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Solidarity in atopic dermatitis

Organization of care during atopic dermatitis in Madagascar

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Background

- Journey of patients with atopic dermatitis
- Organization of AD care in our department
- Concerning flare-ups

- **Atopic dermatitis (AD)**
 - Chronic inflammatory dermatosis
 - Characterized by recurrent itching episodes
 - Impact the quality of life of patients
 - Madagascar : < 15 years old 5,6% ; adults 0,5%



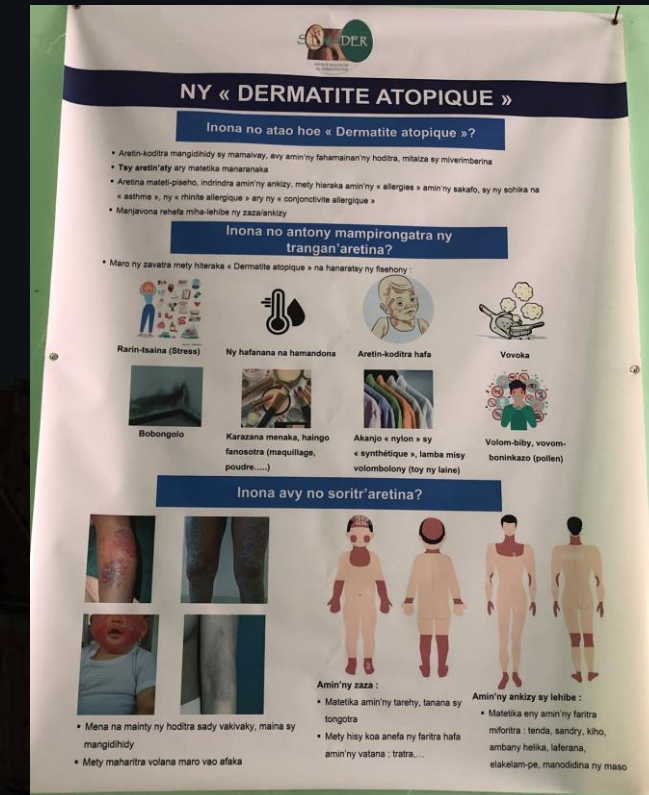
Madagascar

Children < 3 years
1999: 1.02%
1996-2020: 5.6%

Rapelanoro Rabenja et al. Prevalence and associated factors of atopic dermatitis in Antananarivo Madagascar. e-poster WCD Milan 2019

Journey of care during AD (1)

- **First consultation (at the time of diagnosis):** could be done with
 - General practitioners
 - Pediatricians for children
 - Dermatologists (sometimes)
- At the community level: **basic health center (CSB),** private medical practices, finally in reference centers



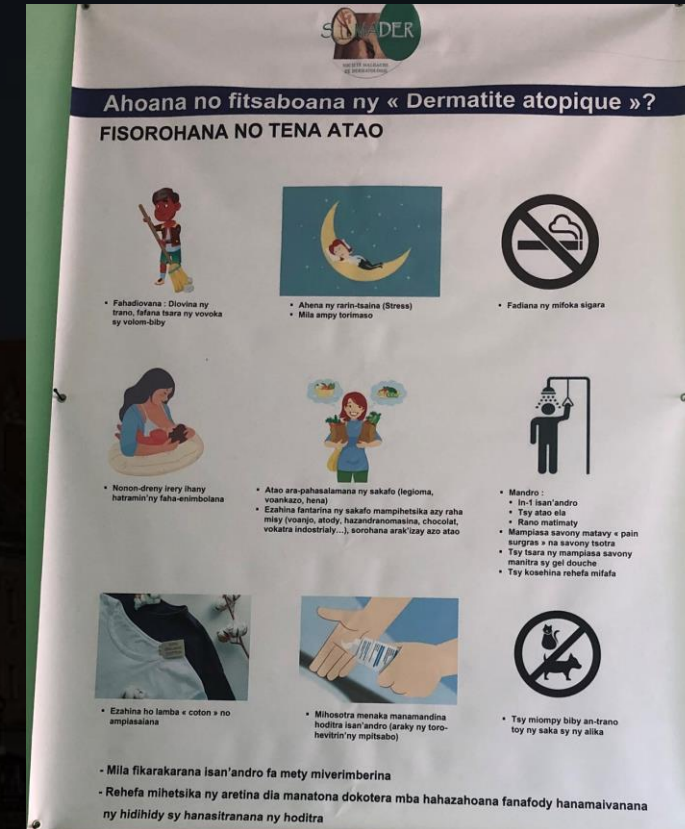
Journey of care during AD (2)

- Differential diagnosis by caregivers (86.02%) Itchy rash

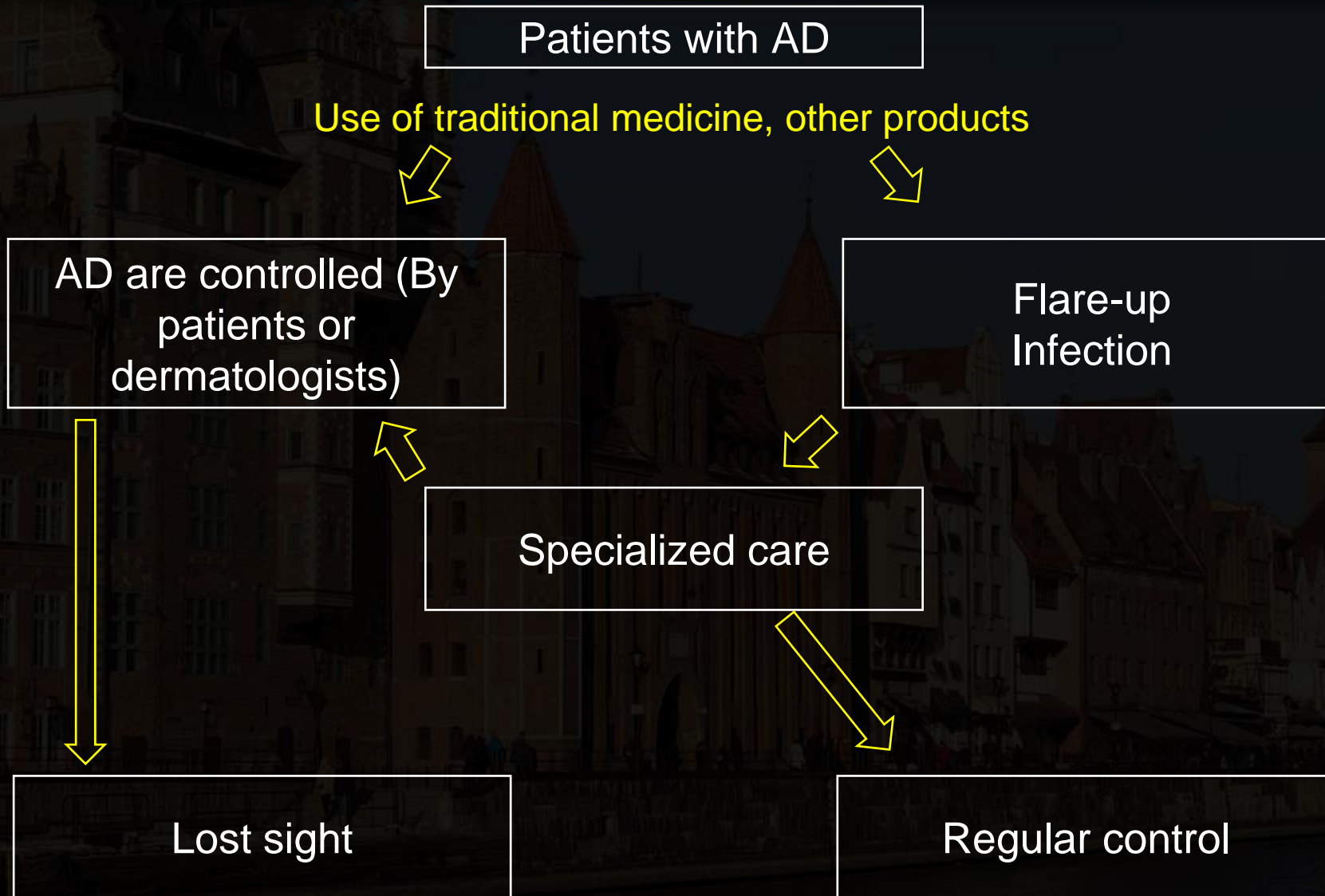
- Heat rash;
- Food reaction;
- Fungal infections;
- Other inflammatory dermatosis.

- Differential diagnosis by patients:

- diet;
- environmental factors;
- liver disease.



Journey of care during AD (3)



1. First consultation
2. Development of medical files + scores (SCORAD, EASI)
3. Initiation of treatment (topical and systemic)
4. Patient information on AD
5. Therapeutic education
6. Reassurance (desperate patients, therapeutic remission)

- Help people with AD and those around them
 - To continue treatment
 - To improve quality of life

- **High patients drop out**

- In 1999 : 13%

- In 2016 : 64.2%

- Strengthen therapeutic education +++



What should be done when suffering from AD?

Friends

Cleansing oil

Surgras soap

All day long

Bath 1 time a day
Shower less than 5 minutes
Water not very hot
Soap-free product, even apart from bathing

Forbidden things



Water (too long), soap,
cosmetics

Errors?

Showering too long,
water too hot, using
soap (when washing
clothes/dishes/hands)

Organization of AD care in the department (4)

What should be done when suffering from AD?
Applying cream to seal the holes



Applying cream to seal the holes

- At what time?
- The dosage? Which region?
- After showering
- 1 or 2 times a day
- 30g per day
- Whole body, face

Application of corticosteroid cream to treat inflammation

- At what time?
- The dosage? Which region?
- When having flare-up of AD
- 1 time a day
- In the area of movement
- There are many types, but the doctor determines the cream that should be applied
- Dosage: Phalangeal unit



The things that the skin of people with AD cannot tolerate



FROID



DOUCHES CHAUDES
 LONGUES
 FREQUENTES



COSMETIQUES



ADOUCISSANT



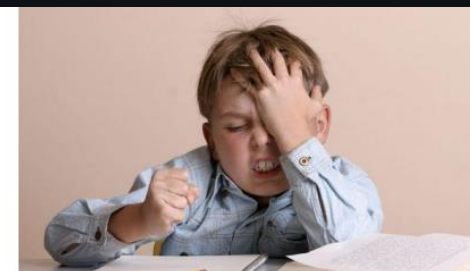
VETEMENTS



PRODUITS MENAGERS



SUCRES RAPIDES



LES MAUVAIS CORPS GRAS



EXCES de SEL



POUSSIÈRE



POLLENS



POILS



PEINTURE



TRAVAUX



POLLUTION



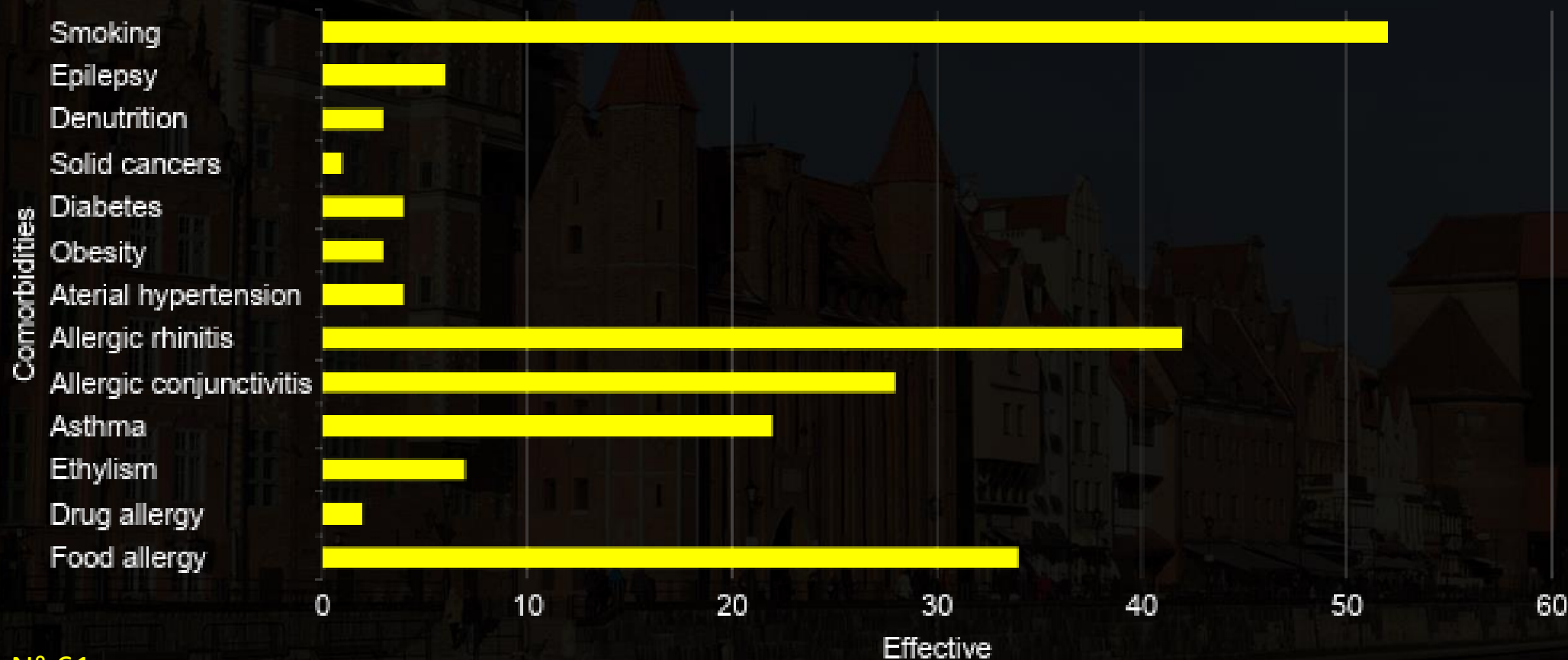
PARFUMS



TABAC



Comorbidities seen in our department



Poster N° 61

Correlation of AD Comorbidities

- **Table I:** Correlation of comorbidities with the occurrence of AD

Variables	OR	CI (95%)	<i>p-value</i>
Passive smoking	4.2	[2.74-215.98]	0.002
CV* pathology	24.3	[2.74-215.98]	0.0003
Arterial hypertension	10.3	[1.01-105.03]	0.02

*Cardiovascular

- **Table II:** Correlation of comorbidities with AD flare-up


Variables	OR	CI (95%)	<i>p-value</i>
Personal atopy	7.9	[2.46-25.46]	< 0.05
Asthma	4.1	[1.5-11.29]	0.003
Allergic conjunctivitis	3.5	[1.38-9.22]	0.004
Allergic rhinitis	6.2	[2.3-17.1]	< 0.05
Food allergy	3.4	[1.38-8.77]	0.004
Smoking	2.04	[0.8-5.19]	0.06

Management of Flare-ups

• Patient information about AD (Individual interview)

- What is AD?
- The triggering factors
- The aggravating factors
- Prevention

✕ DermLink Grants 2022...
🔒 <https://www.ilds.org/news...> 🔗 ⋮



DermLink 2022: Therapeutic education on Atopic Dermatitis in Madagascar, supported by the African Society of Dermatology and Venereology.

Madagascar

Therapeutic Education on Atopic Dermatitis in Madagascar - African Society of Dermatology and Venereology (ASDV)

In Madagascar, the grant was used to provide therapeutic education to patients with atopic dermatitis. This education helped patients to better manage their condition and improve their quality of life. Continuing medical education courses on the physiology of atopic dermatitis

Privacy

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medicaexpert

- **Therapeutic education**

- Goals: To teach group of patients (use local treatments, how to improve the quality of life)
- Who: Patients and entourage



- **Therapeutic education**
 - How?
 - Individual or collective interview
 - Control consultation (monthly, sometimes 2 weeks)



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

