







Current status of atopic dermatitis in Australia

Organization of Care in AD Meeting 26 November 20212

JOHN SU MBBS, MEpi (Melb), MA (Syd), MSt (Cantab), MBA (Dunelm)

Adjunct Clinical Associate Professor in Dermatology, Monash University, Eastern Health & Paediatrics, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, University of Melbourne

















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Atopic dermatitis in Australia







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Health in Australia



Just over 25 million people live in Australia



1 in 30 (3.3%) identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander



more than 1 in 4 (26%) are born overseas



around 1 in 5 (18%) have disability



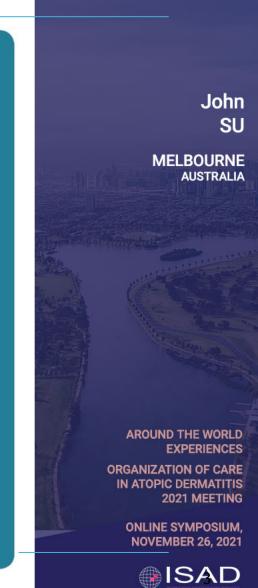
7 in 10 (71%) live in Major cities



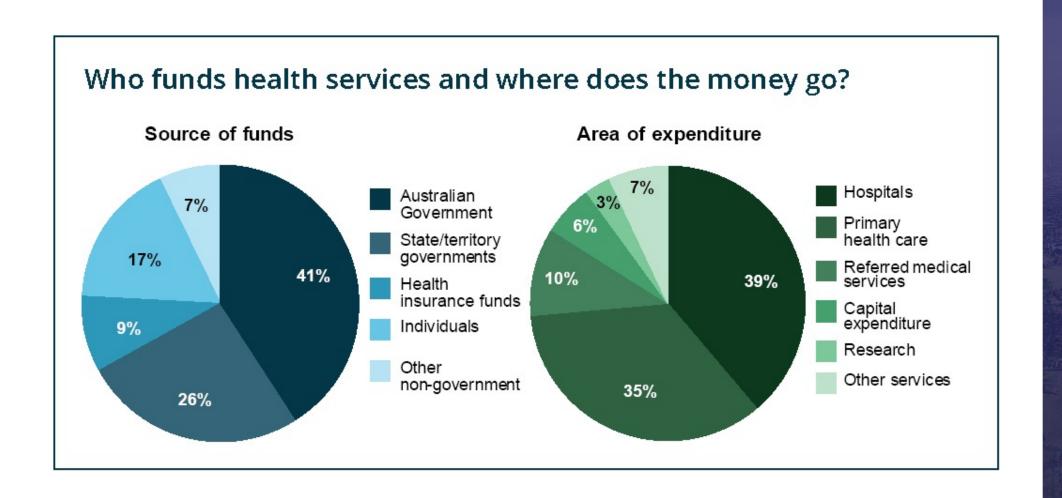
more than 3 in 5 (62%) aged 15 and over are employed



2 in 3 (66%) aged 20–64 hold a non-school qualification and about **1 in 3 (31%)** have a bachelor degree or higher qualification



Who pays for health services?



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Melbourne, Australia - about us



- Eastern Health, Box Hill & Monash Children's, Clayton, Melbourne
- Eastern & Southern Melbourne, mixed adult and pediatric hospitals







Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne

- Murdoch Children's Research Institute
- Pediatric dermatology: 12 part-time derms, 4 Nurse Practitioners, 3 RNs



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Steroid phobia and misinformation

- Smith SD, Stephens AM, Werren JC, Fischer GO. Treatment failure in atopic dermatitis as a result of parental health belief. Med J Aust. 2013;199(7):467-469.
- Smith SD, Hong E, Fearns S, Blaszczynski A, Fischer G. Corticosteroid phobia and other confounders in the treatment of childhood atopic dermatitis explored using parent focus groups. Australas J Dermatol. 2010;51(3):168-174.
- Smith SD, Farrugia LL, Harris V, et al. Evaluation of the influence of family and friends, and the Internet on patient perceptions of long-term topical corticosteroid use [published correction appears in J Dermatolog Treat. 2017] J Dermatolog Treat. 2017;28(7):642-646.
- Smith SD, Lee A, Blaszczynski A, Fischer G. Pharmacists' knowledge about use of topical corticosteroids in atopic dermatitis: Pre and post continuing professional development education. Australas J Dermatol. 2016;57(3):199-204.
- Smith SD, Harris V, Lee A, Blaszczynski A, Fischer G. General practitioners knowledge about use of topical corticosteroids in paediatric atopic dermatitis in Australia. *Aust Fam Physician*. 2017;46(5):335-340.

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Saxon Smith Gayle Fisher

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1. Online & print materials

Kid's health info website (for patients, carers & HCP)

- Knowing your child's eczema (online booklet)
- Eczema management plans
- Formula for an eczema bleach bath
- Wet dressings in eczema

Video on wet dressings (Monash Health, 2013)



Prof George Varigos

Wet dressings for eczema



- Wat dressings help to reduce itch by cooling the skin. The litch is worse when the skin is not
- Wet dressings help with the treatment of infection, as they help to clean the skin's surface Applying moisturiser under
- the wet dressings helps to rehydrate the skin Wat drassings protect the skir from scratching, and help the
- Wat drassings help to develop a good sleep patiern for the child and their family



- . Cortisono or anti-inflammatory cream (if prescribed)
- · Flasticated tubular handance
- Disposable towels

Measure the lengths of

each leg)

are needed

to the bowl Spoon creams out onto

elasticated tubular bandages

of neck in base of hollow.

FIII bowl with toold water

Cut out armholes. Two lengths

Add one capful of bath oil and

two arm lengths, two leg length and one body length of the

elasticated tubular bandages

Applying the creams

Apply contisons or anti-inflammato creams, as prescribed, to all areas affected with eczonia

the whole of the body and face

Apply moisturiser over the

orled by Tubifast" 2-WAY STRETCH" by Midnlycke Health Cor



- Squazze out the diasticated tubular bandages and apply to the body when warm and we Apply the dry elasticated tubular
- For arms: measure from top bandages as a second layer of the shoulder to tips of finger, and add approximately 8 cm. Dry clothes can be worn over Atternatively for the trunk, apply Four lengths are needed (two to
- a wet t-shirt or singlet. This can be repeated as often as needed each arm) For lags: measure from and a dry t-shirt can be applied thigh to too of toos and add approximately 8 cm. Four lengths are needed (two for
- Cool compressing For body: measure from too



- dressing for the face
- Wat disposable towels in a bow Hold the towels on to the tace
- Apply moisturiser immediately
- after compressing Cool compressing should be
- applied as often as needed until the litch is relieved Wet disposable towels can be applied to the neck as a scar (only knot once), and as a wet bandaria to the head
- The scarf and bandana should be applied only under supervision and not at bedtime



- ecznama is severe Wat drassings will dry after the dressings on dry (unless dressings can initate the skir by causing it to become hot dry and Itohy
- can be washed in the washing machine in a delicates bag. You will need two sets of elasticated tubular bandages Do not wash or rouse
- Do not use antiseptic bath oils in the wet dressings as these may initate or burn your child's skin.

When to use wet dressings

- Wet dressings play an important role in the treatment of ecosma Wat drassings should be used and if they wake at night due to
- Your child may also need a wal dressing if there is blood on the sheets or if the eczerna is still present despite treatmen with contisone ointments. moisturisors and bath oils
- Early use of well dressings will reduce the amount of cortisone creams needed to control the aczema
- Perprits and children who have Parents and children who have used well dressings generally express great satisfaction with the tachnique and many have found them to be life changing

The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne

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2. Weekly group education (RCH)

Late 1990s

- Monday morning attached to general pediatric dermatology clinic
- 10-20 families
- Group education given by nurse practitioner (or pediatric nurse)
- Includes lecture and practical presentation of cream application and wet dressings
- Patient subsequently seen by dermatology trainee and dermatologist





4-5 half day workshops per week

Australasian Journal of Dermatology (2009) 50, 100-106

doi: 10.1111/j.1440-0960.2009.00515.x

2000s

Eczema workshops reduce severity of childhood atopic eczema

RESEARCH PAPER

Elizabeth J Moore, 1,2 Allison Williams, 2 Elizabeth Manias, 2 George Varigos 1,5 and Susan Donath 2,4

¹Department of Dermatology, The Royal Children's Hospital, ²School of Nursing and Social Work, The University of Melbourne, ³Department of Dermatology, The Royal Melbourne Hospital, ⁴Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unit, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

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- 6 patients per workshop
- Run by Nurse practitioner +/- 1 nurse consultant & dermatology registrar
- 1) Assessment 2) Lecture 3) Practical demonstration
- Average consultation time for new patient 90 minutes (cf 45 minutes in clinic)
- 2006 Victorian Public Healthcare awards
- 2008 HARP eczema project allowed development of 3 satellite clinics in the community



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Outcome (RCH)

2000s

- Closer rapport and supervision than normal clinics.
- High perceived relevance and utility (SCORAD, DLQI) from patient experience 4.5/5 (n=115)
- RCH emergency attendances for eczema reduced
- Significant resource investment ?time and cost effective
- Overall no notable change in dermatology waiting list or number of referrals (2006 - 2016)

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4. Early attempts at HCP education - Medical

2000s

Attempts at General Practitioner education - models tried at RCH

- HARP community nurse led workshops have improved local care with fewer referrals
- GP attachments to dermatology clinics (n=46) lectures followed by 4 hour clinical attachment - unsustainable
- Paediatric trainee attachments = approximately 4/year
- GP seminars

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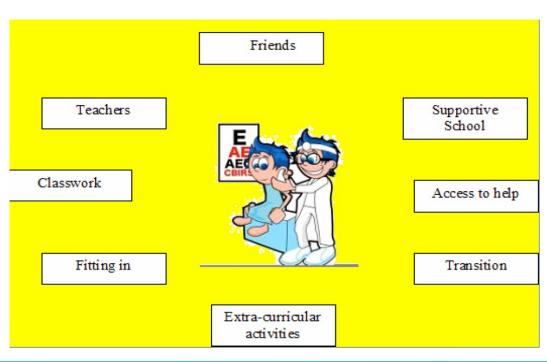
5. Cross-disciplinary issues - unmet needs in both purely nurse-led and traditional dermatology clinic patient education (RCH)

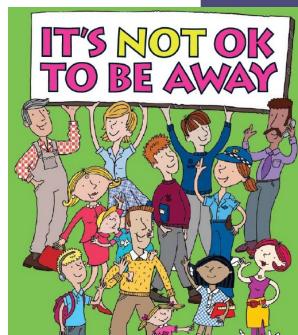
2010

Education institute (schooling)

Areas where structured patient education is important

- Psychology
- Nutrition
- Allergy
- Development
- Ophthalmology
- Endocrinology-





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6. TPE - Evening eczema school (EH)

2017 -

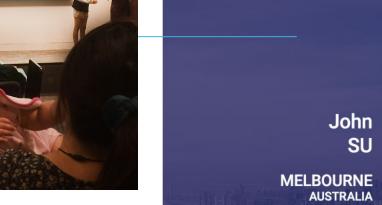
- First run In 2017
- Indebted to the work of OPENED and Fondation Eczema
- 4-5 sessions / year, not age-specific





Prof Jean-François Stalder

- 2 parts (1) Nursing education as for group education and nurse led workshops (2) Guest speaker(s) - topics of particular interest
- Caters for both new and existing patients / families as well as interested general public
- Volunteer medical student helpers / baby sitters
- Topics include a) what is AD, standard of care f) new therapies/ clinical trials
 - b) allergy and eczema / diet etc. etc.
 - c) psychological impact of eczema & parenting
 - d) eczema support groups
 - e) 'creams': what is available, distinctions, and compounding
- As well as one off attendees, many families keen for ongoing participation in the group.





Eczema education team



Minhee Kim



John Su



Anousha Yazdabadi



Lena Ly



Dean Tey



Campbell Paul Marie Yap



Jonathan Ruddle

Dr John Su Dr Minhee Kim Dr Anousha Yazdabadi Dr Lena Ly

Ms Liz Leins Ms Michelle O'Dea



Joseph Tesoriero





Ms Vicki McWilliam

Dr Dean Tey Dr Pei Ying Loo Dr Jonathan Ruddle A/Prof Campbell Paul A/Prof Marie Yap Ms Vicki McWilliam Ms Emily Robertson

Mr Joseph Tesoriero **Drs Anthony** Honigman, Arthur Yim, Carlo Russo, Neda So



Liz Leins

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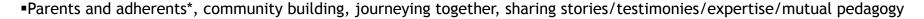
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Emily Robertson



Eczema education team

Dr John Su Dr Minhee Kim Dr Anousha Yazdabadi Dr Lena Ly

Ms Liz Leins Ms Michelle O'Dea

Dr Dean Tey Dr Pei Ying Loo Dr Jonathan Ruddle A/Prof Campbell Paul A/Prof Marie Yap

Mr Joseph Tesoriero
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Yim, Carlo Russo,
Neda So



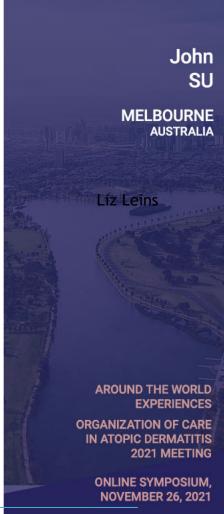






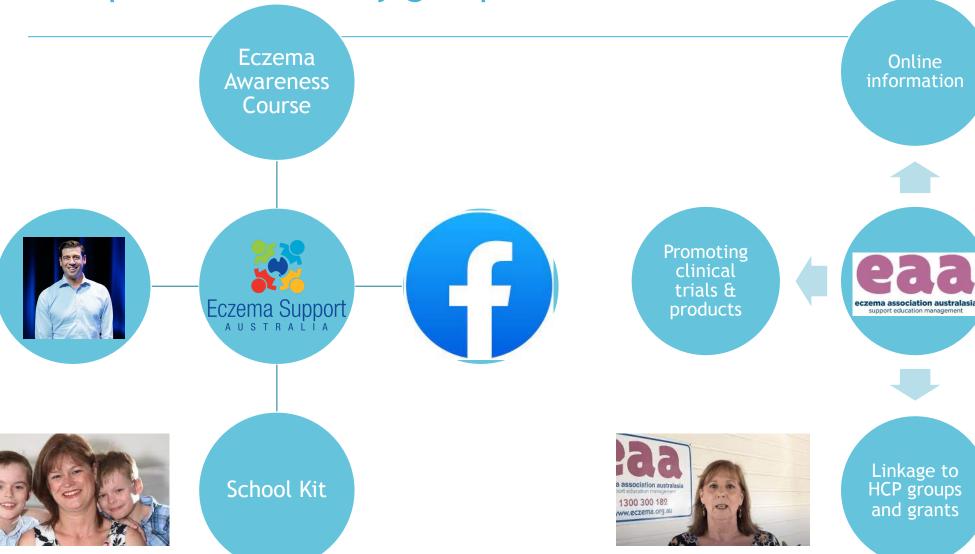








Eczema patient advocacy groups: EAA and ESA





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7. Annual eczema day for dermatologists & health care professionals

2019 -

- First run in 2019
- Precedes the Annual Scientific Meeting of the ACD
- 6 major topics with guest experts
- Open to all HCP and interested persons













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8 Going virtual

Overview

Presentations:

- Topical therapies (Dr Louis Chan)
- Safety of topical therapies (Dr William Ng)
- Emerging treatments (Dr Laxmi lyengar)





86% of households have internet access



88% of people aged 18–75 own or have access to a smartphone



78% of adults use the internet to find health-related information



96% of GPs use computers for clinical purposes



23% of Australians had a My Health Record in March 2018—by the end of 2018, all Australians will have a My Health Record unless they opt out



eastern**health**





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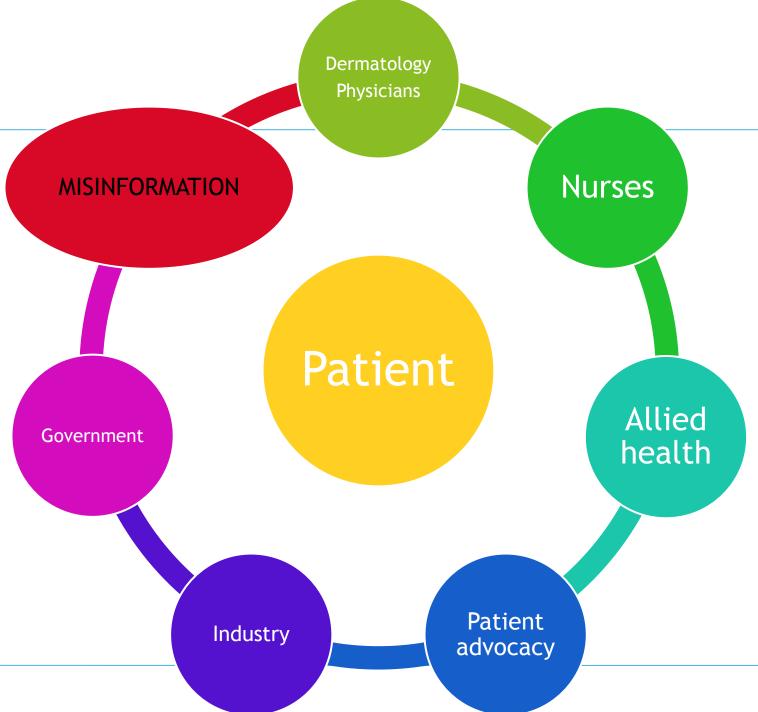


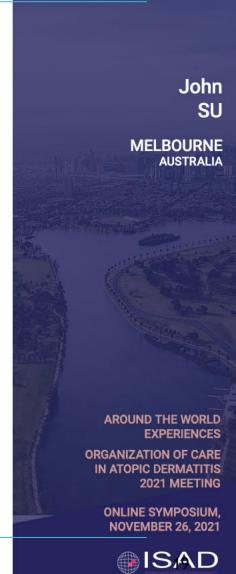


CLOSETHEGAP

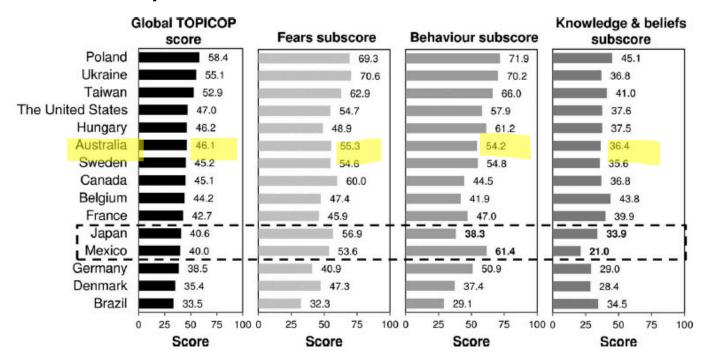
LEADERSHIP AND LEGACY THROUGH CRISES: KEEPING OUR MOB SAFE CLOSE THE GAP CAMPAIGN REPORT 2021

Prepared by the Lowitja Institute for the Close the Gap Campaign Steering Committee





TCS phobia in Australia





THE AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF DERMATOLOGISTS

The Australasian College of Dermatologists Consensus Statement

Topical corticosteroids in paediatric eczema

Purpose: to provide recommendations on the safe and effective use of corticosteroids in paediatric eczema

Audience: Health professionals

Acknowledgement: This statement has been adapted from Mooney E, et al. Adverse effects of topical corticosteroids in paediatric eczema: Australasian consensus statement. Aust J Dermatol. 2015 Nov;56(4):241-51 by The Australasian College of Dermatologists with permission from the authors.

Endorsement: This consensus statement has been reviewed and approved by the ACD Board of Directors.

Disclaimer: This consensus statement reflects the general views of The Australasian College of Dermatologists at the date of release and may be subject to amendment to reflect emerging clinical and scientific evidence. This circumstances of each patient.

First endorsed by ACD: Feb 2017 Current: Feb 2017 Review due: Feb 2019

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Stalder JF, Aubert H, Anthoine E, et al. Topical corticosteroid phobia in atopic dermatitis: International feasibility study of the TOPICOP score. Allergy 2017;72(11):1713-1719.



Compared with non-Indigenous Australians, Indigenous Australians are also:



2.9 times as likely to have long-term ear or hearing problems among children



2.7 times as likely to smoke



2.7 times as likely to experience high or very high levels of psychological distress



2.1 times as likely to die before their fifth birthday



1.9 times as likely to be born with low birthweight



1.7 times as likely to have a disability or restrictive long-term health condition

How people with disability rate their health People with disability 15% 26% 32% 21% 6% People without disability 1% 6% 27% 42% 25% Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent

Health outcomes



There has been a significant decline in child mortality rates (aged 0–4), from 217 deaths per 100,000 Indigenous children in 1998 to 140 deaths per 100,000 in 2016.



Between 2005–2007 and 2010–2012, the gap in life expectancy at birth between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians decreased from 11.4 to 10.6 years for males, and from 9.6 to 9.5 years for females.





Proportion of people with selected health risk factors

	<u> </u>				(
	Current daily smoker	Overweight or obese	No/low levels of exercise	Lifetime risky drinking	High blood pressure
Major cities	13%	61%	64%	15%	22%
Inner regional	18%	67%	69%	18%	24%
Outer regional/ Remote	22%	68%	72%	24%	22%

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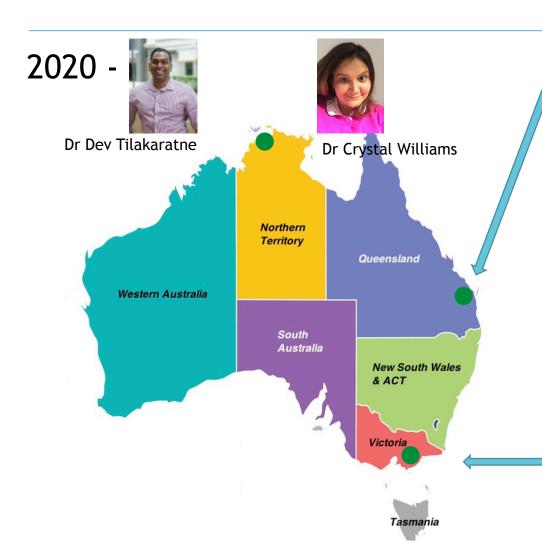
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9. Rural eczema education





Australian College of Rural & Remote Medicine

WORLD LEADERS IN RURAL PRACTICE



Dr Jim Muir











Healthcare boost









SHORELEC

HEATING-COOLING-HOTWATER **ELECTRICAL-LIGHTING-WHITEGOODS**

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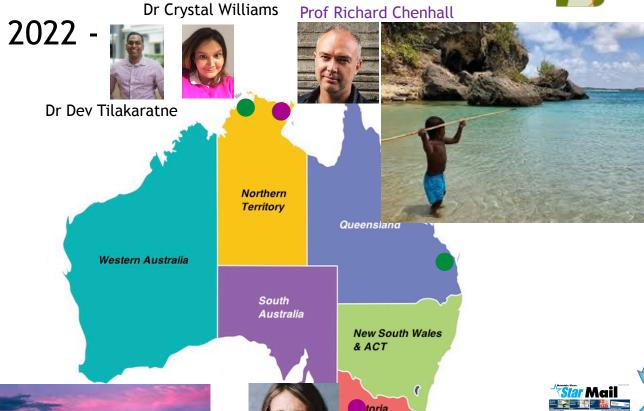


Rural eczema education





Dr Jim Muir



Prof Sharon Goldfeld Tasmania



ISAD Profs Schmid-Grendelmeier, Takaoka, Taïeb and colleagues, JEADV 33(11):2019-28



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Prof Hugh Taylor

Working together on AD education

Sharing of expertise

- Program designs
- Models for pedagogy
- Development and sharing of educational resources to minimize reduplication
- Linking regional communities and networks (patient care and education, patient advocacy, patient involvement in research, information dissemination and outreach)











Thank you

