Points To Remember About Atopic Dermatitis

- Atopic dermatitis, often called eczema, is a chronic (long-lasting) disease that causes the skin to become inflamed and irritated, making it extremely itchy.
- Atopic dermatitis is a common condition that usually begins in childhood; however, anyone can get the disease.
- Living with atopic dermatitis can be hard, but treatment can help control symptoms.
- Treatments can include medications and skin care.
- You can help prevent flares of atopic dermatitis by caring for your skin, managing stress, following your doctor’s treatment plan, and keeping a cool temperature in your home.

What is atopic dermatitis?

Atopic dermatitis, often called eczema, is a chronic (long-lasting) disease that causes the skin to become inflamed and irritated, making it extremely itchy. Scratching leads to:

- Redness.
- Swelling.
- Cracking.
- “Weeping” clear fluid.
- Crusting.
- Scaling.

In most cases, there are times when the disease is worse, called flares, followed by times when the skin improves or clears up entirely, called remissions.

Atopic dermatitis is a common condition, and anyone can get the disease. However, it usually begins in childhood. Atopic dermatitis cannot be spread from person to person. No one knows what causes atopic dermatitis. Depending on how bad the symptoms are, living with atopic dermatitis can be hard, but treatment can help control symptoms.
Who gets atopic dermatitis?

Atopic dermatitis is a common disease, and it usually appears in babies and children. For many, atopic dermatitis goes away before the teenage years. However, some children may continue to have symptoms as teens and adults. Occasionally, the disease first appears during adulthood.

You may have a higher chance of developing atopic dermatitis if you have a family history of:

- Atopic dermatitis.
- Hay fever.
- Asthma.

In addition, atopic dermatitis is more common in non-Hispanic black children.

What are the symptoms of atopic dermatitis?

The most common symptom of atopic dermatitis is itching, which can be severe. Other common symptoms include:

- Red to dark brown, dry patches of skin.
- Rashes that that may ooze, weep clear fluid, or bleed when scratched.
- Thickening and hardening of the skin.

The rash can appear anywhere on the body. The symptoms can flare in multiple spots at the same time.

People with atopic dermatitis often have other conditions, such as:

- Asthma and allergies, including food allergies.
- Other skin diseases, such as ichthyosis, which causes dry, thickened skin.
- Depression or anxiety.
- Sleep loss.

What causes atopic dermatitis?

No one knows what causes atopic dermatitis; however, doctors know that changes to the skin can cause it to dry out. This can lead to damage and cause the skin to become inflamed. How the skin protects itself and keeps in moisture may be affected by:

- Changes in genes.
- Problems with the immune system, which can become confused and too active, leading the skin to become inflamed.
• Exposure to certain things in the environment, such as tobacco smoke, skin products and soaps, and certain air pollutants.

Is there a test for atopic dermatitis?

To see if you or your child has atopic dermatitis, the doctor may ask:

• About your family history of allergies.
• Whether you also have hay fever, asthma, or food allergies.
• About your exposure to:
  ○ Soaps.
  ○ Some perfumes and cosmetics.
  ○ Cigarette smoke.
• If you have sleep problems.
• If any foods seem to trigger hives.
• About previous treatments for skin-related symptoms.
• About use of steroids or other medications.

The doctor may also look at your skin and the rash. They may also order blood tests or other lab tests.

How is atopic dermatitis treated?

The goals for treating atopic dermatitis include:

• Manage and control dry skin.
• Stop more skin from becoming inflamed.
• Control itching.
• Promote healing.
• Prevent infections from itching.
• Prevent flares.

Your doctor will work with you to develop a treatment plan based on:

• Where your rash is and how bad the itching is.
• Things that seem to trigger the rash.
• The skin’s response to specific treatments, to see which treatments seem to work best.

Treatments usually include a combination of therapies and can include:

• Medications, which your doctor may prescribe.
• Skin care, such as applying moisturizers right after bathing.
• Phototherapy, which is the use of ultraviolet A or B light waves to treat symptoms.

If you or your child develops skin infections from atopic dermatitis, your doctor may recommend additional topical or oral antibiotic treatments.

Who treats atopic dermatitis?

The following health care providers may diagnose and treat atopic dermatitis:

• Dermatologists, who specialize in conditions of the skin, hair, and nails. You may want to find a dermatologist that specializes in treating atopic dermatitis.
• Allergists, who specialize in treating allergies.
• Primary health care providers, including family doctors, internists, or pediatricians.

Living with atopic dermatitis

Living with atopic dermatitis can be hard. Here are some tips to help control atopic dermatitis.

• Follow a daily skin care routine to help prevent flares. Skin care can include:
  ○ Taking lukewarm baths to clean the skin without drying it too much. Limit baths to once a day.
  ○ Using mild unscented bar soap or non-soap cleanser.
  ○ Patting the skin dry after bathing and not allowing it to get too dry before moisturizing (avoid rubbing or brisk drying).
  ○ Using a moisturizer to seal in the water that has been absorbed into the skin during bathing. Use cream and ointments and avoid lotions with high water or alcohol content, which can cause burning.
  ○ Protecting the skin from irritants and rough clothing, such as wool.
• Talk to your doctor about potential food allergies.
• Manage stress. Using stress management and relaxation techniques can help lower your stress and decrease the chances of flares. Talk to family, friends, health professionals, and support groups or organizations for support.
• Avoid scratching or rubbing, which irritates the skin, increases inflammation, and can increase itchiness. Keep fingernails short to help reduce scratching.
• Seek counseling. If you are feeling overwhelmed, embarrassed, or anxious about the condition, seek counseling with a mental health professional.
• Maintain level indoor temperatures. Keep the inside of your home at a cool, stable temperature and consistent humidity levels.
• Get restful sleep. If you or your child is unable to get restful sleep at night because of itching and scratching, talk to your doctor about options to better control the atopic dermatitis.
• Avoid exposure to the smallpox vaccine. Anyone with atopic dermatitis should not receive a smallpox vaccine. Talk to your doctor about your risks before anyone in your household receives the vaccine.

For more info

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Toll free: 888-INFO-FDA (888-463-6332)
Website: [FDA Homepage](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
Website: [CDC NCHS Homepage](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/index.htm)

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Website: [NIAID Homepage](https://www.niaid.nih.gov/diseases-conditions/eczema-atopic-dermatitis)

American Academy of Dermatology
Website: [AAD Homepage](https://www.aad.org)

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology
Website: [AAAAI Homepage](https://www.aaaai.org)

National Eczema Association
Website: [NEA Homepage](https://www.nationaleczema.org)

Food Allergy Research & Education
Website: [FARE Homepage](https://www.foodallergy.org)

If you need more information about available resources in your language or other languages, please visit our webpages below or contact the NIAMS Information Clearinghouse at NIAMSInfo@mail.nih.gov.

• [Asian Language Health Information](https://www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Asian_Language_Health_Information.htm)
• [Spanish Language Health Information](https://www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Spanish_Language_Health_Information.htm)