Atopic dermatitis (AD), or eczema, is a common, chronic, relapsing and intensely pruritic (itchy) skin condition that often presents in infants and young children. Children with mild to moderate AD can often be managed by their primary care provider.

**ASSESSMENT**

The diagnosis of AD is clinical and cannot be confirmed by laboratory testing. Perform a standard health history and physical exam with specific questions about family history of asthma, allergic rhinitis, and AD. History of symptoms should reveal a chronic or relapsing nature and itch. Symptoms may also include disturbed sleep.

**Determine severity**

**Mild:** Patches of scaly, erythematous skin; mild, infrequent itching; little impact on daily life

**Moderate:** Multiple patches of scaly, erythematous skin; frequent itching; possible excoriations and localized skin thickening; moderate impact on daily life; disruption of sleep

**Severe:** Widespread redness and scaling; severe, constant scratching; open, cracked areas of skin that may bleed and ooze; Lichenified skin and pigment changes; limits daily activities; impacting sleep and/or mood

**HPE (HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAM) RED FLAGS**

- Patient age <2 months
- Known, or suspected, immunodeficiency
- Oncology patient
- Failure to thrive
- Evidence of multiple infections
- Fever or lethargy

**MANAGEMENT/TREATMENT**

1. **Manage all patients, regardless of severity**
   - Eliminate exacerbating factors (triggers)
   - Maintain skin hydration with daily baths and use of thick moisturizers
   - Minimize scratching

2. **Treat acute flares**
   Apply appropriate topical corticosteroid (TCS) ointment to affected area twice daily for 2–4 weeks

3. **Perform wound culture** if you suspect secondary infection and always before beginning antibiotics to treat skin, as the result can guide treatment (e.g., MSSA versus MRSA)

**WHEN TO REFER**

As the primary care provider, you can manage many of your patients with AD. Consider a referral to Cincinnati Children’s Dermatology for:

- Extensive, severe disease
- Unclear diagnosis
- Refractory disease requiring escalation of treatment
- History of recurrent skin infections
- Suspected immunodeficiency
- Growth concerns
- For consideration of dupilumab or other immunomodulatory medications

If you would like additional copies of this tool, or would like more information, please contact the Physician Outreach and Engagement team at Cincinnati Children’s.

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If you have clinical questions about patients with atopic dermatitis, email dermatology@cchmc.org.
# Atopic Dermatitis

## Standard Workup
- **Situational History**
- **Family History**
- **Physical Exam**

## HPE (HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAM) RED FLAGS
- Patient <2months
- Known, or suspected, immunodeficiency
- Oncology patient
- Failure to thrive
- Evidence of multiple infections
- Fever or lethargy

## Patient Presents
- **Yes** → Refer to Dermatologist
- **No** → Any Red Flags?
  - **Yes** → Refer to Dermatologist
  - **No** → Maintenance regimen

## Determine Severity

### Mild
- Patches of scaly, erythematous skin
- Mild, infrequent itching
- Little impact on daily life

### Moderate
- Multiple patches of scaly, erythematous skin
- Frequent itching
- Possible excoriations & localized skin thickening
- Moderate impact on daily life
- Disruption of sleep

### Severe
- Widespread redness and scaling
- Severe, constant scratching
- Open, cracked areas of skin that may bleed or ooze
- Lichenified (thickened) skin and hyperpigmentation
- Limits daily activities
- Impacts sleep and/or mood.

## Maintenance Regimen for All Severities

### Eliminate Exacerbating Factors/Triggers
- Harsh soaps
- Detergents/fabric softeners with dyes/fragrances
- Wool or polyester clothing
- Known allergens
- Excessive bathing (>1x/day)
- Temperature extremes & low humidity

### Maintain Skin Hydration
- Moisturize with fragrance-free cream/ointment 2–4x/day & after bathing
- Use wet wraps
- Bathe daily in lukewarm water for 5–10 minutes with gentle, fragrance-free soap/cleanser
- Moisturize immediately after bath

### Minimize Scratching
- Trim nails short
- Limit access to involved skin with cotton garments, gloves and socks
- Keep bedroom cool with A/C or a fan
- Consider habit reversal therapy in older children

## Acute Flare Treatment
- Apply appropriate topical corticosteroid (TCS) to affected area twice daily for 2–4 weeks.

### Mild
- Low-potency TCS such as hydrocortisone 2.5% ointment

### Moderate
- Medium-potency TCS such as triamcinolone 0.1% ointment with wet wraps

### Severe
1. Medium-potency TCS such as triamcinolone 0.1% ointment with wet wraps
2. High-potency TCS such as mometasone 0.1% ointment or clobetasol 0.05% ointment in limited areas
3. Triamcinolone ointment is available in 454g jars for patients with extensive disease

**Note:** Avoid systemic steroids as AD frequently rebounds. Sometimes systemic steroids are needed for treatment of asthma or other comorbidities. Tell parents AD will likely recur when discontinued.

## Frequent Flares Treatment

### Consider Nonsteroidal Topical Agents:
- Pimecrolimus 1% cream
- Tacrolimus 0.03% or 0.1% ointment (0.1% for age 15+)—both of these calcineurin inhibitors are approved for ages 2+
- Crisaborole ointment may be helpful for face/folds but may sting on initial use

Perform wound culture if you suspect secondary infection and always before beginning antibiotics to treat skin, as the result can guide treatment (e.g., MSSA versus MRSA)

For urgent issues, or to speak with the specialist on call 24/7, call the Physician Priority Link® at 1-888-987-7997.