New Data Highlight Less Common Manifestations of Common Conditions

Other findings include three-year safety data for a novel IL agent and the important role dermatologists could play in diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis.

**MANIFESTATIONS OF AD CHANGE WITH AGE**

A new comparative study has found that the risk of less common manifestations of atopic dermatitis such as nipple dermatitis and eyelid eczema increases with age, while the development of genital dermatitis decreases with age. Researchers examined 131 children with AD to detect differences according to age and sex.

Infants were more likely to have genital dermatitis or papular-lichenoid dermatitis, whereas preschool and school-aged children were more likely to have atopic feet, prurigo-like, nummular pattern, and erythroderma. For adolescents, eyelid eczema and nipple dermatitis were most common.

— Pediatr Dermatol. Online, April 2012

**THREE-YEAR SAFETY DATA FOR USTEKINUMAB CONSISTENT WITH SHORT-TERM DATA**

New data confirm that the safety profile of continued exposure to ustekinumab for up to three years is both favorable and consistent with earlier short-term reports. Investigators pooled safety data from studies of 3,117 ustekinumab-treated patients. Among phase 2 data, they found that rates of any adverse events were comparable among patients treated with placebo (50.4 percent), with ustekinumab 45mg (57.6 percent), or with ustekinumab 90mg (51.6 percent). They observed similar findings during the controlled period of the ACCEPT trial (etanercept: 70 percent; ustekinumab 45mg: 66 percent; and ustekinumab 90mg: 69.2 percent). Rates of serious adverse events through the controlled periods were low and comparable among all groups. The researchers also observed no cases of demyelination or tuberculosis. Moreover, rates of AEs, infections, SAEs, and AEs leading to study agent discontinuation remained generally stable or decreased over time.

— JAAD; 66(5): 731-74

**DERMATOLOGISTS CAN SPOT EARLY PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS**

Clinical dermatologists could help diagnose early psoriatic arthritis (EPsA) through the use of patient questioning and subsequent imaging studies in collaboration with rheumatologists and radiologists, data suggest. In a European study, dermatologists were able to diagnose 33 cases of EPsA over a 40-month period. From January 2007 to May 2010, all patients with psoriasis who visited the psoriasis center were asked about inflammatory joint involvement. A diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis was made on the basis of clinical, laboratory and imaging studies. The diagnosis of early PsA (EPsA) was made if inflammatory articular symptoms had been present for one year or less. In a majority of patients (20; 60.6%) joint involvement was polyarticular (>5 joints involved) and oligoarticular (≤5 joints involved) in 13 patients.

— JEADV. 26(5): 627-633

**NOW TRENDING**

“Topical management of scalp psoriasis has always been very difficult, due to the nature of the disease. It’s always visible for the patients [and others], therefore it brings a lot of psychological problems to the patient. Also, the treatment itself has also been very challenging… Until recently we did not have new formulations, but now we do have formulations, such as foams, sprays, and topical scalp lotions that are easier to apply and also cosmetically more acceptable.”

— Leon H. Kircik, MD

To see Dr. Kircik discuss management of scalp psoriasis, as well as advancements in biologics, and the importance of vehicles, visit the “Clinical Dermatology” channel on DermTube.com and click on the video entitled Treatment of Psoriasis.