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SIRIWAN WANANUKUL : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ECZEMATOUS SKIN REACTION FROM PATCH TESTING WITH AEROALLERGENS IN ATOPIC CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT ATOPIC DERMATITIS. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSISTANT PROFESSOR PORNTIP HUAIPRASERT, M. 59 pp. ISBN 974-581-245-5

To determine whether aeroallergens could induce eczematous lesions, we studied 30 cases of atopic dermatitis (age 2-14 years) compare with 30 cases of respiratory atopy without atopic dermatitis (age 2-14 years). Patch testing with 5 aeroallergens; house dust, mite, cockroach, mixed mold and mixed grass, was applied on skin which was stripped off by 10 applications of adhesive tape and intradermal test with the same antigen was done at forearm.

It was found that in children with atopic dermatitis, patch testing with aeroallergen could induce eczematous lesions by one or more on application site in 27 patients (90%). Mite, cockroach, house dust, mixed mold and mixed grass could induce eczematous lesions in 21 (70%), 21 (70%), 19 (63%), 15 (50% and 13 (43%) patients respectively. Three patients had a dermatitis flare at the cubital and popliteal fossa during patch testing.

In atopic children without atopic dermatitis, only three patients(10%) had eczematous lesions from patch testing with aeroallergen which was significantly different from atopic dermatitis (P value 10^{-6}). Intradermal skin test in both groups were not significantly different.

This study supports the previous study that aeroallergens plays an important role in causing eczematous skin lesion.