

Resultados

Se evaluaron 15 pacientes con diagnóstico de DA, 13 de ellos (86,6%) cumplieron con los criterios de inclusión. La edad media fue de: 4 años y de sexo femenino 7 (54%). El 100% de los pacientes cumplieron el tratamiento prescripto por el servicio de dermatología, con 1000 UI de vitamina D oral como tratamiento suplementario de la DA. Ningún paciente suspendió el tratamiento de base previo. Del total de la muestra 1 paciente (8%) presentó un SCORAD inicial correspondiente a DA leve, 9 pacientes (69%) a DA moderada y 3 pacientes (23 %) DA grave (Tabla I).

Tabla I. Cálculo de SCORAD al inicio del tratamiento

Cálculo de SCORAD en consulta inicial						
Nº paciente	Fecha	Extensión	Intensidad del Brote	Síntomas Subjetivos	SCORAD	Gravedad inicial
1	14/7/2015	8	7	8	34,1	MODERADA
2	15/7/2015	10	8	10	40	MODERADA
3	20/7/2015	26	9	12	48,7	SEVERA
4	22/7/2015	8	5	10	29,1	MODERADA
5	24/7/2015	15	7	8	35,5	MODERADA
6	3/8/2015	12	5	10	29,9	MODERADA
7	22/7/2015	8	7	10	36,1	MODERADA
8	1/7/2015	18	7	4	32,1	MODERADA
9	19/10/2015	24	8	8	40,8	SEVERA
10	30/10/2015	10	4	3	19	MODERADA
11	30/10/2015	12	3	2	14,9	LEVE
12	14/8/2015	8	5	3	22,1	MODERADA
13	29/7/2015	29	11	7	51,3	SEVERA

Luego de un mes de tratamiento se calculó un nuevo índice de SCORAD; observando: un 38 % de pacientes con diagnóstico de DA leve y un 62% con DA Moderada (Tabla II). Ningún paciente presentó DA grave. A su vez teniendo en cuenta la diferencia de ambos resultados, se obtuvo el porcentaje de reducción del SCORAD, observando que todos los pacientes presentaron una reducción en el índice SCORAD luego del tratamiento, con un promedio de mejoría del 45%.

Tabla II. Cálculo de SCORAD al final del tratamiento

Cálculo SCORAD al mes de tratamiento con Vitamina D						
Nº paciente	Fecha	Extensión	Intensidad del Brote	Síntomas Subjetivos	SCORAD	Gravedad post vitamina D
1	14/8/2015	0	3	8	18,5	MODERADA
2	15/8/2015	5	4	5	20	MODERADA
3	20/8/2015	14	5	8	28,3	MODERADA
4	24/8/2015	2	3	4	14,9	LEVE
5	11/9/2015	2	3	4	14,9	LEVE
6	7/9/2015	4	3	5	16,3	MODERADA
7	20/8/2015	5	4	5	20	MODERADA
8	30/7/2015	10	4	2	18	MODERADA
9	18/11/1900	10	4	3	19	MODERADA
10	2/11/2015	6	2	1	9,2	LEVE
11	2/11/2015	10	2	1	10	LEVE
12	25/9/2015	6	3	1	12,7	LEVE
13	28/8/2015	15	8	4	35	MODERADA

Conclusión

El uso oral de vitamina D como tratamiento suplementario en niños con dermatitis atópica sugiere un impacto positivo en la evolución clínica de los pacientes estudiados. Sin embargo, se requiere de nuevos trabajos de investigación que comparen la evolución clínica de la DA entre pacientes que recibieron y pacientes que no recibieron vitamina D como parte de su tratamiento.

Abstract

Introduction

atopic dermatitis (AD), an inflammatory pathology of the skin, is a disease of worldwide distribution, with a high prevalence in developed countries, which has made it a health priority.¹ Its prevalence has doubled in the last two decades; especially in industrialized countries where it affects up to 30% of the child population and 10% of adults.^{2,3} It can have a considerable impact on the quality of life of patients and their families. The treatment is extensive, being very frequent the lack of adherence. Recent studies have shown that the active form of vitamin D could have beneficial effects⁴ allowing the recovery of the integrity of the epidermal barrier.

Objective

to analyze the evolution of AD in pediatric patients who received vitamin D as supplementary treatment using SCORAD.

Materials and Methods

analytical and retrospective study. Through the collection of data obtained in clinical records of patients diagnosed with AD (based on Hanifin and Rajka's criteria) who consulted between July and December 2015, who used vitamin D as a treatment. To evaluate the severity of AD, the SCORAD "Scoring atopic dermatitis" (Figure I) was performed at the beginning of the treatment and after finished the oral treatment for one month with 1000 IU of vitamin D, indicated by the pediatric dermatology department.

Results

15 patients with a diagnosis of AD were initially evaluated. Of them, only 13 (86.6%) met the inclusion criteria. The average age was: 4 years, and there was prevalence of females (54%). The

100% of the patients complied with the treatment prescribed, with 1000 IU of oral vitamin D as a supplementary treatment for AD. No patient discontinued the previous base treatment. From the total sample 1 patient (8%) presented an initial SCORAD corresponding to mild DA, 9 patients (69%) to moderate and 3 patients (23%) severe (Table I). After one month of treatment, a new SCORAD was calculated; observing: 38% of patients with mild and 62% with moderate AD (Table II). No patient presented severe type. The average improvement with this treatment was 45%.

Conclusion

The oral use of vitamin D as supplementary treatment in children with AD suggests a positive impact on the clinical evolution of the patients studied. However, new research comparing the clinical course of AD between patients who received and patients who did not receive vitamin D as part of their treatment is required.

Bibliografía

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Palabras claves

ATOPIA INFANTIL, SCORAD

Keywords

CHILDREN'S ATOPY, SCORAD

