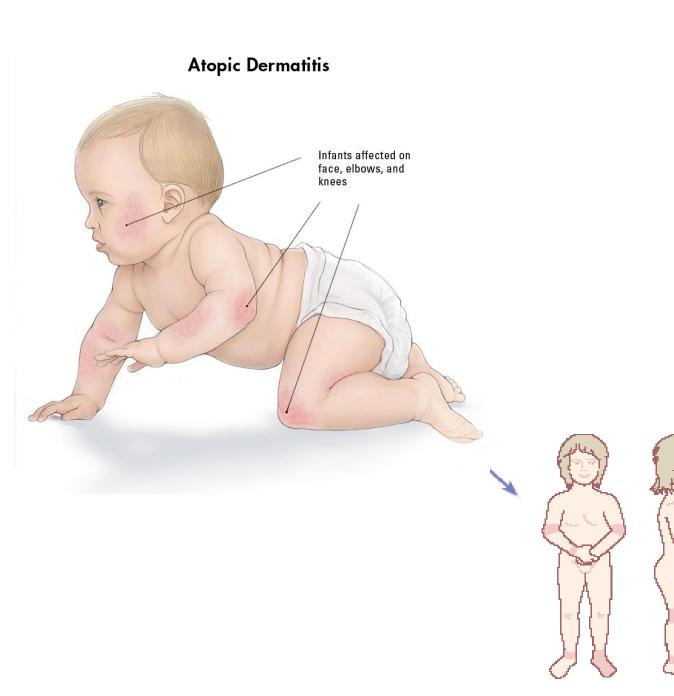
- 1. Natural Moisturizing Factor, NMF
- 2. Intercellular lipids
- 3. Sebum lipids from sebaceous gland

#### **Classification of endogenous eczema**

- Atopic dermatitis
   10-15% of children 6-15 yrs.
- Nummular eczema
- Xerotic eczema
- Dyshidrotic eczema
- Seborrheic dermatitis

#### **Endogenous eczema** Atopic dermatitis: barrier dysfunction





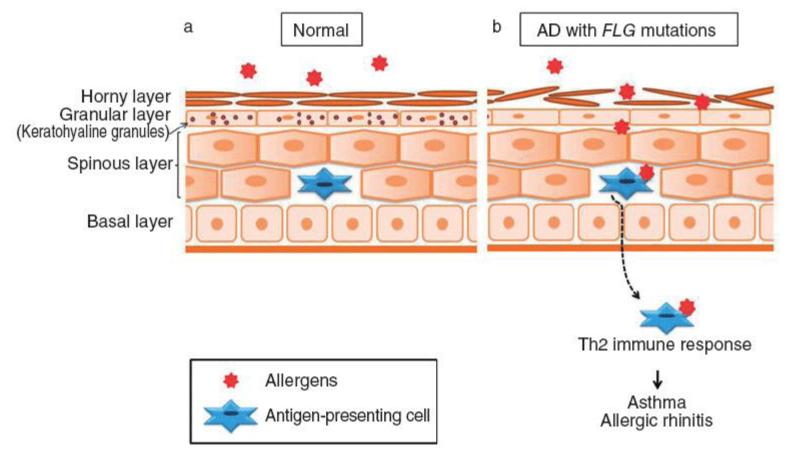
Lesions settling into elbow and knee flexures. Also on wrists and ankles

#### Flexor, lichenification, excoriation

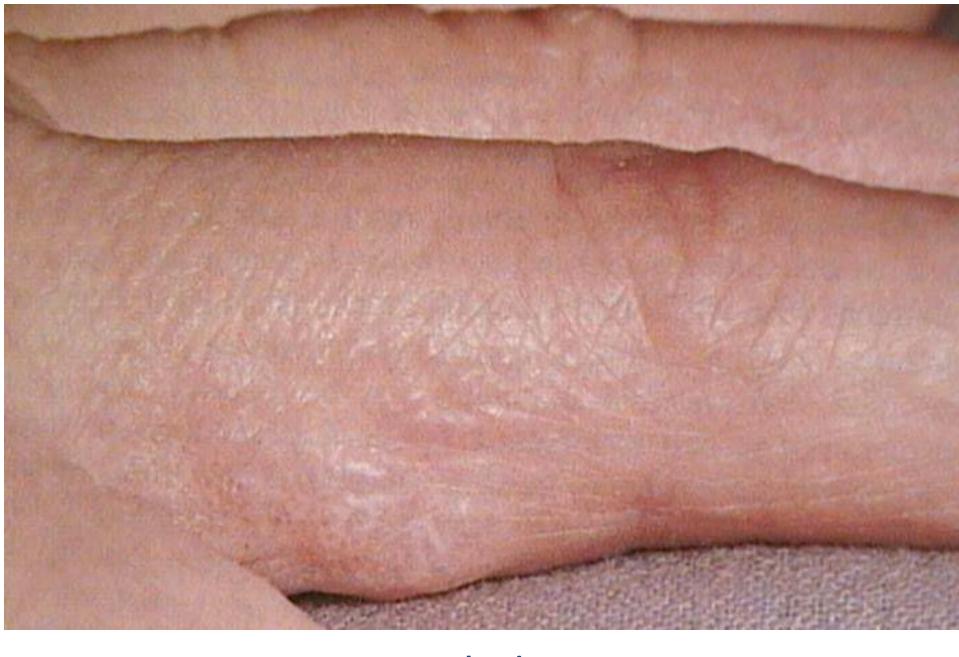




#### **Barrier dysfunction**



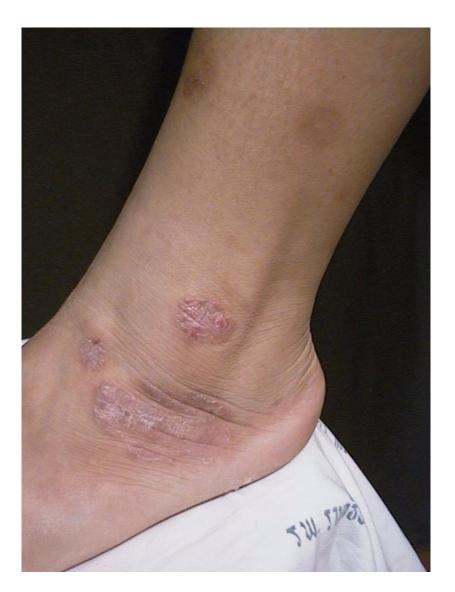
Filaggrin gene (FLG)mutation



#### Dyshidrosis

#### Nummular eczema





# Acquire Xerosis /Ichthyosiform



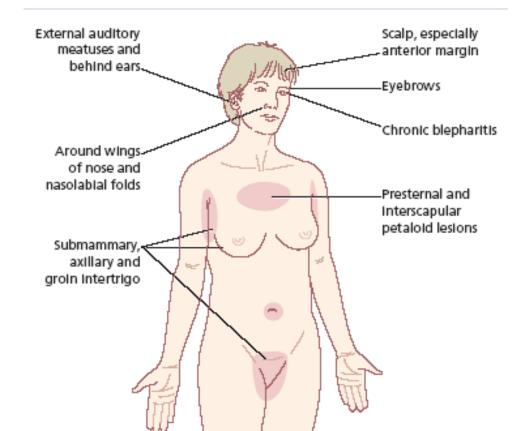
- Regular polygonal plates arranged in parallel rows or diamond patterns (fishlike)
- Genetic
- Environment
- Aging
- Chemical induced





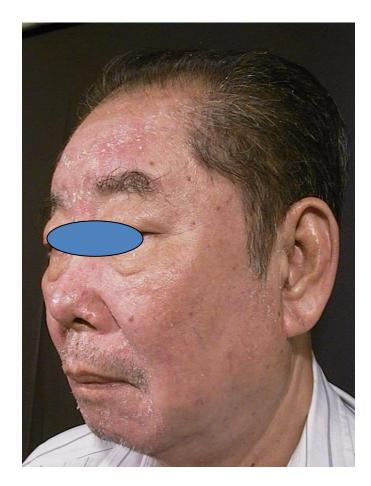
#### Seborrhoeic eczema

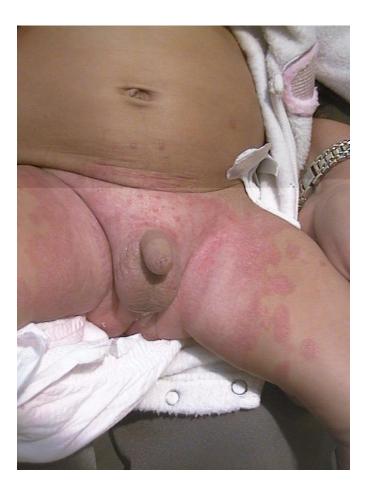
 eczema, mainly affecting hairy areas, and often showing characteristic greasy yellowish scales.



#### Seborrhoeic dermatitis











# Eczema/dermatitis

- Exogenous
- Allergic
- Irritant

- Endogenous
- Atopic
- Xerotic
- Seborrheic
- Dyshidrosis
- Nummular

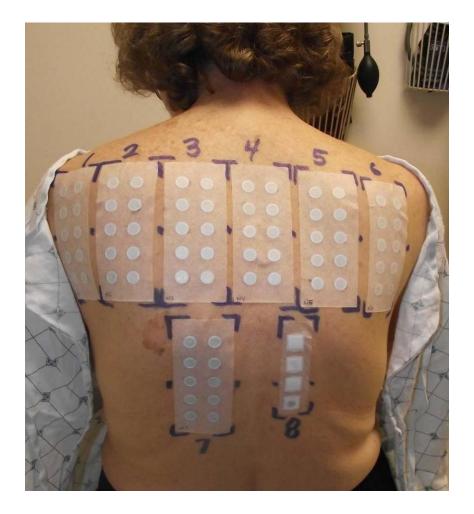
# How to make diagnosis? Hx: contact from work or life style Family Hx

PE: characteristic of lesions

# Investigation

- KOH preparation to exclude fungal infection
- Patch test to identified antigen
- Serum Ig E for aero or food antigen

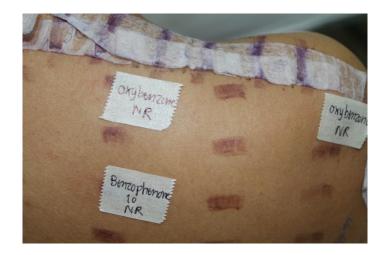
### Patch test







#### Patch test /Photo patch test







# Rx; Exo/endogenous eczema

- Avoidance
- Skin hydration

# The retention of water in the SC

- 1. Natural Moisturizing Factor, NMF
- 2. Intercellular lipids;
- 3. Sebum lipids from sebaceous gland

# Chemical composition of NMF in corneocytes

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- Chemical Composition (%)
- Free amino acids 40
- Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid 12
- Lactate 12
- Sugars 8.5
- Urea

# How to choose emollient and cleanser?

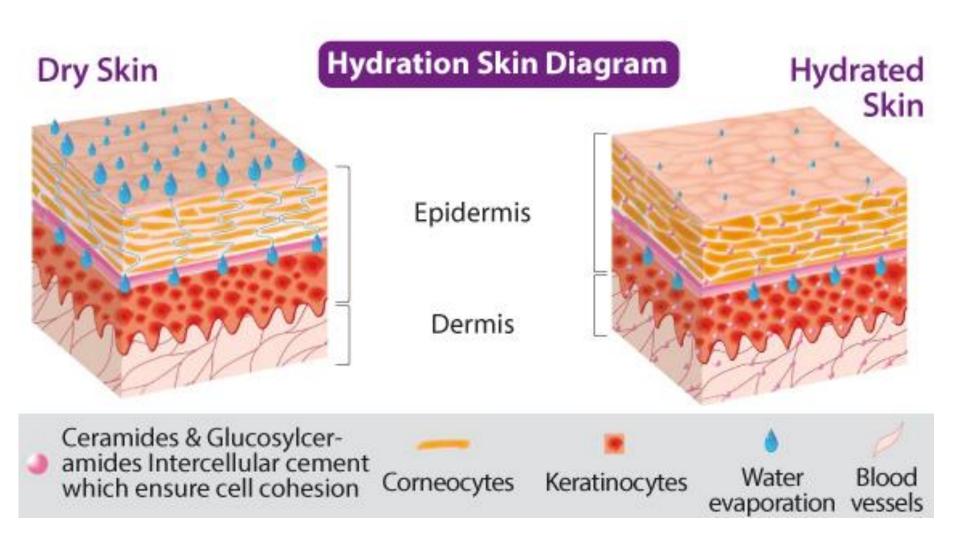
- cleanser
- emollient
- Ingredients

pH=4.8, liquid VS. bar

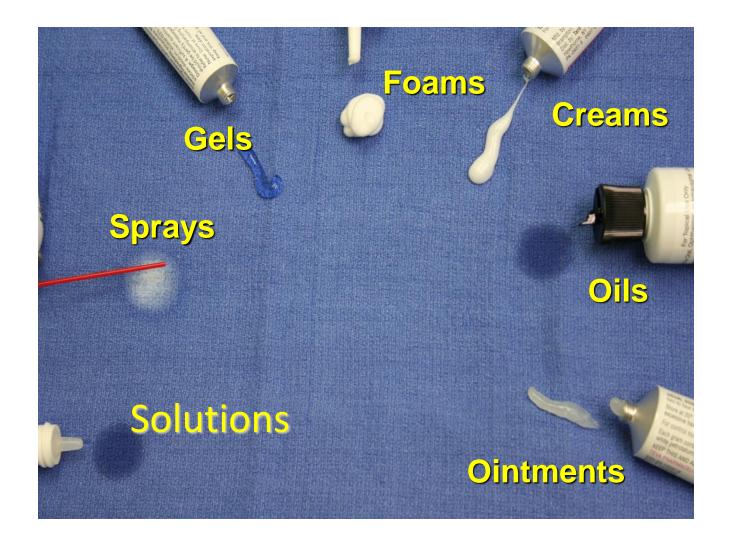
Lotion, cream, ointment, oil

Urea, Ceramide, Anti-inflammation

Species of mammal	Average skin pH
Man	4.8
Guinea-pig	5.5
Pig	6.3
Horse	6.3
Cat	6.4
Rat	6.5
Dog Goat	7.4
Goat	8.1



#### Vehicles



# Rx; Exo/endogenous eczema

- Avoidance
- Skin hydration
- Topical corticosteroid; eczema steroid sensitive
- Anti histamine 1<sup>st-</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>

#### **Topical Steroid Strength**

Potency	Class	Example Agent
Super high	I	Clobetasol propionate 0.05%
High	П	Fluocinonide 0.05%
Medium	III — V	Triamcinolone acetonide ointment 0.1% Triamcinolone acetonide cream 0.1% Triamcinolone acetonide lotion 0.1%
Low	VI – VII	Fluocinolone acetonide 0.01% Desonide 0.05% Hydrocortisone 1%

#### Superimpose infection



# Rx of mild eczema

- Identified cause
- Antigen avoidance
- Skin hydration
- Topical corticosteroid

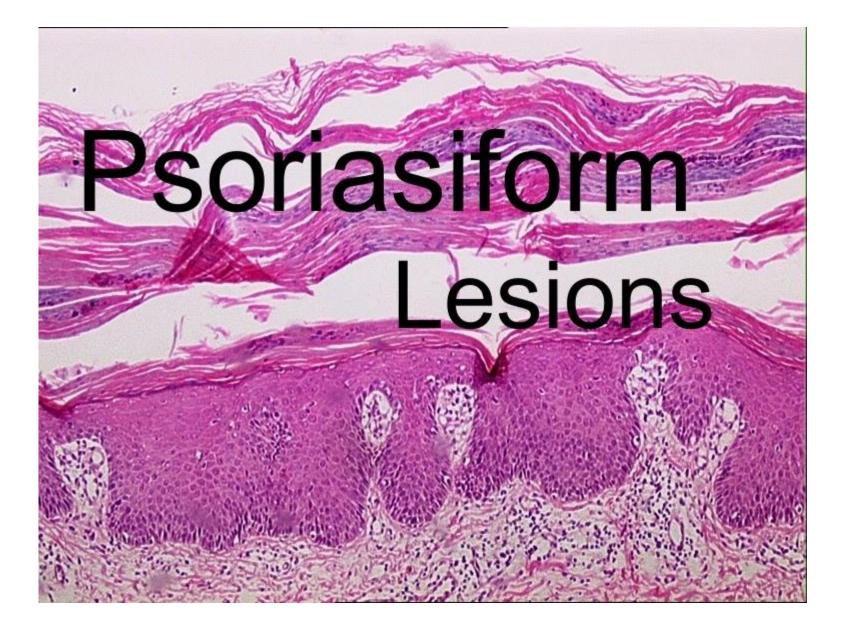
• Appropriate antimicrobial Rx; topical/oral/combination

# **Psoriasis**









## **Psoriasis: The Basics**

- Psoriasis is a chronic multisystem disease with predominantly skin and joint manifestations.
- Affects approximately 2% of the U.S. population.
- Thailand has less prevalence,<1%
- Age of onset;20-30 and 50-60
- About 30% of patients with psoriasis have a firstdegree relative with the disease.
- Waxes and wanes during a patient's lifetime, is often modified by treatment initiation and cessation and has few spontaneous remissions.



 Most common location of psoriasis; scalp



• Plaque type



#### Scalp psoriasis, most common location









#### Plaque type = 80% of cases





# Guttate ; young adult



- presents with drop lesions, 1-10mm salmon-pink papules with a fine scale
- Post strep sore throat

#### Acute form; Erythrodermic



- generalized erythema covering nearly the entire body surface area with varying degrees of scaling
- Associated with fever, chills, and malaise, hospitalization is sometimes required

# Acute form pustular psoriasis

- Characterized by psoriatic lesions with pustules.
- Often triggered by corticosteroid withdrawal and contact irritation.
- When generalized, pustular psoriasis can be life-threatening.



#### Inverse psoriasis

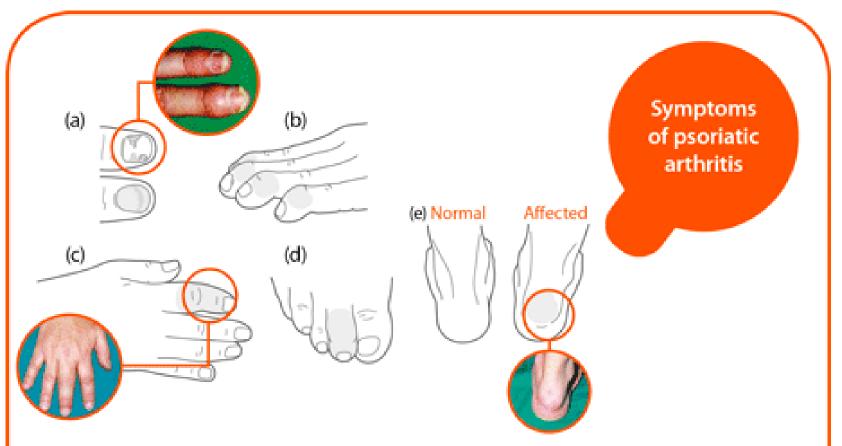


# Psoriatic arthritis (PSA) dactilitis



#### **PSA**

#### DDx: OA , Rheumatoid arthritis



(a) pitting and discoloration of the nails, (b) swollen finger joints, (c) and (d) sausage finger and sausage toe (dactylitis), (e) swollen heel at the Achilles tendon

# Psoriasis: Pathogenesis

- Psoriasis is a hyperproliferative state resulting in thick skin and excess scale.
- Skin proliferation is caused by cytokines released by immune cells.
- Important cytokine is TNF alpha.

# Psoriasis

- Is not only Skin diseases,
- Systemic diseases;
   Psoriatic Arthritis (PSA)
   Metabolic syndrome , CVD , Death

# Treatment for mild psoriasis PASI/BSA <3

- Emollient can improve psoriasis =20%
- Topical medication

• PASI= Psoriasis Area and Severity Index

• Topical psoriasis Rx; emollient

#### Steroid







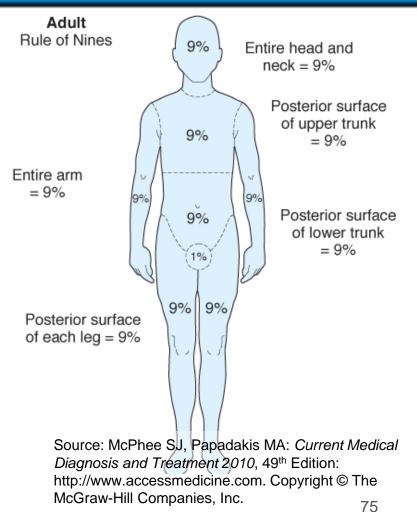




#### Vitamin D

### Estimating BSA: Rule of Nines

- The "rule of nines" is a good, quick way of estimating the affected BSA
- Often used when assessing burns
- The body is divided into areas of 9%
- Less accurate in children





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#### 2 palms 2 times a day = 30 grams / mo

1 Palm = 1  

$$1$$
 Palm = 1  
 $1$  Palm :

% BSA

2 palms = 2% BSA

- 2 palms 2 times per day
  - = 1 gram per day

FTU = 0.5 G Covers 2 % BSA Covers 2 palms



SO...GIVE 30 GRAMS FOR EVERY 2 PALMS OF AREA TO COVER (FOR 1 MONTH Rx)







# Treatment for psoriasis >3% BSA

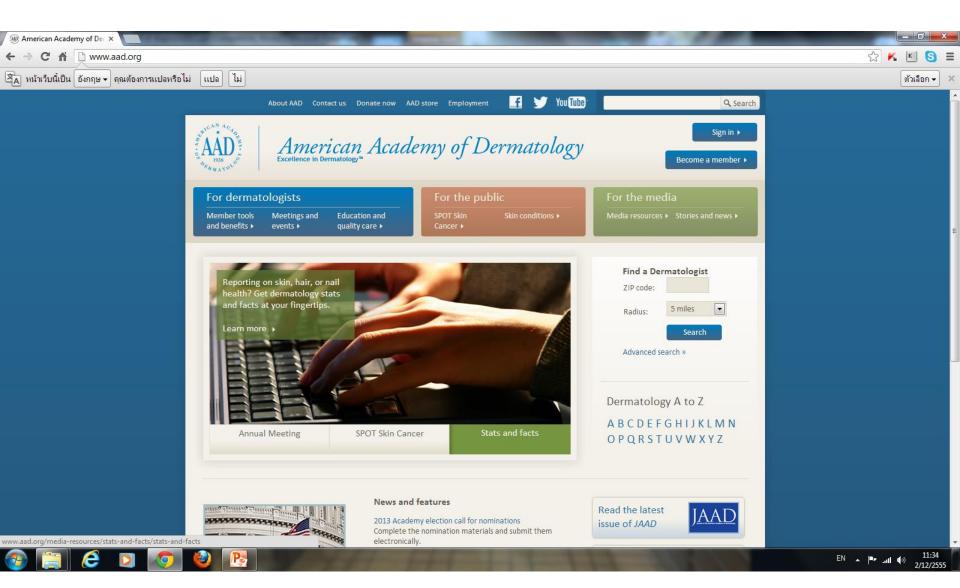
- Emollient
- Topical medication
- Systemic Rx
   Methotrexate
   Cyclosporin A
   Acitretin
- Phototherapy



# conclusion

- Psoriasis is a chronic dermatology problem and more than skin deep; PSA and metabolic syndrome
- Patients and their family education is very important.
- Healthy life style should be encourage.

### Extra reading





### Ramalaser.mahidol.ac.th