



ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

ATOPIC DERMATITIS OF THE CHILD: EXPERIENCE OF A REGION OF MOROCCO

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Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic pruriginous inflammatory dermatosis, occurring in infant.

Objective: Our study aims to determine the clinical and epidemiological profile of this disease in our region. To evaluate the effectiveness of our therapeutic means, as well as evolutionary modalities.

Material and method: Prospective monocentric study of children under 16 years of age with an AD and followed in pediatric dermatology consultation of the Department of Dermatology of Fez, from September 2016 to June 2018.

Resultat: A total of 184 children were collected, average age was 4.2 years (6 months to 15 years). The most affected age group was less than 2 years old. The sex ratio was 0.88. The notion of a history of familial atopy was found in 34%. Familial AD was found in 14%. School absenteeism was noted in 8%, pruritus was present in 83%. The predominant localization was the cheeks and arms. Moderate and severe forms were found in 68%. The double fold under palpebral was objectified in 48% of children, dry form is the most found (87%), scabs are present in 45% of the patients. Complications were found in 43%: impetiginization (16%), molluscum contagiosum (12%), warts (6%), herpes surinfection (1%), mycotic surinfection (2, 6%), pigmentary disorders (16%). Local treatment was indicated in all cases. The average duration of topical corticosteroids was 4 weeks; Tacrolimus was used in 22%. Pro-active treatment was proposed in 18 patients with Tacrolimus and in 13 with topical corticosteroids. Wet wrap therapy was proposed for 6 patients with a good evolution. Hospitalization was proposed in four severe form of the AD, one of which was Job Buckley Syndrom.

Conclusion: DA is a star disease and a public health problem in our city. The aim isn't only to relieve the child but to try to modify the evolution of the disease.

