

Dermatology Literary Review

October 2015 to December 2015

Title	Publication	Date	Overview
Working together to manage common skin conditions	British Journal of Nursing, Vol. 24, No. 21, pages 1052-1053.	26 November	Article discusses the incidence and prevalence of skin conditions, estimating that, in a year, 54% of people in the UK experience a skin condition. The incidence of psoriasis is estimated to have doubled in the 30 years up to 2005 and in children under 1 year, atopic eczema has an incidence of 2,000 per 10,000 population.
A comprehensive introduction to psoriasis	Psoriasis In Practice, Vol. 3, No. 1, pages 1-4.	Winter edition	Article provides an overview of psoriasis, looking at aetiology and clinical presentation, together with its potential impact on sufferers, including increased levels of depression and anxiety.
Is patch testing with food additives useful in children with atopic eczema?	Pediatric Dermatology, Vol. 32, No. 5, pages 684-689.	September/October	Results of a study, testing food additive hypersensitivity, found that carmine hypersensitivity was significantly higher in children with atopic eczema. The intense red colour of carmine makes it a popular colouring agent for many foods (including sweets, jams, salami and sausages).
Ten years experience with oral immunosuppressive treatment in adult patients with atopic dermatitis in two academic centres	Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology, Vol. 29, No. 10, pages 1905-1912.	October	Article discusses the different types of oral immunosuppressive drugs that have been indicated to treat severe atopic dermatitis patients over the past 10 years. In the study, 80% were given Cyclosporine A (CyA) and adverse events and inefficacy were frequent reasons for discontinuation. The authors call for a prospective database of patients using oral immunosuppressants in daily practice to give more insight into their efficacy and safety.
Ustekinumab in adolescent patients age 12 – 17 years with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis	Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, Vol. 73, No. 4, pages 594-603.	October	Findings from a randomised study suggest a positive benefit-to-risk profile for ustekinumab treatment of adolescents with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. A weight based dosing strategy resulted in robust improvements in disease inactivity and health related quality of life, with no unexpected adverse events.

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Plant-associated dermatitis	Journal of the Dermatology Nurses' Association, Vol. 7, No. 5, pages 266-270.	September/October	Article focuses on plant-associated allergic contact dermatitis (ACD), which can be triggered by the use of topical cosmetics and medicines derived from botanical extracts such as tea tree oil and lavender oil. The authors stress the importance of using patch testing as a diagnostic tool and conclude by saying that avoidance is the only definitive treatment for plant-associated ACD.
Role of narrowband ultraviolet B phototherapy in the treatment of childhood psoriasis in Asian children	Pediatric Dermatology, Vol. 32, No.5, pages e221-e223.	September/October	Results of a retrospective study found that narrowband ultraviolet B (NB-UVB) is a safe and effective treatment for childhood psoriasis and should be considered in children with suboptimal response to topical therapy.
Patch testing – a powerful dermatological tool	Dermatology In Practice, Vol. 21, No. 4, pages 81-85.	Winter edition	Article examines the use of patch testing for contact dermatitis, detailing how it is performed and which patients benefit from such an investigation. The authors suggest that identification of the culprit allergen, followed by avoidance, can result in resolution of skin disease.
Principles of skin cleansing in contact management	British Journal of Nursing, Vol. 24, No. 18, pages s36-s38.	8 October	Article discusses the importance of health professionals being aware of skin cleansing principles when dealing with incontinence. These principles include cleansing using hypoallergenic products close to skin pH, and using good moisturisers to provide a soothing protective film and increase the water content in the epidermis.
Prenatal air pollutant exposure and occurrence of atopic dermatitis	British Journal of Dermatology, Vol. 173, No. 4, pages 981-988.	October	Findings from research in Taiwan indicate that exposure to higher carbon monoxide levels during the gestation period, especially during the first trimester, were associated with increased occurrence of atopic dermatitis in infancy.

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Consumer Quality Index Chronic Skin Disease (CQI-CSD): a new instrument to measure quality of care from the patient's perspective	British Journal of Dermatology, Vol. 173, No. 4, pages 1031-1040.	October	Results from a new patient experience questionnaire, the Consumer Quality Index Chronic Skin Disease (CQI-CSD), showed that patients were overall positive about the care provided by dermatology doctors and nurses, but felt the provision of information by healthcare providers, accessibility of care and patient involvement could be improved.
Effect of age at diagnosis on chronic quality of life and long-term outcomes of individuals with psoriasis	Pediatric Dermatology, Vol. 32, No.5, pages 656-662.	September/ October	Results from a retrospective cohort study found that those diagnosed with psoriasis at a younger age were more likely to have felt depressed and believe that psoriasis had caused their depression. They were also more likely to experience lifetime sleep problems, use recreational drugs, hide their psoriasis and experience more severe lifetime discrimination in social settings.
Chronic stress experience and burn out syndrome have appreciable influence on health-related quality of life in patients with psoriasis	Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology, Vol. 29, No. 10, pages 1898-1904.	October	Study data from a 3-week inpatient rehabilitation programme indicates that chronic stress and burnout, which psoriasis patients are at risk of suffering, greatly influence their quality of life and may adversely affect their treatment success. Patients with poor mental health had less benefit from dermatological rehabilitation than psoriasis patients with good mental health.
Atopic and nonatopic eczema in adolescence: is there a difference?	British Journal of Dermatology, Vol. 173, No. 4, pages 962-968.	October	A study has shown that atopic eczema (AE) is more common than non-AE among teenagers. Onset in adolescence is common, especially for non-AE. However, AE in adolescence has an earlier onset and is more chronic and more severe than non-AE.
Hand eczema and atopic dermatitis in adolescents: a prospective cohort study from the BAMSE project	British Journal of Dermatology, Vol. 173, No. 5, pages 1175-1182.	November	Results from a Swedish study confirm a strong association between atopic dermatitis (AD) during childhood and hand eczema in adolescence. Children with persistent or more severe AD are at greater risk of developing hand eczema.

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Classification of hand eczema	Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology, Vol. 29, No. 12, pages 2417-2422	December	Findings from a study into the viability of a new proposed classification system of hand eczema (HE), found that it was capable of giving one appropriate main diagnosis to at least 89% of HE patients. The system has the capacity to classify patients directly into one of the six different subgroups of HE.
Parental self-efficacy and the management of childhood atopic eczema: development and testing of a new clinical outcome measure	British Journal of Dermatology, Vol. 173, No. 6, pages 1479-1485.	December	Article discusses the validity and reliability of a new outcome measure, The Parental Self-Efficacy with Eczema Care Index (PASECI), designed to assess parental self-efficacy in managing their child's eczema. PASECI examines 40 different factors, including choosing and applying a suitable moisturiser, managing the child's scratching behaviour and speaking to health professionals.
The British Association of Dermatologists Biologic Interventions Register (BADBIR)	Psoriasis In Practice, Vol. 3, No. 1, pages 5-6.	Winter edition	Article describes the BADBIR study, which the authors suggest is recognised as the 'gold standard' of dermatology registers worldwide. The study is designed to evaluate long-term safety of biologic therapies for psoriasis and has the potential to contribute to guidelines on patient management.
EADV Taskforce's recommendations on measurement of health-related quality of life in paediatric dermatology	Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology, Vol. 29, No. 12, pages 2306-2316.	December	Article discusses the complexities of measuring health related quality of life (HRQoL) in children, including how child-reported HRQoL might differ from the parent's assessment. The authors call for the creation of dermatology-specific and disease-specific HRQoL instruments for use in children of different age groups.

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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Hydromol® Cream
Wet skin
Dry skin
Warnings & Precautions
Not designed for use as a diluent.
50g £2.19, 100g £4.09, 500g £11.92.
Dosage and Warnings
Packs and

Hydromol® Intensive
the ingredients.
the skin of other topical agents.
30g - £1.64, 100g - £4.37
Legal Category
Packs and

Hydromol® Ointment
the ingredients.
125g - £2.88, 500g - £4.89,
1kg - £9.09.
None
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