

the night.

Expose healthy or only slightly irritated skin to air, not heat, to dry completely.

Apply ointment, such as zinc oxide or petrolatum, to protect skin, especially if skin is very red or has moist, open areas.

Avoid removing skin barrier cream with each diaper change; remove waste material and reapply skin barrier cream.

To completely remove ointment, especially zinc oxide, use mineral oil; do not wash vigorously.

Avoid over washing the skin, especially with perfumed soaps or commercial wipes, which may be irritating.

May use a moisturizer or non-soap cleanser, such as cold cream or Cetaphil, to wipe urine from skin.

Gently wipe stool from skin using a soft cloth and warm water.

Use disposable diaper wipes that are detergent- and alcohol-free.

*Powder helps keep the skin dry, but talc is dangerous if breathed into the lungs. Plain cornstarch or cornstarch-based powder is safer. When using any powder product, first shake it into your hand and then apply it to the diaper area. Store the container away from the infant's reach; keep the container closed when not in use.

Atopic Dermatitis (Eczema)