



QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT AND INFLUENCE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ATOPIC ECZEMA

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Atopic eczema is an inflammatory, chronic, recurrent skin disease, disfiguring and intensely itchy skin rashes caused by complex interactions between genetic and environmental factors. It has a significant psychosocial impact and negatively influences the quality of life of patients.

Methodology: A 41-year-old woman consults for complications related to her atopic eczema. The dermatological history indicates that her eczema had started since she was 11 years old. His colleague's cycle was very disturbed because of the recurrence of eczema. She even lost school education because of outbreaks of eczema because she had to be admitted to the hospital for 5 months. She has also developed folliculitis. As it progressed to adulthood, the outbreaks were severe enough to prevent him from working. The severity of the eczema affected her emotional well-being because she took it away from her family, which hurt relationships.

Results: Systemic therapy such as azathioprine had poorly tolerated side effects. The use of high potency steroids in large amounts during his childhood also had serious complications as it contributed to the development of thinning of the skin which increases sensitivity to hand contact. Topical tacrolimus has been helpful in reducing the development of this adverse effect, although there has been a cost to developing facial flushing when drinking alcohol. UVB therapy is not available in guinea. Thus, to reduce the development of adverse effects of topical steroids, the patient was subjected to topical tacrolimus. This treatment was very useful for the patient.

Conclusion: The psychosocial effects of atopic dermatitis can be profound. They can lead to social isolation and low self-esteem, but these effects can also influence care decisions.

