



ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

OBSERVATIONAL CLINICAL STUDY OF A TRIAD SKIN CARE IN PEDIATRIC ATOPIC DERMATITIS (AD)

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Introduction & Objectives: We conducted a clinical study in a pediatric population to assess the efficacy, safety and tolerability of three products designed for AD (Balm + Cleansing cream ± Bath oil), in management of AD skin care.

Materials & Methods: A monocentric study has been conducted in 32 children with mild to moderate AD that applied emollient product for 21 days. SCORAD, Pruritus evaluations (2 scales depending on age), TEWL and Quality of Life evaluations have been performed. Topical Steroids (TS) were excluded 10 days prior enrolment.

Results: In total, 28 subjects with a mean age of 32.9 (3.9 – 103.1) months were included. 15/28 received some TS and 11/28 Bath oil. At D21, SCORAD significantly decreased from 20.9 ± 4.9 to 7.3 ± 5.4 (-65%) and TEWL from 19.4 ± 5.6 to 12.6 ± 4.9 (-35%). In patients < 4 years of age, PRURIScore demonstrated a significant reduction in pruritus. For older children, VAS decreased from 4.2 ± 1.7 to 0.6 ± 0.9 . Results were also significant for IDQOL: 7.5 ± 5.6 to 4.5 ± 4.7 (-40%). At D0, children treated with TS had significantly higher SCORAD (median 24 [17-33] vs 17 [13-18], TEWL and pruritus than the other ones (NoTS). In those 2 (TS and NoTS) groups, SCORAD, TEWL and pruritus significantly decreased ($p < 0.01$ for all except $p < 0.05$ for TEWL in TS group). At D21, SCORAD (median 7.4 [0-12] vs 5 [0-10]) and pruritus remained higher in TS group. Children receiving bath oil were significantly younger than the other ones (15.2 vs 44.3 months) and no statistically significant differences were found at D21 between 2 groups.

Conclusions: This observational study, on the use of pediatric AD skin cares in real-life conditions, demonstrated a significant improvement in all objective and subjective outcomes.

