

Prepared	by:	
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_____ Date: ______ Role: ______ Review date: ______

[Eczema essentials]

Eczema is a long-term condition that comes in cycles – getting worse and better. Good skin care with two treatments (moisturiser and flare cream/ointment) used well can control most children's eczema.

Top Tips

• Moisturise every day, even when the skin is clear

• Apply moisturiser using downward strokes – do not rub in

- Do an extra rinse when washing clothes
- Wear soft, comfortable, loose clothing
- Keep fingernails short to prevent damage to skin
- Remember to re-order your creams



There are different types of moisturisers - if you don't like yours, ask your GP for a different one.

Links to check out

http://eczema.org/ http://www.nottinghameczema.org.uk/ http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Eczema-(atopic)

http://eczemaoutreachscotland.org.uk/

Things that can make the skin worse

- Soaps and bubble baths
- Perfumed products
- Detergents
- Wool clothing
- Extremes of temperature (e.g. hot bath water)
- Sand, soil, modelling clay, paints
- Stress



Try to break the "itch-scratch" cycle by tapping or blowing on the itch area; using a cold pack; or wearing cotton gloves at night.



Moisturising the skin keeps moisture in and protects against outside irritants. Find a moisturiser that suits you and your child and use it every day

• It's ok to try different moisturisers, talk to your GP/nurse if you don't like one you have been given.

• Expect to use large amounts – up to a large pump/tub (500ml/g) a week.

• If your moisturiser comes in a tub, use a spoon to scoop the moisturiser out. Getting it out with your hands can contaminate the pot and lead to skin infections.

- Moisturisers can also be used to wash with but take care, they can make the bath/shower slippy
- PAT your skin dry after bathing and apply your moisturiser straight afterwards.

• Applying moisturisers can be messy, but they wash off.

• FIRE HAZARD – Keep greasy ointments away from flames.



Flare control creams or ointments such as corticosteroids or calcineurin inhibitors treat red, itchy skin

• Corticosteroids come in different strengths: mild (e.g. hydrocortisone 1%), moderate (e.g. eumovate) and potent (e.g. betnovate/elocon).

- Calcinuerin inhibitors (e.g. protopic) are also sometimes recommended.
- Stronger creams and ointments are safe to use if applied in the right way. Follow your plan for which treatment to use where and for how long.

Recognise a flare: A 'flare' is a worsening of the eczema. Skin may become red, sore, (more) itchy, crack or bleed.

Recognise infected eczema: If skin suddenly worsens, weeps or crusts it could be infected and your child may need antibiotics – seek urgent advice. Blisters or cold sores need antiviral treatment – see a doctor the same day.

Food allergy: While it is more common for children with eczema to have a food allergy, it is not usually the cause of eczema.



Record of your child's treatment preferences

My treatment	When used	Rate your treatment			Notes
e.g. Hydromol ointment	January-March 2017	۲	۲		Effective but greasy when put on skin
			۲		
			۲		
		۲	۲		
		۲			
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Other treatments tried (prescribed or non-prescribed):



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