



Clinical Diversity of Atopic Dermatitis: A Review of 5,000 Patients at a Single Institute

Howard Chu, Jung U Shin, Chang Ook Park, Hemin Lee, Jungsoo Lee, Kwang Hoon Lee*

Department of Dermatology, Severance Hospital, Cutaneous Biology Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

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Purpose: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic eczematous dermatitis that has a high prevalence and diverse clinical features. Although several hypotheses about its multifactorial pathogenesis have been suggested, the cause is not yet fully understood. A better understanding of the clinical features may help elucidating the pathogenesis of AD. **Methods:** This retrospective study analyzed the questionnaires, medical charts, and laboratory examination results of 5,000 patients diagnosed with AD at a single tertiary hospital in Korea. **Results:** The demographics, allergic comorbidities, family history, severity, and treatment experiences of the patients were analyzed. Most of the patients were adults, 76.3% of whom were classified as having an extrinsic type of AD. The mean eczema area and severity index (EASI) score was found to be 13.68, and adult patients were found to have higher severity than the other age groups. The anatomical involvements were different among the age groups, with more involvements of the head and neck in adults. The patients reported seasonal changes and stress as the factors that aggravated their symptoms the most. Topical steroids and oral cyclosporine were the most used medications at our clinic, whereas 10.1% of the patients underwent allergen-specific immunotherapy. **Conclusions:** This analysis of 5,000 patients would lead to a better understanding of various subtypes and diverse clinical features of AD in Koreans. Distinct characteristics were observed among different age groups; thus, treatment strategies may need to be differentiated accordingly.

Key Words: Atopic dermatitis; clinical diversity

INTRODUCTION

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic relapsing, severely pruritic, eczematous skin disease that may be accompanied by other allergic diseases, such as asthma and allergic rhinitis. The incidence of AD has steadily increased, with an estimated prevalence of 15%-0% in children and 1%-3% in adults.^{1,2} The symptoms of AD may appear in as early as infancy, which markedly improve or clear before or during adolescence in about 30%-50% of the patients. The persistence of AD until adulthood is increasing, reaching up to 60%, and shows a more chronic and recurrent course, causing a significant social burden.³

Clinical features of AD are diverse, and this heterogeneity may be due to the multifactorial pathogenesis of the disease, in which defects of the skin barrier, environmental factors, and immunological dysregulation are involved.^{4,5} Immune dysregulation of cytokine imbalance with increased Th2 and Th22 skewing has been emphasized as a crucial pathogenesis that results in the disruption of keratinocytes.⁶ The primary disruption of the skin barrier, on the other hand, due to filaggrin mutation is also considered significant, allowing increased pene-

tration of allergens and microbes, enhancing Th2 polarization through dendritic cells. Due to such complicated mechanisms of pathogenesis, clinical features of patients with AD are complex and may differ even within the same age group.⁷ This was a prospectively designed, retrospectively analyzed study, in which we reviewed various clinical features and different subtypes of AD to better understand the clinical diversity of AD in Korea and help physicians treat their patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

We reviewed the medical records and laboratory data of 5,000 patients who initially visited the outpatient clinic at the depart-

Correspondence to: Kwang Hoon Lee, MD, PhD, Department of Dermatology, Severance Hospital, Cutaneous Biology Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 50-1 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03722, Korea. Tel: +82-2-2228-2080; Fax: +82-2-393-91576; E-mail: kwanglee@yuhs.ac
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ment of dermatology and was diagnosed with AD between October 2007 and January 2015. The diagnosis of AD was made according to the diagnostic features of Korean diagnostic criteria for AD,⁹ which were established on the basis of the guidelines of Hanifin and Rajka.⁹ The symptom severity was assessed by using the eczema area and severity index (EASI) score at the initial visit.¹⁰ Mild severity was defined as an EASI score of <7, moderate severity as ≥ 7 and <21, and severe AD as ≥ 21 .¹¹ The patients were divided into those with intrinsic and extrinsic types of AD. The intrinsic type was defined as a total IgE of <150 kU/L and no sensitization to allergens as confirmed by ImmunoCAPassay (Phadia, Uppsala, Sweden), whereas the extrinsic type was defined as a total IgE of >150 kU/L or positive sensitization in the CAP immunoassay.^{12,13} The total IgE levels were assessed, in which the maximum measurable value was 5,000 kU/L. Thus, patients with higher values were regarded as having 5,000 kU/L.

Questionnaire

At their initial visits, the patients were given a questionnaire that included information about the onset of AD; their medical histories of atopic diseases including allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, and allergic asthma; family histories of atopic diseases; the factors that aggravated their symptoms; and the past treatments that they had received. For the aggravating factors, a specific list was given, which included seasonal variations, sweating, stress, food, and clothing (the entire list can be seen in Results).

Laboratory tests

At initial visits, blood tests were performed including complete blood count; routine chemistry; serum total IgE; and sensitization to specific allergens related to AD which include house dust mites (*Dermatophagoides farinae* [*D. farinae*], *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* [*D. pteronyssinus*]), egg white, milk, flour, peanut, bean, pork, and cockroach, as detected with CAP immunoassay. Patients were considered sensitized to the allergens when the results of CAP immunoassay were greater than or equal to class 3 (≥ 3.5 kU/L).

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). The results were analyzed by using Student's *t* tests, 1-way analysis of variance, and χ^2 tests. Deviations were considered statistically significant when $P < 0.05$. SPSS version 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for all statistical analyses.

RESULTS

Demographics of the patients

Table 1 shows the demographics of the patients. There was no difference in the male-to-female ratio (M/F, 52:48), and the

Table 1. Number of patients (%) by sex, age at the initial visit, and age of onset

	Number of patients (%)
Gender	
Male	2,590 (51.8)
Female	2,410 (48.2)
Age (at initial visit)	
0-2 yr	205 (4.1)
3-10 yr	1,040 (20.8)
11-18 yr	1,200 (24.0)
19-30 yr	1,885 (37.7)
31-40 yr	540 (10.8)
41-50 yr	85 (1.7)
> 50 yr	45 (0.9)
Age of onset	
< 1 yr	749 (15.0)
1-2 yr	652 (13.0)
3-6 yr	955 (19.1)
7-18 yr	1,498 (30.0)
> 18 yr	1,146 (22.9)

mean age of the patients was 18.99 ± 10.22 years at the initial visit. Their ages ranged from early infancy to 86 years, with a predominance of adult patients >19 years old (51.1%). Most of the patients had an onset age of <18 years; those with onset during infancy (≤ 2 years old) was 28.0%, and those with onset during childhood and adolescence were 49.0%. A relatively high percentage (22.0%) of the patients developed AD after adulthood. The geographic data of the patients were also analyzed; most of the patients were from Seoul (57.1%), the capital of Korea, where our hospital is located. The patients came from all areas of Korea. Of the 5,000 patients, 0.4% came from Ulsan and 26.7% came from Gyeonggi province.

Allergic comorbidities and family history of allergic diseases

Allergic march is a feature of AD, and the presence of allergic comorbidities, which include allergic rhinitis, allergic asthma, and allergic conjunctivitis, was assessed (Table 2). In our data, 34.3% of the AD patients had allergic comorbidities, with 78.3% having a single comorbidity and the rest (21.7%) having multiple comorbid atopic diseases. Of the patients with a single allergic comorbidity, allergic rhinitis was the most common (82.0%), followed by allergic conjunctivitis (10.9%) and allergic asthma (7.1%). The proportion of patients with any family history of atopy was 30.2%, with allergic rhinitis (61.6%) also being the most common, followed by AD (47.5%), allergic asthma (10.1%), and allergic conjunctivitis (3.8%).

Allergic sensitization

Fig. 1 shows that 3,815 (76.3%) of the patients were classified as the extrinsic type, whereas the rest (1,185, 23.7%) were classified as the intrinsic type. The 2 types were further categorized

by age, and it was found that there were almost equal numbers of patients in infancy with the extrinsic vs intrinsic type (50.8% vs 49.2%) and that as the age increased, the proportion of patients with the extrinsic type, who are more sensitized to aller-

Table 2. Number of patients with a family history of allergic diseases and comorbid atopic diseases

History	Number of patients (%)
Family history	
Positive family history	1,510 (30.2)
AD	717 (47.5)
AR	930 (61.6)
AA	153 (10.1)
AC	57 (3.8)
History of atopic diseases	
Presence of comorbid allergic disease	1,715 (34.3)
Single comorbid allergic disease	1,343 (78.3)
AR	1,101 (82.0)
AC	146 (10.9)
AA	95 (7.1)
Multiple comorbid allergic diseases	372 (21.7)
AR+AA	163 (43.7)
AR+AC	165 (44.4)
AA+AC	6 (1.6)
AC+AA+AR	38 (10.3)

AD, atopic dermatitis; AR, allergic rhinitis; AA, allergic asthma; AC, allergic conjunctivitis.

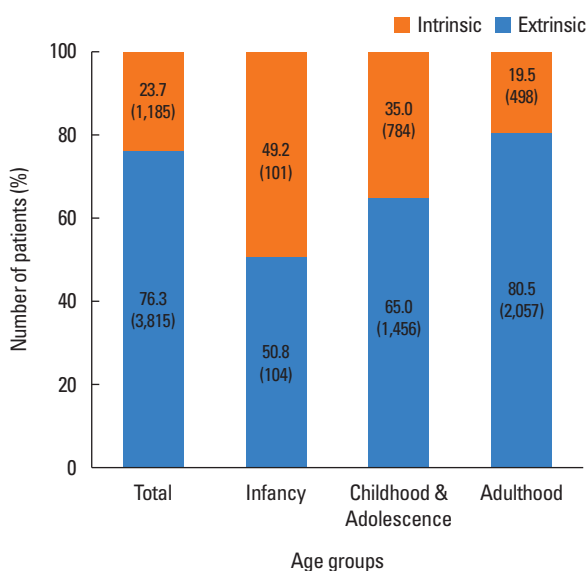


Fig. 1. The proportion of extrinsic and intrinsic types according to different age groups. The age groups were defined as follows: infancy ≤ 2 years old, childhood and adolescence > 2 years old and ≤ 18 years old, and adulthood > 18 years old. The intrinsic type was defined as a total IgE of < 150 kU/L and with no sensitization to allergens, whereas the extrinsic type was defined as a total IgE of > 150 kU/L or a positive sensitization in CAP immunoassay.

gens, gradually increased up to 80.5% of adult AD patients. Sensitization to specific allergens was detected by using CAP immunoassay (Fig. 2), and of the several allergens tested, *D. farinae* (59.7%) and *D. pteronyssinus* (59.5%) were found to have the highest sensitization rates. The level of total IgE was increased in most of the patients, with an average of $1,319.35 \pm 1,609.77$ kU/L.

AD diagnostic features and variable clinical phenotypes

The percentage of each feature fulfilled in the Korean diagnostic criteria for AD was assessed. Of the major features, pruritus was observed in all the patients; of the minor features, xerosis was most common, followed by pruritus with sweating (Fig. 3).

The affected areas of the body were evaluated (Fig. 4), and symptoms that were dispersed throughout the whole body were found in 46% of the patients. The head and neck area was involved in 35% of the patients, followed by the upper extremities (33%), lower extremities (25%), and trunk (16%). These data differ among different age groups: infants and adults showed involvements in their head and neck area the most (25.3% and 23.9%, respectfully), whereasin patients in their childhood (ages 2-12 years),the upper extremities were the most involved body part (22.6%). The proportion of different clinical subtypes that presented with AD was also assessed. Patients who accompanied the nummular eczema type were found to be 7.65%, followed by those with the prurigo type (2.78%), red face (1.15%), and lichen amyloidosis (0.51%). In addition, 5.61% of the patients were found to have eczema herpeticum.

To assess the severity of AD, the EASI score was used, and the average EASI score was found to be $13.68 (\pm 10.22)$. The proportion of patients with mild severity was 28.2%, those with

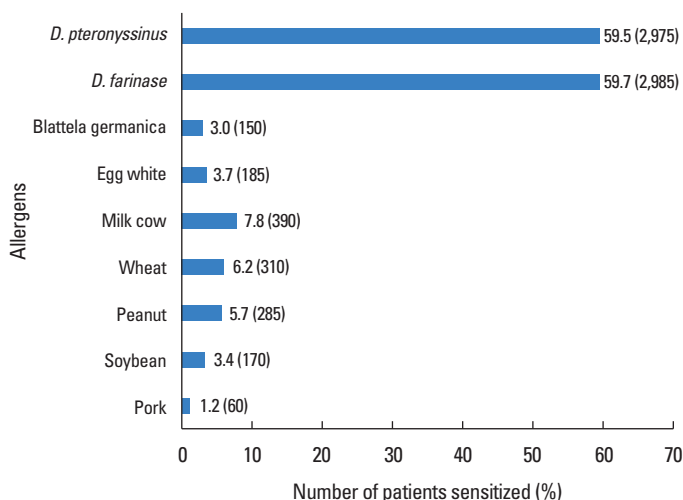


Fig. 2. Evaluation of sensitization to specific allergens in CAP immunoassay. *D. pteronyssinus*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*; *D. farinae*, *Dermatophagoides farinae*.

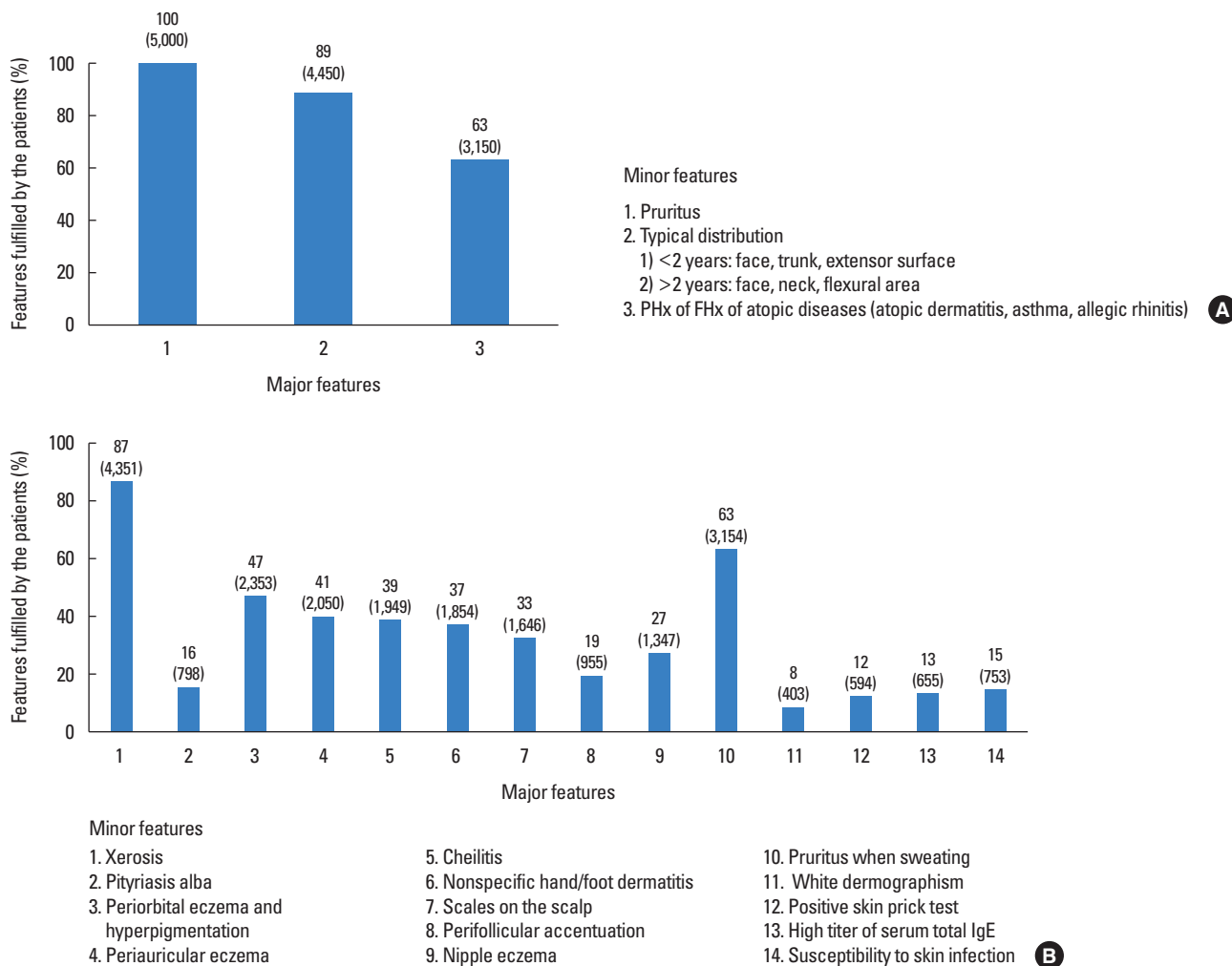


Fig. 3. The percentages of each fulfilled criterion of the (A) major features and (B) minor features of the diagnostic criteria. PHx, past history; FHx, family history.

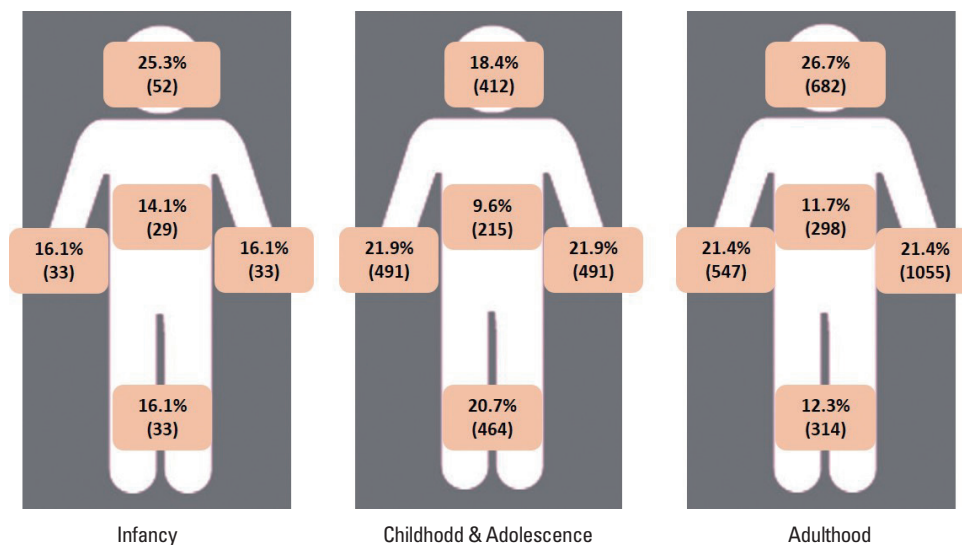


Fig. 4. Proportion of the involved parts of the body according to different age groups. The age groups are defined as follows: infancy ≤2 years old, childhood and adolescence >2 years old and ≤18 years old, adulthood >18 years old.

moderate severity 42.8%, and those with severe severity 29.0%. Further stratifying the EASI score according to different age groups, patients in their infancy (age ≤ 2 years) were mostly found to have either mild or moderate symptoms (90.4%, EASI < 21), and as the age of the patients increased, the severity score increased, with 34.10% of the patients in their adolescence or adulthood classified as having severe AD (Fig. 5A). In addition, patients who had AD that persisted until adulthood and those with pure adult-onset AD were compared (Fig. 5B). Adult patients with AD onset before adulthood had an average EASI score of 17.04 (± 13.93), whereas those with adult-onset

AD had a score of 14.59 (± 12.41), and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

The EASI scores were also compared between male and female patients (Fig. 6A). The mean EASI score was 16.47 (± 12.66) in male patients and 12.69 (± 11.11) in female patients, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). The relationship between sex and severity was further stratified and analyzed (Table 3). In the group with mild severity, 40.4% were male patients and 59.6% were female patients. The proportion of male patients increased with increased severity. For moderate severity, the proportions of male and female patients were

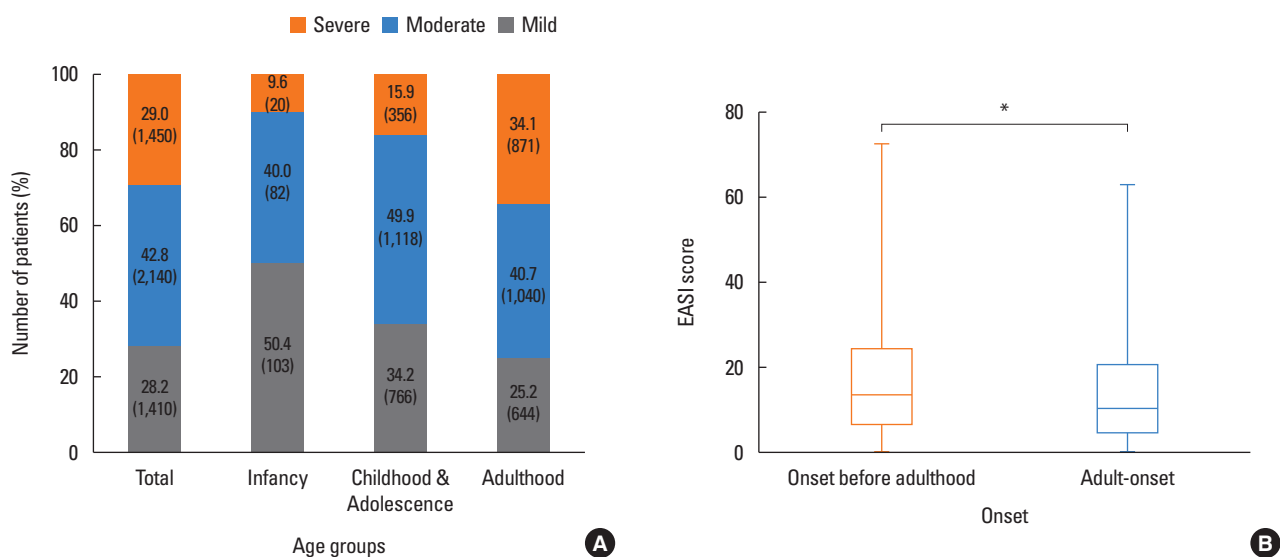


Fig. 5. Association of severity and age. (A) The patients of different age groups stratified by EASI scores into mild, moderate, and severe groups. (B) The differences of EASI scores between adult patients with onset before adulthood and those with adult-onset. The age groups were defined as follows: infancy ≤ 2 years old, childhood and adolescence > 2 years old and ≤ 18 years old, and adulthood > 18 years old. The EASI scores ranged from 0 to 72, with the scores stratified as follows: mild < 7 , moderate ≥ 7 and < 21 , and severe ≥ 21 . EASI, eczema area and severity index. * $P < 0.01$.

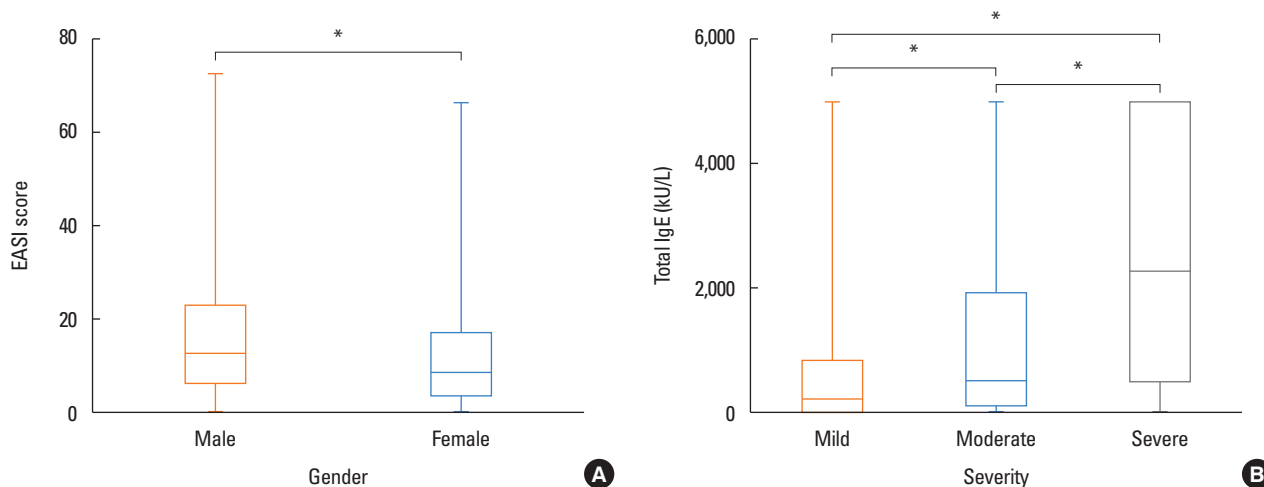


Fig. 6. (A) Comparison of EASI scores in male and female patients. (B) The association of total IgE levels of different severity groups categorized by EASI scores. The EASI scores ranged from 0 to 72. The severity was stratified according to EASI scores as follows: mild < 7 , moderate ≥ 7 and < 21 , and severe ≥ 21 . EASI, eczema area and severity index. * $P < 0.001$.

53.9% and 46.1%, respectively, and there were 62.2% males and 37.8% females in the severe group. The differences in the prevalence of the patients of different sexes between individual severity groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). The relationship between the total IgE levels and EASI scores were assessed (Fig. 6B). The mean total IgE level of the group with mild severity was 694.08 kU/L. The mean total IgE levels of the moderate and severe groups were 1,319.81 and 2,612.27 kU/L, respectively, and the differences between the 3 groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

Table 3. Comparison of the number of male and female patients in each severity group

	Males	Females	P value
Mild	612 (40.4%)	901 (59.6%)	<0.001
Moderate	1,237 (53.9%)	1,059 (46.1%)	<0.001
Severe	740 (62.2%)	450 (37.8%)	<0.001

The groups were subdivided according to the following eczema area and severity index scores: mild < 7 , moderate ≥ 7 and < 21 , and severe ≥ 21 . Chi-square test was performed to confirm the significance of the differences between the 2 groups.

Aggravating factors

Aggravating factors were assessed by using a survey (Fig. 7A). For the 25 factors surveyed, 3,951 (79%) patients selected seasonal changes as the aggravating factor that affected their symptoms the most, followed by stress (2,998, 60%), dryness (2,550, 51%), and sweating (1,847, 37%). For months during which the symptoms were most severe were also assessed (Fig. 7B), 2,335 and 2,421 patients responded that as the months when their symptoms were worst July and August (46.7% and 48.4%, respectively), followed by December (2,208, 44.2%) and January (1,785, 35.7%). The month during which the symptoms were least severe was May, as reported by 821 (16.4%) patients.

Treatment experience

The patients were also questioned on all treatment methods that had been used before their visit to our clinic. Diverse treatments have been attempted, and topical steroids were the most commonly used treatment (70.9%) added on moisturizers used by 85.8% of the patients. Of the patients, 46.7% reported trying folk remedies (Fig. 8A).

At our clinic, the most frequently prescribed medication was

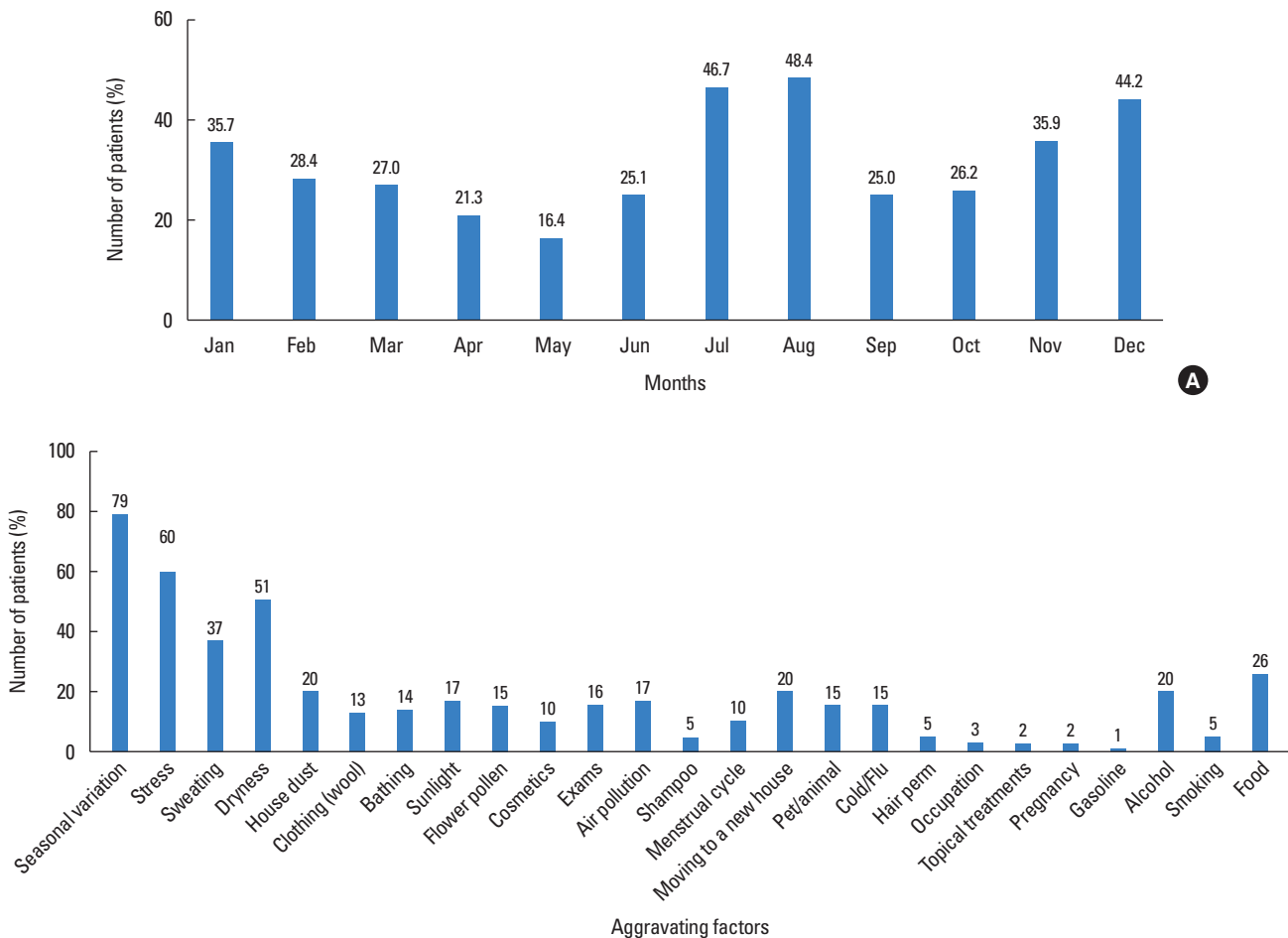


Fig. 7. (A) Aggravating factors. (B) Aggravation of symptoms according to months of the year assessed by using a questionnaire.

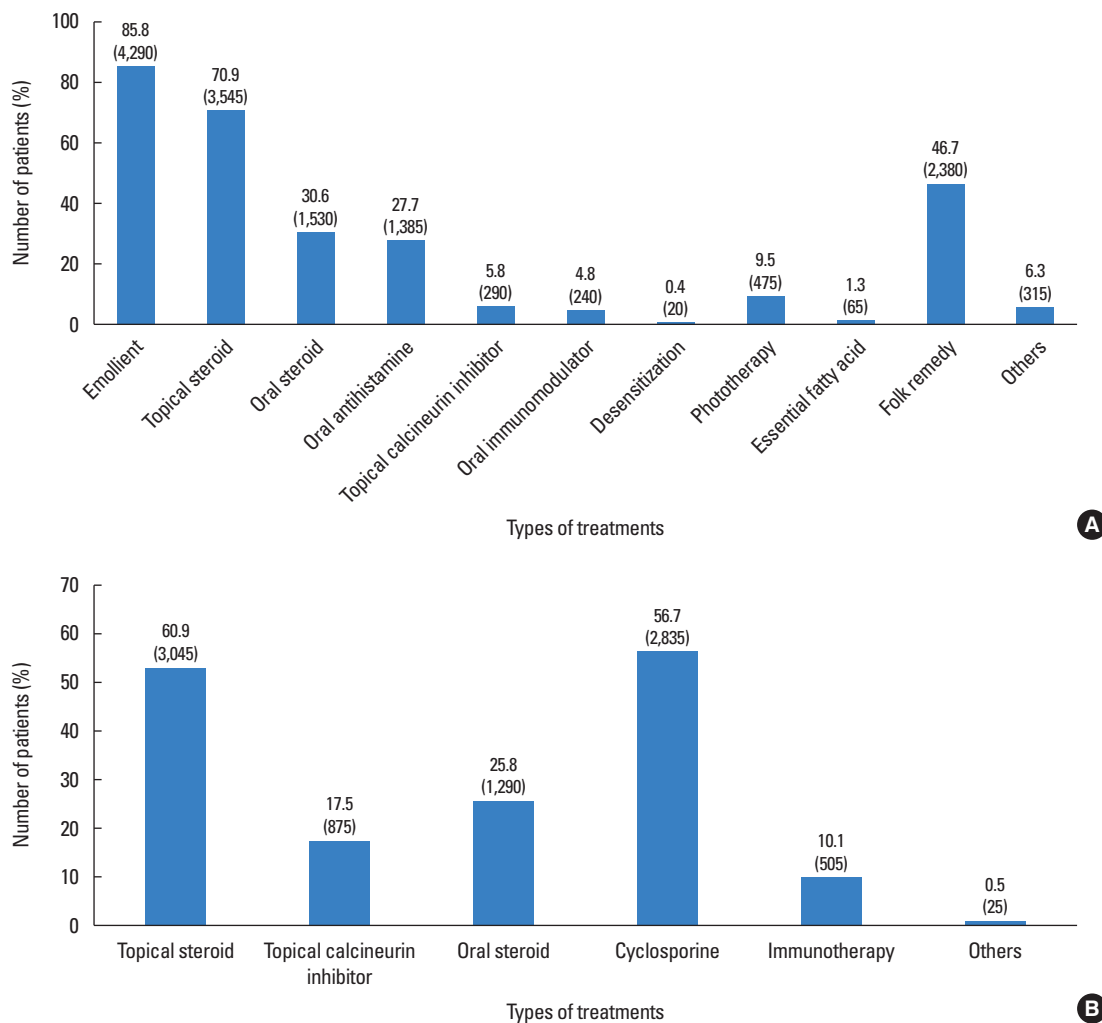


Fig. 8. List of the treatments that the patients have received (A) in the past and (B) at our clinic.

topical steroids (60.9%), followed by low-dose oral cyclosporine (56.7%). Oral steroids were not commonly used (25.8%) and only prescribed during acute exacerbations. Topical calcineurin inhibitors were used in 17.5% of the patients, and allergen-specific immunotherapy was done in 10.1% of the patients (Fig. 8B).

DISCUSSION

AD has been known to have no sex difference in prevalence until the age of 6 years; thereafter, the number of female patients becomes slightly higher than that of male patients.¹ In our study, no difference in prevalence was found between the sexes (M/F, 52:48). The percentage of patients aged > 18 years at the initial visit was 51.1%, with a mean age of 18.99 years. Compared with previous epidemiologic studies of AD, this relatively older age group can be attributed to the fact that the data were obtained from a clinic in a tertiary hospital, where patients with a more chronic course that persists until adulthood would be more likely to visit. In terms of geographic data, although most

of the patients were from Seoul (57.1%), the capital city and also where our hospital is located, the remaining 42.9% of the patients were from all the other cities. The higher number of patients from Seoul may be due to the location of our hospital, but the fact that the population is higher in larger urban cities may have contributed to the results.¹⁴

A positive family history of allergic diseases was found in 30.2% of the patients in our study. Of the allergic diseases, allergic rhinitis was the common (61.6%), followed by AD (47.5%). Family history, one of the major criteria in the diagnosis of AD, is known to be an important risk factor for AD. Studies from Western countries have found a positive family history of atopy in 53%-80% of patients.^{15,16} In a recent study in Korean children with AD, about 40% had a family history,¹⁷ whereas a few others have shown a positive family history in 28% and 47.8%.^{15,18} In a study on adult-onset AD, 54.2% had a family history with most cases having allergic rhinitis.¹⁹ Patients with a family history of atopy were fewer in our study than in previous studies. However, the results are diverse, and further studies are needed to de-

termine whether this discrepancy is due to different ethnicities, age groups, or other undetermined factors.

CAP immunoassay was performed to evaluate the presence of sensitization to specific allergens, and *D. farinae* (59.7%), and *D. pteronyssinus* (59.5%) were found to be the allergens to which most patients were sensitized. House dust mites have been considered the major allergen related to AD, and the proportion of sensitization to house dust mites in AD patients was similar to those reported by previous studies.^{20,21} In several studies, efforts have been made in reducing house dust mites; yet, no significant progress has been seen.²² In a recent study, *D. pteronyssinus* was found to be a major allergen for house dust mite-allergic AD patients, unlike in those with respiratory allergy, suggesting the possibility of a useful serological marker.²³ Although more prominent in extrinsic types of AD, the total IgE levels were generally increased, with an average of $1,319.35 \pm 1,609.77$ kU/L found in our patients. In many previous reports, specific IgE or total serum IgE levels have been found to be significantly associated with the severity of AD.^{24,25} Based on of these findings, measurement of the total IgE level is significant in patients with AD.

AD may be classified into 2 different types, extrinsic and intrinsic, which are also called allergic and non-allergic types. The intrinsic type, or non-allergic type, shows normal IgE levels in addition to the absence of any sensitization to allergens, whereas the extrinsic or allergic type has increased specific IgE levels with sensitization to specific allergens.^{13,26} Of patients with AD, 76.3% were found to have the extrinsic types, whereas the rest (23.7%) had the intrinsic type. Our data seemed consistent with those of previous reports: the incidence of extrinsic vs intrinsic AD in Germany (63% vs 37%),²⁷ in Netherlands (78.2% vs 21.8%),²⁸ and in Korea (80% vs 20%).²⁹ Comparing the 2 types among different age groups, the proportion was similar between the extrinsic vs intrinsic type in the infancy group (age \leq 2 years, 50.8% vs 49.2%), whereas the number of patients with the extrinsic type increased with age, reaching 80.5% in the adolescent and adult groups (age $>$ 11 years). In previous reports, the intrinsic type was found to have a higher frequency in children than in adults,³⁰ with a 57% of intrinsic AD cases in infants³¹ and an 87.5% of extrinsic AD cases in adults,²⁶ which are similar to our data. Therefore, sensitization to allergens increases with age, leading to the increase in the proportion of the intrinsic types of AD. Moreover, our data are meaningful as they are consistent with those of previous studies and have been confirmed in $>$ 5,000 patients.

Most of the patients had generalized eczematous lesions. The head and neck area was involved in 35% of the patients, followed by the upper extremities (33%), lower extremities (25%), and trunk (16%). Patients in their infancy had the highest tendency to have symptoms on the head and neck, whereas older children had more symptoms on the extremities, specifically in the flexural areas. The adults also had symptoms most com-

monly on the head and neck, followed by the upper extremities that included eczemas on the hands, being consistent with the result of previous studies.³² In our study, significantly lower vitamin D levels were found in patients with AD, which was also most significantly related to eczema of the head and neck.³³ Further investigations are needed into the involvement of different anatomical sites according to different age groups, in which vitamin D levels may be one of the associated factors.

In our study, the severity of AD was mainly assessed with the EASI score, and the average EASI score of our patients was 13.68 (\pm 10.22), corresponding to the moderate severity. Most of the infants had mild to moderate severity; however, the EASI score increased with age, reaching $>$ 30% of that of severe adult patients. As in previous studies, the severity was either mild or moderate in $>$ 80% of the infants and children,^{15,18} whereas a higher percentage (25%-31%) of patients in their adulthood had severe AD.^{7,34} Some other studies, however, showed contradictory data, with only 1.7% of adult patients having severe AD.¹⁹ We also analyzed whether the disease severity differed between the adults with onset before adulthood and those with onset after adulthood. Those with earlier onsets had a statistically higher severity, which may indicate that those with symptoms persisting until adulthood may have more severe symptoms.

Further analyses concerning the severity of AD were performed, and the association of sex with severity showed that male patients had significantly higher EASI scores than female patients. A previous study in the Korean population found a higher prevalence of male patients than in female patients.³⁵ Based on this study, the prevalence in each sex was additionally analyzed by further subdividing the sex groups according to severity. As a result, more female patients belonged to the mild group, and the proportion of male patients increased with increasing severity, with significant differences between sexes. Furthermore, the total IgE levels were assessed to determine their correlation with severity. The 3 groups stratified according to severity by using EASI scores showed that the increased EASI scores correlated with the total IgE levels. A study of 345 children found that serum IgE levels correlated with the severity of AD as assessed according to the severity scoring of AD or the severity scoring of atopic dermatitis (SCORAD) index.³⁶ Our study also proved the correlation of serum IgE levels with the severity of AD, which is a meaningful result as a large number of patients were analyzed.

Several morphological variants can be present in patients with AD, with the nummular eczema type being the most common (7.65%) in patients at our clinic. The onset of nummular eczema has been known to be mostly during adulthood, between ages 20 and 60 years, but it is also common in childhood.³⁷ Its pathogenesis and relationship to AD is unclear; however, it appears to be the most common atypical type of AD, which represents almost about 50% of all types,^{7,19} consis-

tent with the data from our patients. Prurigonodularis is also another variant that can be observed in patients with AD, and 2.78% of the patients presented with the prurigo type. Although AD is a major cause, the mechanism of prurigo nodularis is unclear and the treatment may be challenging.³⁸

Eczema herpeticum, or disseminated vesicular eruption caused by herpes simplex virus, was found in 5.61% of the patients. Because of the disruption of the skin barrier, AD patients are more susceptible to cutaneous viral infections, including eczema herpeticum. It affects approximately 3% of AD patients and may be fatal, causing keratoconjunctivitis, meningitis, and viremia, if untreated.³⁹ Early onset, higher disease severity, greater Th2 polarization, impaired skin barrier, and sensitization to multiple allergens are some factors associated with increased susceptibility to eczema herpeticum.⁴⁰ The higher percentage of patients with eczema herpeticum in our study may be because our facility is a tertiary hospital that is visited by patients with higher severity.

For numerous environmental factors that may affect the symptoms of AD, patients who visited our facility reported that seasonal changes, stress, dryness, and sweating were the factors aggravating their symptoms the most. This result probably contributes to the fact that AD patients are sensitive to environmental conditions, and direct irritation to the skin, such as that caused by sweating or dryness, can easily aggravate the symptoms of AD. The patients reported that August (48%) is the month when their symptoms were worst, followed by July (47%), December (44%), and January and November (36%). In a previous study in the United Kingdom, hot weather and sweating were found to be the most common exacerbating factors,⁴¹ which can explain why the symptoms worsen during summer. In another study in Norway, however, the symptoms of AD improved after moving to a warm subtropical climate from a subarctic climate, which was explained by the effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from increased sunexposure.⁴² The same result was also observed in a study done in Italy, which can also be explained by the effects of increased sun exposure. The discrepancy in aggravation between summer or winter may be caused by the latitude and differences in the temperature, humidity, and climate of different regions.⁴³ Likewise, summers in Korea are excessively humid with high temperatures, which may lead to increased stress and thus aggravation of symptoms.

Patients with AD are frequently sensitized to house dust mites, and several recent reports have shown that allergen-specific immunotherapy is a safe and efficacious treatment.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ At our facility, allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended to patients with the extrinsic type of AD showing severe symptoms and experiencing frequent flare-ups, to those unresponsive to conventional treatments, and to those who were able to regularly follow the schedules. Of the patients, 10.1% were on immunotherapy for at least 1 year unless remission was achieved.

Immunotherapy was maintained for more than 3 years in responsive patients. Sensitization to house dust mites was confirmed in these patients, and allergen-specific immunotherapy was proved to be effective, with 92.7% of the patients showing improvement of pruritus and 45% of the patients achieving remission. Only 16% of the patients showed either minimal improvement or no change.^{44,47} Its safety was also proved, with only 0.1% of systemic adverse effects, such as flu-like symptoms, observed in our institution. No fatal adverse events were reported, and other adverse effects were minimal, including urticaria or pruritus, and only seen in <1% of the patients.⁴⁸ Although the need for frequent visit and long treatment time may discourage patients to receive the therapy and lead to low compliance,⁴⁹ allergen-specific immunotherapy can be a useful option for refractory patients sensitized to house dust mites.

In the past, AD was generally considered a disease confined to infant-children-adolescent age groups. Recently, however, AD that progresses until adulthood and adult-onset AD have been steadily increasing. Most of the AD patients who had visited our clinic were adults, and we have demonstrated that these patients have more severe symptoms, different anatomical distributions with increased involvement of the head and neck, and a higher proportion of the extrinsic type. Considering various subtypes with diverse clinical features and different manifestations among different age groups of AD, treatment strategies should be differentiated according to the age groups and subtypes in order to effectively treat patients.⁴⁸

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