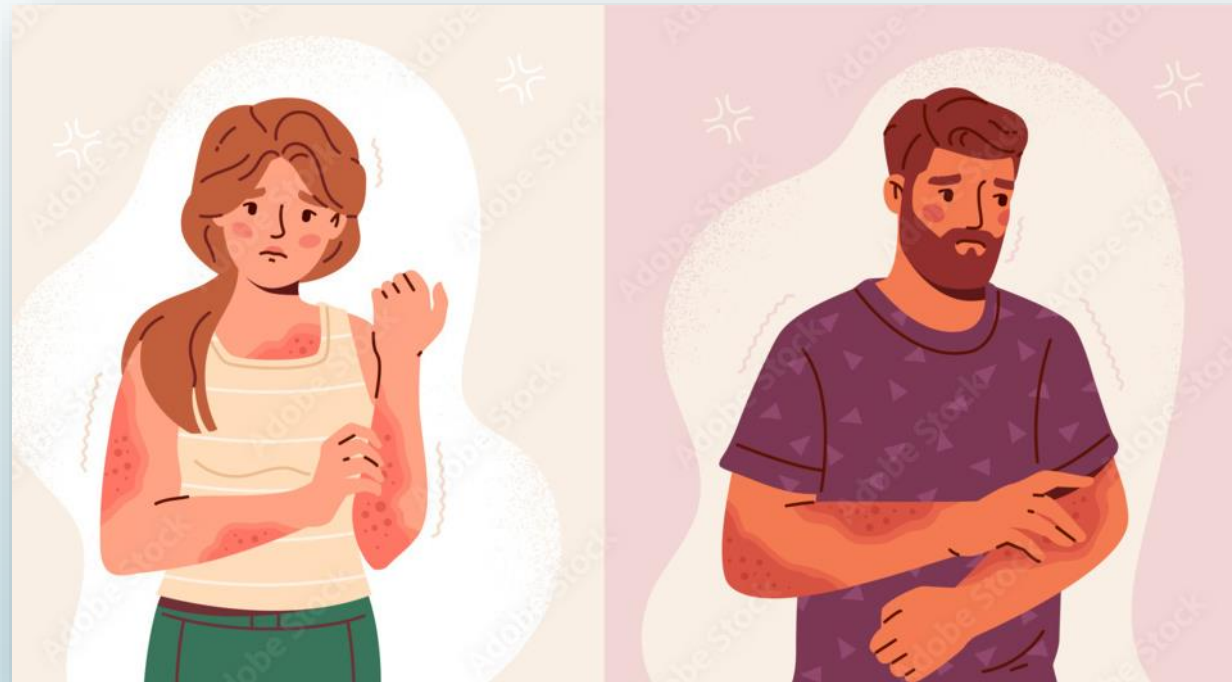


SEMINAR PRESENTATION ON DERMATITIS



**PRESENTED BY:
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INTRODUCTION:

- Dermatitis is a group of diseases that results in inflammation of the skin.
- It is also known as eczema.
- These diseases are characterized by itchiness, red skin, and a rash.
- In cases of short duration there may be small blisters while in long-term cases the skin may become thickened.



DEFINITION:

- Dermatitis is the inflammation of the skin characterized by erythema and pain is called dermatitis.



ETIOLOGY OF DERMITITIS:



RISK FACTORS:



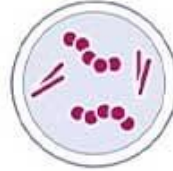
RemoteDerm

Risk Factors



Genetic
Factors

Pollutants



Nonpathogenic
Microorganisms

Hygiene



Bacterial
Exposure

Climate &
Location



Stress

Water
Hardness

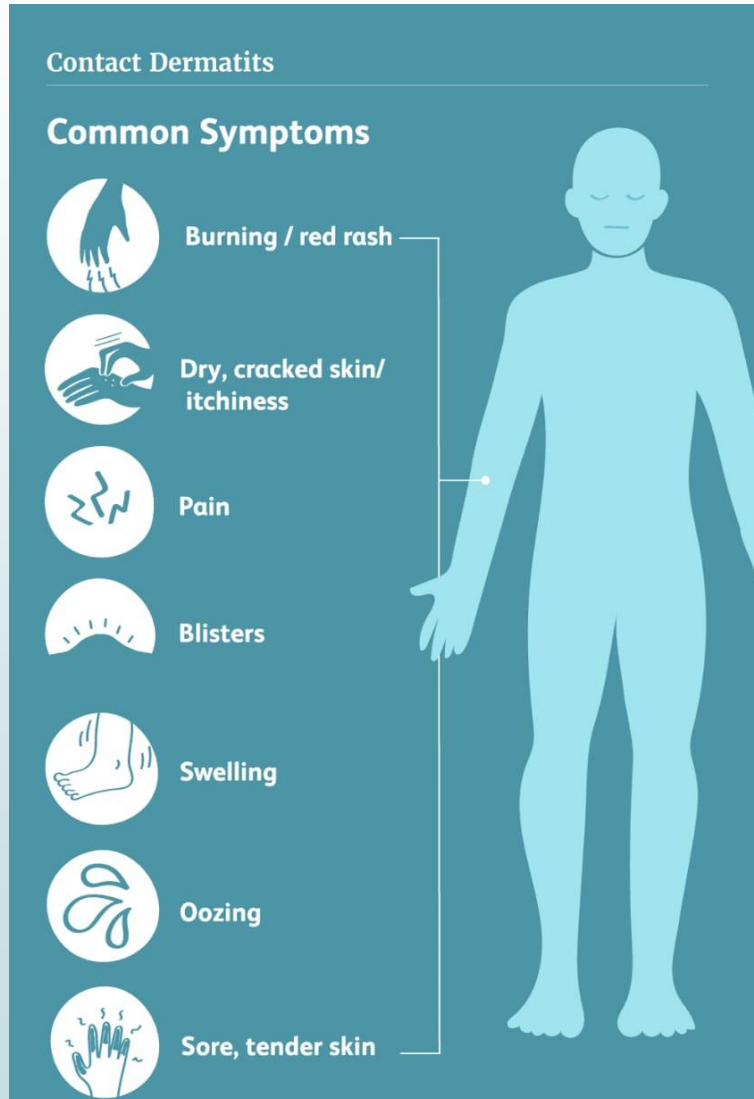


Unhealthy
Diet

Allergies



CLINICAL MANIFESTATION OF DERMATITIS:



TYPES OF DERMATITIS:



Atopic Dermatitis



Contact Dermatitis



Seborrheic Dermatitis



Nummular Eczema

DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION:

Tips to Prevent Eczema



Keep your skin moisturized



Avoid scratching & itching your skin



Maintain cleanliness and hygiene



Reduce contact with triggers



Avoid taking bath in hot water



Minimize stress

COMMON ECZEMA TREATMENTS

TOPICAL CREAMS

For mild cases of eczema, your dermatologist can prescribe a topical corticosteroid, which reduces skin inflammation. You apply it once or twice a day.



INJECTABLES

If your eczema hasn't responded to topicals, your dermatologist may turn to an injectable biologic drug. This med blocks two proteins that are involved in eczema.



IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS

In really severe cases, your dermatologist may prescribe a more powerful medication that controls your immune system and reduces your eczema symptoms.



CERAMIDE MOISTURIZER

Slather on a ceramide-rich cream after your shower. It forms a barrier that prevents water loss and helps keep out germs from raw and angry skin.





NURSING MANAGEMENT:

MANAGEMENT

- Apply lubricants over the skin to avoid excessive drying and cracking.
- Provide IV fluids
- Allergens should be removed
- Wet dressing should be applied
- Promote oral intake of fluids
- Antibiotics should start
- Antihistamines should start
- corticosteroids should start

COMPLICATIONS OF DERMATITIS:

Complications

- Heavy bacterial colonization esp. in seborrhoeic, atopic, nummular
- Local superimposed allergic reaction to medicaments can provoke dissemination
- Interfere with sleep
- Interfere with work
- Interfere with sporting, activiteis

HEALTH EDUCATION ON DERMATITIS:



Patient and Family Education

- Educate about chronic nature of disease, exacerbating factors, efficacy and safety of treatments
- Demonstrate skin care techniques
- Provide written treatment plan
- Refer to other health care providers as needed
- Advise of patient support organizations

CONCLUSION:

- Practicing proper hygiene is one of the best ways to prevent skin infections in the community and environment.
- Wash your hands often and properly. Wash scrapes, cuts, wounds, or insect bites right away.
- Avoid contact with the people having skin disease because it may be contagious.





Thank You