

Potential Approaches towards Dermatitis

Nabanita Mukherjee*

Department of Dermatology, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, USA

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.

Journal of Dermatitis uses Editorial Tracking System for maintaining quality in review process. Editorial Tracking is an online manuscript submission, review and tracking systems used by most of the best open access journals. Review processing is performed by the editorial board members of journal or outside experts; at least two independent reviewers approval followed by editor's approval is required for acceptance of any citable manuscript.

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 Knipp 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.

REFERENCES

1. Sehgal VN. The Impact of Microanatomy and Changing Physiology of Stratum Corneum, the Skin Barrier, on Evolution of

Correspondence to: Nabanita Mukherjee, Department of Dermatology, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, USA; E-mail: NABANITA.MUKHERJEE@CUANSCHUTZ.EDU

Received: April 15, 2020; **Accepted:** April 21, 2020; **Published:** April 28, 2020

Citation: Mukherjee N (2020) Potential Approaches towards Dermatitis. *J Dermatit* 5:e120. DOI: 10.35248/2684-1436.19.5.e120.

Copyright: © 2020 Mukherjee N, 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.

- Atopic Dermatitis. *J Dermatit*. 2019;4(1):1-4. Sharma P, Kumar A, Ranjan A,
2. Kumar D, Roy B, Shankar V, et al. 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. *J Dermatit* 2019;4(1):1-5.
 3. Jannet Knijp. Diagnosing Lanolin Contact Allergy with Lanolin Alcohol and Amerchol L101. *J Dermatit*. 2019;4(1):1-2.
 4. Nijhawan M, Nijhawan S, Chatterjee K, Srivastava G, Sehgal VN. Acquired Tufted Angioma: A Clinicopathological Entity. *J Dermatit* 2018;4(1):1-3.