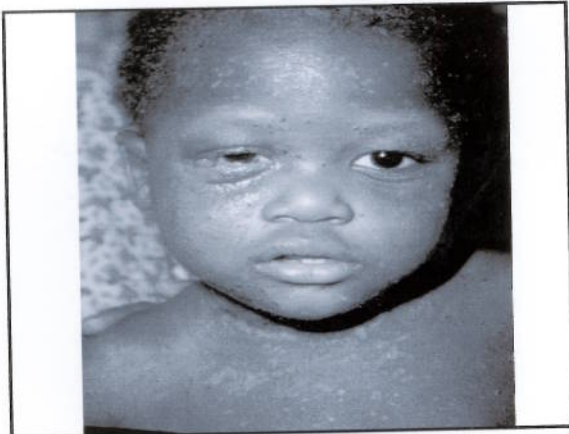


Treatment of bacterial infection

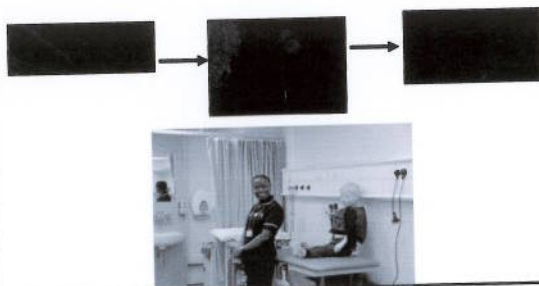
- Topical antiseptics may be beneficial
- Topical antibiotics: use restricted to 2 weeks.
Increasing resistance to fusidic acid
- Oral antibiotic 7-10 days
 - Flucloxacillin
 - Clarithromycin (resistance in Europe)
 - Cephalosporin (? Could encourage resistance)
 - Co-amoxiclav
 - Clindamycin for resistant organisms



Antihistamines

- Non- sedating
 - No evidence for alleviating itch (EPAAC)
 - Modest reduction in TCS use
 - May be helpful in selected cases eg pollen allergy
 - Offer a trial (NICE)
- Sedating
 - No RCT's showing efficacy
 - Widely used in clinical practice
 - Short term use only (NICE, EATVD, PRACTALL)
 - Tachyphylaxis/ impaired cognitive function

Severe eczema refractory to treatment



Trigger factors

- NICE: Identify potential trigger factors including:
 - irritants
 - skin infections
 - contact allergens
 - food allergens
 - inhalant allergens.