CONCLUSIONS. Age-related educational programs for the control of atopic dermatitis in children and adolescents are effective in the long-term management of the disease.

REVIEWER COMMENTS. This study showed that educational interventions that use a multidisciplined approach that addresses psychosocial, pharmacologic, and nutritional factors served to decrease the severity of atopic dermatitis in the intervention groups. However, severity of disease was seen to decrease as well in the control groups that did not participate in the interventional programs despite having similar pharmacologic interventions in both groups. The authors attributed this finding to the assumption that the control groups were also highly motivated and tried to optimize therapies. Nonetheless, such standardized educational/support groups seem to have beneficial consequences in children as well as parents dealing with this chronic illness.

S aureus accounted for 79.8% and 80.5%, respectively. The colonization density of S aureus was markedly higher in lesional than in nonlesional skin and was positively correlated with lesion severity. Both groups had equivalent clearing of AD and improvement of skin lesions. The patients with severe AD improved faster with combination therapy compared with monotherapy with hydrocortisone butyrate ointment. However, the patients with severe AD were equivalent at days 14 and 28.

REVIEWER COMMENTS. S aureus colonization has been recognized as a long-standing issue in AD. This study confirmed a high rate of colonization and correlation with AD severity. The important new finding was that treatment with topical steroids only decreased S aureus colonization without treatment of antibiotics. This is important as the rate of resistant S aureus rises. Maintaining good control of AD will keep the use of unnecessary antibiotics down. Therefore, antibiotic treatment is probably just necessary for the patients with severe AD flares.

Skin Colonization by Staphylococcus aureus in Patients With Eczema and Atopic Dermatitis and Relevant Combined Topical Therapy: A Double-Blind Multicentre Randomized Controlled Trial

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY. To investigate the colonizing features of Staphylococcus aureus in the lesional and nonlesional skin of patients with eczema and atopic dermatitis (AD) in China and to compare the therapeutic effect of mupirocin plus hydrocortisone butyrate with vehicle ointment plus hydrocortisone butyrate.

STUDY POPULATION. There were 327 patients with AD and eczema (177 male and 150 female); 75 were aged <10 years, 48 between 10 and 18 years, and 204 >18 years.

METHODS. A multicenter, double-blind randomized trial was conducted. Eczema area and severity index scores were evaluated before the start of the trial and on the 7th, 14th, and 28th day of treatment. Swabs for bacterial isolation were taken from lesional skin before the start of the trial and on the 7th, 14th, and 28th day of treatment and from nonlesional skin only before the start of the trial. A combination topical therapy with mupirocin plus hydrocortisone butyrate ointment was used in the experimental group, with vehicle ointment plus hydrocortisone butyrate ointment as a control.

RESULTS. Of 327 patients enrolled onto the study, bacteria were isolated from 74.8% of lesional and 34% of nonlesional skin samples from patients with AD, of which S aureus.

The Role of Immune Response to Staphylococcus aureus Superantigens and Disease Severity in Relation to the Sensitivity to Tacrolimus in Atopic Dermatitis

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY. To examine the prevalence and role of Staphylococcus aureus superantigens on the pathophysiology and immunosuppressive drug sensitivity in patients with atopic dermatitis (AD).

STUDY POPULATION. Twenty-nine patients with AD and 13 healthy control patients were included in the study.

METHODS. Twenty-nine patients with AD were classified into 2 groups on the basis of their clinical AD scores: a low-score group (n = 14), corresponding to patients with mild-to-moderate AD, and a high-score group (n =
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