

Potential Approaches towards Dermatitis

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Dermatitis, well known as eczema, is defined as a group of diseases causing skin inflammation. They are caused due to adverse drug reactions. It is generally characterized by rashes, redness of skin, itchiness or growth of small blisters. Long term causation of this disease may cause thickening of the skin and can vary to spread from small area of skin to the entire body. It includes mainly allergic contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis and stasis dermatitis. It belongs to the branch of Dermatological immunology. It is not a life threatening and contagious disease.

The Journal of Dermatitis is a peer-reviewed, open access scientific journal dealing with articles on various arenas of Dermatitis aiming seborrheic dermatitis, stasis dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, spongiotic dermatitis, chronic dermatitis, skin dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, exfoliative dermatitis, sweat dermatitis, facial dermatitis, neurodermatitis, advances in atopic dermatitis treatment, advances in perioral dermatitis, advances in stasis dermatitis treatment, acute dermatitis treatment, Natural Remedies for Dermatitis, Acrodermatitis, Dyshidrotic eczema, Baby Eczema, Nummular Eczema, Advances in Eczema Cure, Eczema Herpeticum, Eczema Natural Treatment, Dyshidrotic Eczema Home Remedies, Scalp Eczema, Hand Eczema, Alternative Medicine for Eczema, Hypnosis, Traditional Chinese herbs, Probiotics, Herbal Medicine for Eczema and Chinese Medicine for Eczema.

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This Journal successfully completes 4 years in publication of quality research work globally being an Editorial board member for this prestigious journal. I hereby disclose the scientific trends and research updates for the last volume and respective issue of our journal.

An article titled "The Impact of Microanatomy and Changing Physiology of Stratum Corneum, the Skin Barrier, on Evolution of Atopic Dermatitis", written by Dr. Virendra N Sehgal which discusses the effect of changing of pattern and characteristics of stratum corneum taking salient featuring stock of microanatomy and physiology[1]. The article is about degradation of certain proteins due to the up-regulation of serine protease activity, filaggrin being the predisposing factor in the pathogenesis of AD, its treatments and preventive measures.

Other article titled "A Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of 1% Pimecrolimus Cream vs. 0.05% Clobetasol Propionate Cream for the Treatment of Childhood Vitiligo"[2], written by Dr. Preeti Sharma, et al. which discusses about the treatment of childhood vitiligo evidencing the efficacy and safety of 1% Pimecrolimus cream vs 0.05% clobetasol propionate cream. The research article is about taking 22 patients for a clinical trial of a duration of 3 months concluding Pimecrolimus 1% as effective as clobetasol propionate as it shows evidences to restore skin color in lesions of vitiligo in children having no other adverse effects and does not produce atrophy.

Another article titled "Diagnosing Lanolin Contact Allergy with Lanolin Alcohol and Amerchol L101"[3] written by Dr. Jannet Knijp which discusses about studying the best combination derivatives of lanolin to be the most effective for patch testing for diagnosing lanolin contact allergy. It evidenced Lanolin alcohol and Amerchol 101 to be the effective combination; of this diagnosis.

The other one titled "Acquired Tufted Angioma: A Clinicopathological Entity"[4], written by Manisha Nijhawan et al. discusses about the brief study on acquired angioma .

Dermatitis and medical dermatology correlates the interface of Dermatological immunology along with the biological aspects which paves an easy and essential way for future biological researchers throughout the world.

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