ISAAC Symposium, Mérida, November 29th 2009 Burden & challenges of eczema in Mexico

Hywel Williams,

University of Nottingham



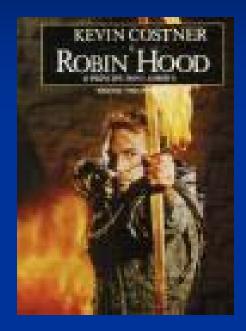
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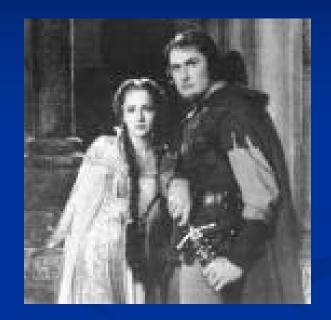


But first, connections



Greetings from Nottingham



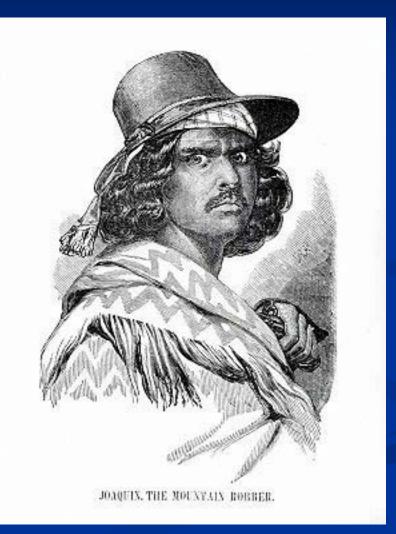


What about Mexico?

Joaquin Murrieta (1829-1853)

Jaoquin 'El Chapo'
Guzman Loera

 Malverde from the hills of Sinaloa



What I am going to do:

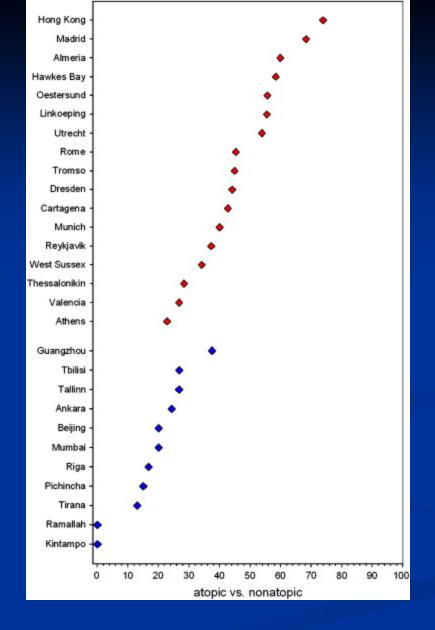
- 1. A short word on terminology
- 2. Show some data for burden of eczema in Mexico
- 3. Run through management strategies for eczema
- 4. See how these might apply in Mexico
- 5. Introduce the dermatology electronic library

1. Terminology

Atopic eczema = atopic dermatitis

Except they are not necessarily atopic

■ I am really referring to the phenotype of eczema



Flohr C et al Journal Allergy and Clinical Immunology 2008;121:141-7.

Yet they look the same

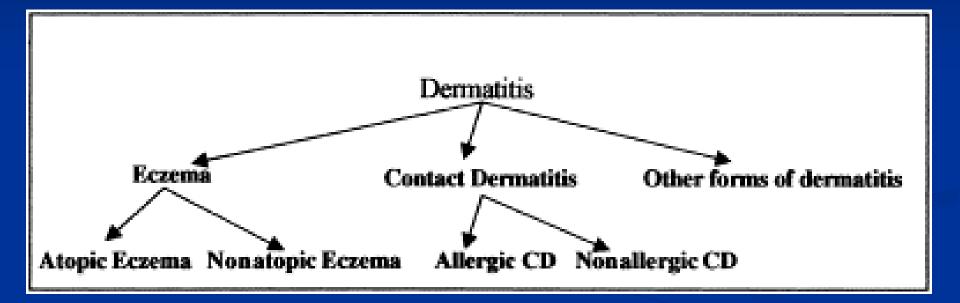








Quick word on nomenclature



WAO Revised nomenclature for allergy for global use. JACI 2004;113:832-6.

Differentials







2. Burden of eczema in Mexico

Mexico is a big place!

Let's look at some ISAAC data from Phase three and some time trends

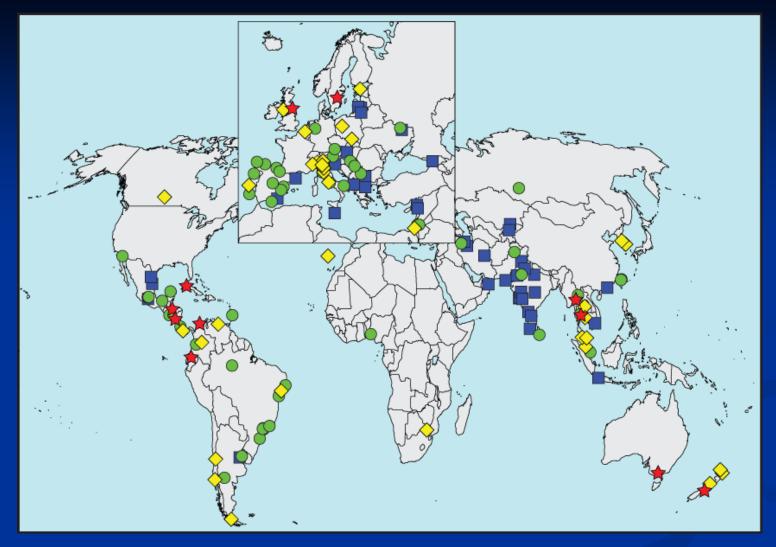
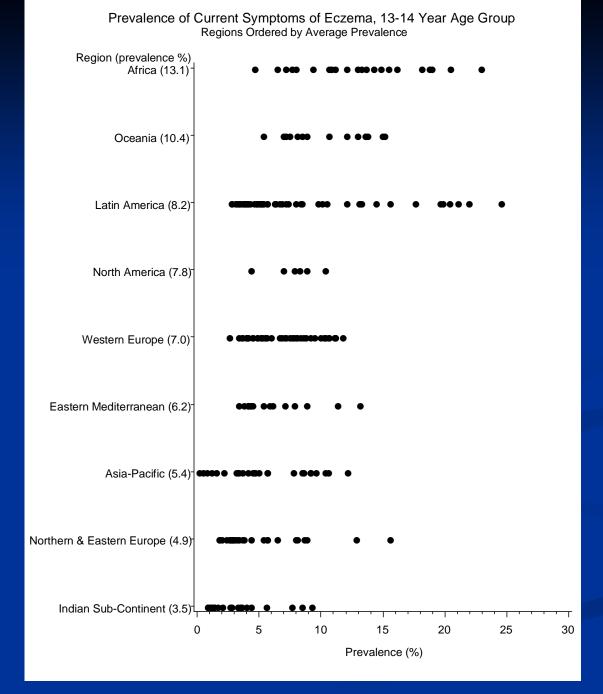


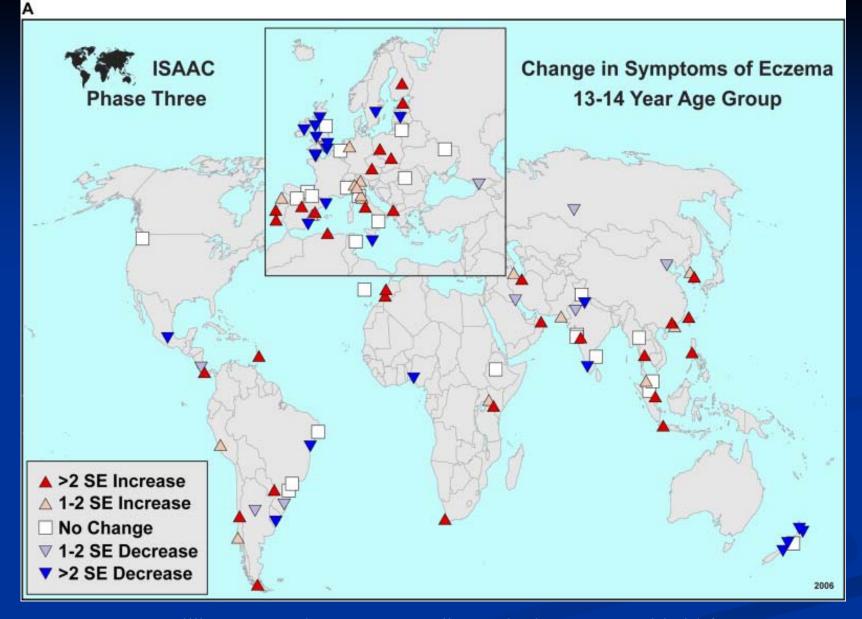
FIG 1 (A). World map showing prevalence of current symptoms of eczema for the age group 6 to 7 years. Each symbol represents a center. Blue squares indicate prevalence of less than 5%, green circles indicate prevalence of 5% to less than 10%, yellow diamonds indicate prevalence of 10% to less than 15%, and red stars indicate prevalence of 15% or more. Europe is shown in greater detail in the inset section. Copyright 2009, The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Used with permission.



FIG 1 (B). World map showing prevalence of current symptoms of eczema for the age group 13 to 14 years. Each symbol represents a center. Blue squares indicate prevalence of less than 5%, green circles indicate prevalence of 5% to less than 10%, yellow diamonds indicate prevalence of 10% to less than 15%, and red stars indicate prevalence of 15% or more. Europe is shown in greater detail in the inset section. Copyright 2009, The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Used with permission.

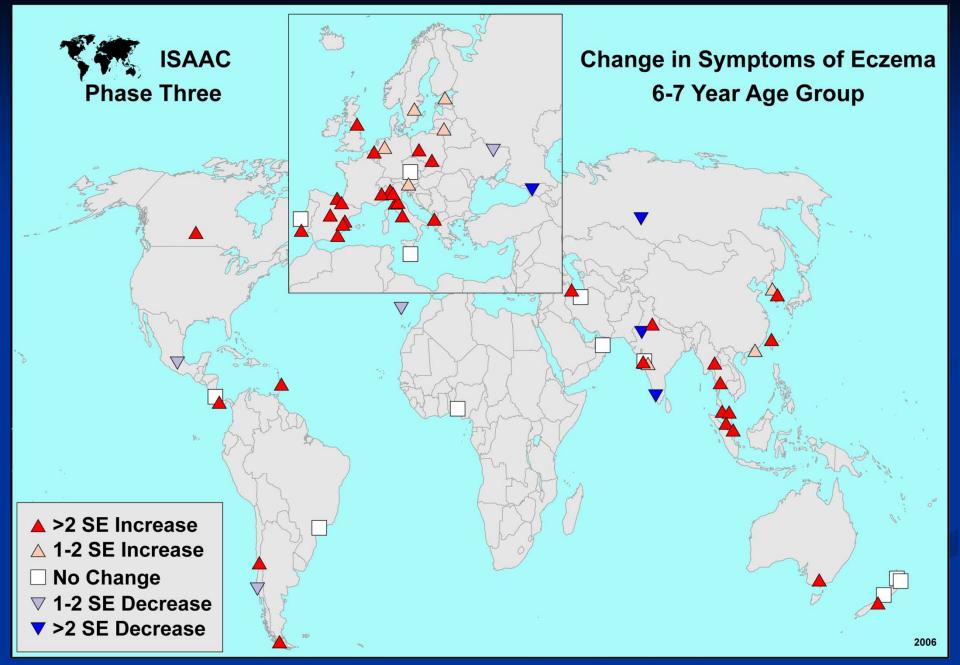


Mexico – eczema data at ages 13/14 years	Date	Number studied	Number cases	Prevalence last year
Ciudad Victoria	2003	3122	160	5.1
Ciudad de México (1)	2002	3891	330	8.5
Ciudad de México (3)	2002	3474	256	7.4
Ciudad de México (4)	2002	2662	179	6.7
Cuernavaca	2002	1431	40	2.8
Mexicali Valley	2002	2988	85	2.8
Monterrey	2001	3006	119	4.0
Mérida	2002	3019	104	3.4
Toluca	2002	3021	94	3.1
Villahermosa	2002	3109	165	5.3



Williams H et al Is eczema really on the increase worldwide?

Journal Allergy and Clinical Immunology 2008;121:947-54.



Other surveys

- Clinic populations Ruiz Maldonado 1977
- López Pérez G et al. [Prevalence of allergic diseases in Mexico City]. Rev Alerg Mex. 2009 May-Jun;56(3):72-9. Spanish.
- 44.2% of allergic patients attended their general practitioner. 20.4% of all patients spent 10-20% of their income in medicines and 26% do not have money to buy antiallergic drugs.

3. Main management strategies – NICE guidelines 2007

- Assessment of severity, psychological and psychosocial wellbeing and quality of life
- Identification and management of trigger factors
- **Treatment**
- Education and adherence to therapy
- Indications for referral

http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG57

Treatment:

stepped approach to management

Moderate atopic eczema	Severe atopic eczema	
Emollients	Emollients	
Moderate potency topical corticosteroids	Potent topical corticosteroids	
Topical calcineurin inhibitors	Topical calcineurin inhibitors	
Bandages	Bandages	
	Phototherapy	
	Systemic therapy	
	eczema Emollients Moderate potency topical corticosteroids Topical calcineurin inhibitors	

Special problems for Mexico?

Resources – calcineurin inhibitors

Secondary infections esp with bites

Accessibility to advice and care and education

Emollients needed less in humid areas?

But there may be more similarities

Emollients usually available (not olive oil!)

Topical corticosteroids widely available

Antibiotics and bandages

Oral steroids and UV light

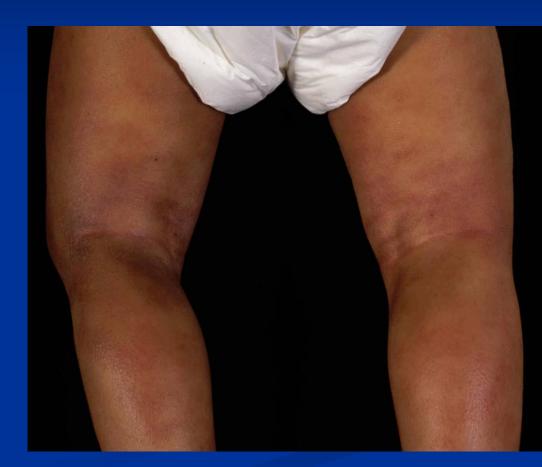
Some clinical scenarios – mild infant eczema

Explain

Get into remission

Keep in remission

Topical steroids – burst and rest



Scenario 2 – lichenified eczema



Consider longer remission with TCS and occlusion

Scenario 3 – infected eczema

Still uncertain in recent Cochrane review

Keeping up to date.....



www.library.nhs.uk/skin

2009 Annual Evidence Update on Atopic Eczema - Home Page







Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Results of 2009 Annual Evidence Update on Atopic Eczema
- 3. Commentary and analysis "What's new?"
- 4. UK DUETs uncertainties update
- 5. Systematic reviews on atopic eczema from 2000-mapping by topic
- 6. Link to National Eczema Week (National Eczema Society)
- 7. Methodology

2009 Annual Evidence Update on Atopic Eczema

•There is no strong evidence of a protective effect of exclusive breastfeeding for at least 3 months against eczema, even in those with a positive family history of atopy.

•Supplementation with omega 3 and omega 6 oils is probably unlikely to play an important a role in the primary prevention of eczema, or allergic diseases in general.

•There is little evidence to support dietary restrictions of certain foods in unselected children with atopic eczema. The same applies to few foods or elemental diets. An egg-free diet may be helpful in those who are sensitised to egg.

•There is still little evidence to suggest a clinically useful benefit from using probiotics in patients with established eczema.

What I have done:

- 1. Defined terminology
- 2. Summarised data for burden of eczema in Mexico
- 3. Outlined some management strategies for eczema
- 4. Considered how these may apply to Mexico
- 5. Introduced the specialist dermatology electronic library

