

# Significance of Pediatric Dermatology and its Treatment

### Ayse Kavak<sup>1\*</sup>, A Torrelo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dermatology, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Duzce Medical School, Duzce, Turkey;<sup>2</sup>Department of Dermatology, Hospital del Nino Jesus, Madrid, Spain

## DESCRIPTION

Dermatology is the branch of medicine dealing with the skin. It is a specialist with both medical and surgical aspects. A dermatologists is a specialist medical doctor who manages diseases related to skin, hair, nails, and some cosmetic problems. A pediatric dermatologist has the skills and qualifications to treat a child if he or she has skin problems such as a birthmark, eczema, warts, or psoriasis. Pediatric dermatologists treat a wide spectrum of skin problems in children with the most up-to-date therapeutic methods. Dermatologists for children treat them from infancy through adolescence.

Dermatologists that specialize in treating children's skin, hair, and nails are known as pediatric dermatologists. They work with kids of various ages, from babies to teenagers. From acne to skin cancer, they diagnose and treat a wide range of conditions. If the kid requires the services of a pediatric dermatologist, their physician will usually recommend them. Skin problems or conditions in children differ from those in adults. The physician will be able to detect them and determine whether or not the kid needs the services of a pediatric dermatologist. Children also have a different emotional response to health difficulties than adults. Pediatric dermatologists have special training in calming youngsters in medical environments.

### Significance of pediatric dermatology

Dermatology means most people think of operations that improve the appearance of the skin, such as mole removal or acne therapy. While these are basic requirements, dermatology encompasses a wide range of therapies. Pediatric dermatology can help child have healthy and clean skin for a long time. When determining whether or not to contact a dermatologist for a kid with skin problems, there are several factors to consider [1].

The purpose of our skin: Trématent of injuries from skin, dermatites, and rashes can follow us into adulthood. Not only may scar tissue be unsightly, but it can also be more delicate, sensitive, and susceptible to sunburn than undamaged skin.

While scars can be revised later with laser therapy or cosmetic surgery, the correct course of action is to avoid them in the first place. Pediatric dermatology can help prevent scars from appearing on child's skin [2].

Avoiding future scars: Scars from skin break out, dermatitis, and rashes left untreated can torment us as grown-ups. Not exclusively would they be able to be ugly, yet scar tissue might be more delicate, touchy, or prone to burn from the sun than unaffected skin. While laser treatment or corrective medical procedures might have the option to amend the scars later, staying away from them, in any case, is the best strategy. Pediatric dermatology can assist with holding children skin back from shaping these scars by any means [3,4].

#### Conditions

Pediatric dermatology manages all skin-related conditions. Youngsters might foster specific skin conditions that should be dealt with explicitly. Early determination can assist with keeping conditions from transforming into long haul issues as a grownup. The most widely recognized conditions include:

Atopic dermatitis: One of the most frequent types of eczema in children is atopic dermatitis. Although the specific etiology of atopic dermatitis is unknown, experts believe that the environment, genetics, the immune system may all have a role. Atopic dermatitis can affect the hands, face, feet, as well as the creases and folds of the skin. Skin that is dry, scaly, and itchy is common, and repeated scratching can result in a thicker region. Allergies are frequent in people with eczema, but they do not cause it. To alleviate symptoms, topical steroids are frequently utilized. Diaper rash is a frequent condition that any parent with a child is familiar with. Red lumps and rash in the diaper region, genitals, and skin creases can result from a wet or dirty diaper kept on for too long. It causes irritation to the skin. Candida (yeast) or bacteria can potentially exploit the inflamed, damaged skin to aggravate the rash. Change diapers as needed to keep the region dry, and expose the baby's bottom to fresh air whenever possible to help avoid diaper rash.

**Correspondence to:** Ayse Kavak, Department of Dermatology, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Duzce Medical School, Duzce, Turkey, E-mail: ays\_kavak@excite.com

**Received:** 03-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. CPOA-22-15779; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2022, PreQC No. CPOA-22-15779 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Jan-2022, QC No. CPOA-22-15779; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. CPOA-22-15779 (R); **Published:** 31-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2572-0775.22.7.198.

Citation: Kavak A, Torrelo A (2022) Significance of Pediatric Dermatology and its Treatment. Clin Pediatr .7: 198.

**Copyright:** © 2022 Kavak A, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

#### Kavak A, et al.

Acne: One of the most frequent skin issues is acne. Acne is most frequent during adolescence's hormonal surge, although it also affects 20% of adults. Despite the fact that adolescent acne normally improves with maturity, it is frequently treatable. Acne begins when oily secretions (sebum) from the skin's sebaceous glands, as well as keratin, clog microscopic hair follicles or pores (a skin protein). A blackhead or a white head is a type of obstruction. These clogged follicles can turn into bloated, red, uncomfortable pus pimples, or bigger cysts or nodules, all of which can leave scarring, either temporary or permanent.

#### Treatments

The best strategy to avoid atopic dermatitis flares is to use gentle skin care products like mild soap, Ceramide-containing moisturizers are extremely beneficial in repairing the skin barrier. During flares, the goal of treatment is to reduce acute itching and inflammation in the skin, as well as to treat infection if it occurs. Topical steroid creams and antihistamines are included. Treatment will be determined by the child's age and the severity of his or her symptoms. To use the drugs, follow the healthcare provider's recommendations. Bathing in lukewarm water for a few minutes per day is advised. After bathing or showering, use a ceramide-rich moisturizing lotion. This process will aid in the retention of moisture in the skin. Use a moisturizer on a regular basis, at least twice a day. Minor acne can be treated using over-the-counter cleansers that include benzoyl peroxide or a low amount of salicylic acid, as well as Differing gel, a mild vitamin A cream that is now available over-the-counter. It may be required to contact a dermatologist if the usage of these treatments does not improve the acne within 8 to 12 weeks. To minimize extra scarring, it is critical not to wait too long before obtaining therapy. Procedural pediatric dermatology is a wide and arising field. Outline of a portion of the more normal issues looked at by pediatric dermatologists and suppliers who perform methods on infants and adolescences.

#### REFERENCES

- Wenk C, Itin PH. Epidemiology of pediatric dermatology and allergology in the region of Aargau, Switzerland. Pediatr. Dermatol. 2003:482-487.
- 2. Schachner L, Ling NS, Press S. A statistical analysis of a pediatric dermatology clinic. Pediatr. Dermatol. 1983:157-164.
- Ahmed S, Miller J, Burrows JF, Bertha BK, Rosen P. Evaluation of patient satisfaction in pediatric dermatology. Pediatr. Dermatol. 2017:668-672.
- Anderson K, Putterman E, Rogers RS, Patel D, Treat JR, Castelo-Soccio L. Treatment of severe pediatric atopic dermatitis with methotrexate: a retrospective review. Pediatr. Dermatol. 2019:298-302.