ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

## DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF NEW DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDREN OF CHINA

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Introduction: Atopic dermatitis(AD) is a heterogeneous disease without definitive biomarkers. Using classical diagnostic criteria, patients with milder phenotypes or atypical morphology and distribution of lesions may not be diagnosed as AD in China.

Objectives: We aimed to propose and validate a set of new diagnostic criteria for children with a higher sensitivity.

Meterials and methods: We screened atopic features and analyzed their correlation with AD using data from an epidemiological study in 13998 children age 1-7y. Then a new set of diagnostic criteria for children in Chinese was proposed and validated in 1031 children aged 1-12y from outpatient clinic and 538 children aged 5y in a prospective survey. Clinical diagnosis and atopic feature evaluation were performed face-to-face by two independent Panels of experienced dermatologists. Three criteria were compared depend on sensitivity,









specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value, taking clinical diagnosis as gold standard.

Results: The new diagnostic criteria for children were based on (1) pruritus; (2) "typical morphology and distribution" or "atypical morphology and distribution plus early age of onset or xerosis". (3) a chronic or chronically replasing course. The sensitivities of new diagnostic criteria were significant higher in epidemiological and outpatient clinic population studies and slightly higher in prospective population with equivalent specificity, compared to classical criteria.

Conlusion: The new diagnostic criteria for children giving more concern on atopic features with atypical morphology and distribution can yield diagnostic sensitivity of AD without loss of specificity.





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