

Pimikralimus in the Treatment of Adopic Dermatitis

Salamova Lola Abdurahimovna

Assistant of the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases of Samarkand Medical University

Annotation: Data on the mechanisms of formation and methods of effective treatment of atopic dermatitis (AD) are presented. The main directions of pathogenetically substantiated treatment of AD, differentiated correction of concomitant pathology are described in detail. The external therapy of atopic skin lesions in children with the use of modern dermatological cosmetics is presented in particular detail.

Key words: Atopic dermatitis, treatment, pimecrolimus.

Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema, atopic eczema/dermatitis syndrome) is a chronic inflammatory: inflammatory skin disease accompanied by itching that typically begins in early childhood, may continue or recur in adulthood and leads to physical and emotional: noah disadaptation of the patient and members of his family. Atopic dermatitis in childhood and adulthood appears to be a single disease, despite the fact that in the future, it is possible that genetic subtypes with different expression variants will be identified. Atopic dermatitis in most cases develops: in individuals with a hereditary predisposition and is often combined with other allergic diseases such as bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, food allergies, as well as recurrent skin infections. ICD10: L20 Atopic dermatitis. Abbreviations: RAST - radioallergosorbent test; MGK, local glucocorticoids; UV - ultraviolet: howl (irradiation). The prevalence of the disease has increased over the past 3 decades and in developed countries, according to various authors, is 10:15% in children under the age of 5 years and 15:20% in schoolchildren. The reasons for the increase in incidence are unknown. On the other hand, in some agricultural regions of China, Eastern Europe and Africa, the incidence rate remains at the same level. It has been established that atopic dermatitis develops in 81% of children if both parents are sick, in 59% if only one of the parents is sick, and the other has an allergic pathology of the respiratory tract, and in 56% if only one of the parents is sick.

Aim: Determination of the effectiveness of 0.05% pimicalimus ointment in the external therapy of atopic dermatitis.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of the regional dermatovenerologic dispensary. The study included 41 patients with atopic dermatitis aged 6 to 14 years; skin lesions in the examined patients averaged 14%. Other skin diseases and infectious pathology were excluded. Together with standard treatment, 11 patients with atopic dermatitis of the study group received externally 0.03% pimicalimus ointment twice a day, rubbing a thin layer into the skin, the remaining 21 patients made up the control group and received topical glucocorticosteroids of medium strength and benogam cream, the course of external therapy was 28 days. These groups were comparable in terms of the main clinical parameters, sex, age, comorbidities. The effectiveness of therapy was monitored based on the dynamics of values (before the start of the study, on days 14 and 28 of therapy), assessment of sleep and subjective symptoms (itching, sensations of dryness and soreness of the skin).

Results and discussion. All patients tolerated external therapy with 0.03% pimicalimus ointment well, no adverse effects were identified. Already on the 14th day of therapy, in 21 patients of the study group, hyperemia, swelling, infiltration decreased, the intensity of itching decreased subjectively, sleep was restored, which was not observed in patients of the comparison group, by the 28th day of treatment in patients of the main group, a 100% clinical recovery was observed in comparison with a control group in which 80% of clinical recovery was observed for a treatment period of 28 days. In the control group, complete clinical recovery was observed on the 35th day of treatment.

Conclusions: As a result of our study, we came to the conclusion that the 0.03% pimicalimus ointment used by us demonstrates high safety and efficacy in the treatment of atopic dermatitis, allowing you to stop the subjective and objective signs of the disease in a short time.

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