

Working Group 1

Aetiology and Susceptibility



Hand eczema

Prevalence:

- Lifetime – 15-20%
- 12 months – 10%
- Point – 4%

Different morphologies





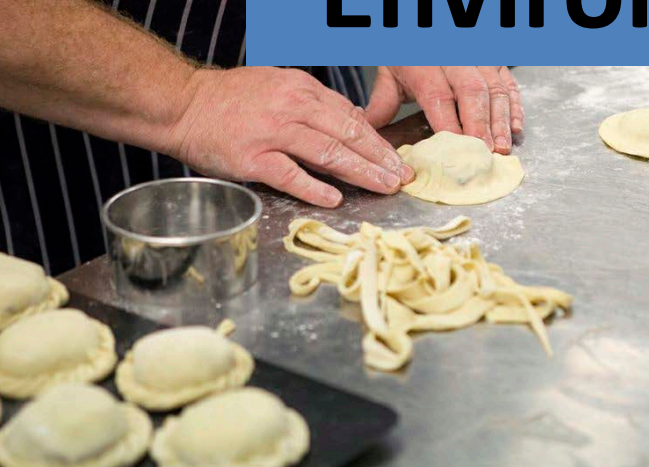


Genetic predisposition





Environmental exposure

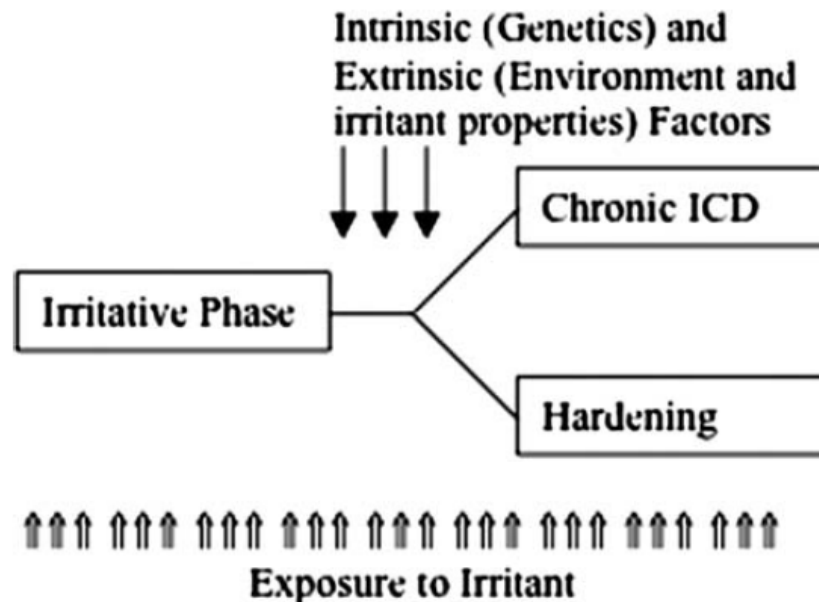


Occupational Hand Eczema



Hardening phenomenon

The term ‘hardening effect’ or ‘accommodation’ has been defined as the adaptation of the skin to the cause of ICD.



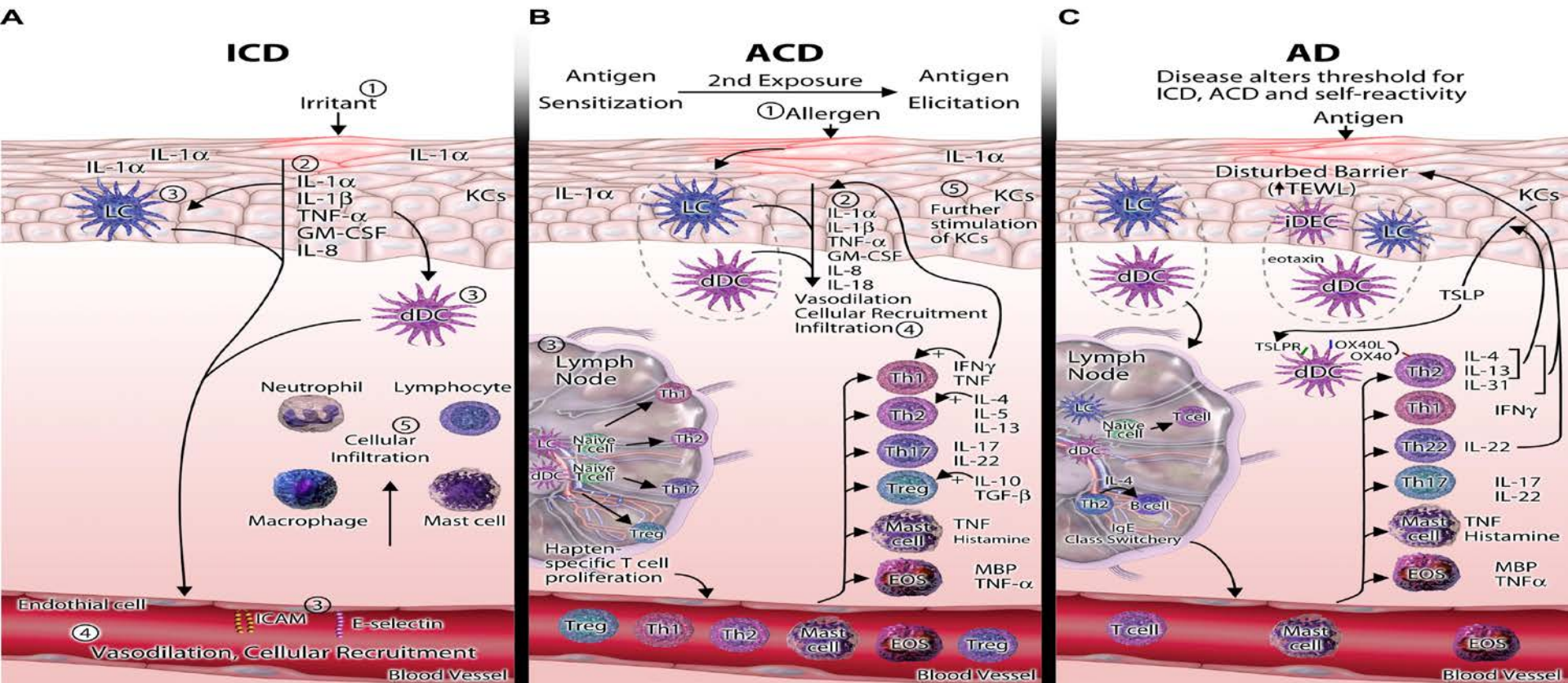
Risk factors for hand eczema

- Atopic dermatitis
- Heritage
- Filaggrin mutations
- Xerotic skin
- Previous hand eczema
- Exposure to irritants and allergens
- Female gender
- Young age
- Low socioeconomic group
- Tobacco smoking

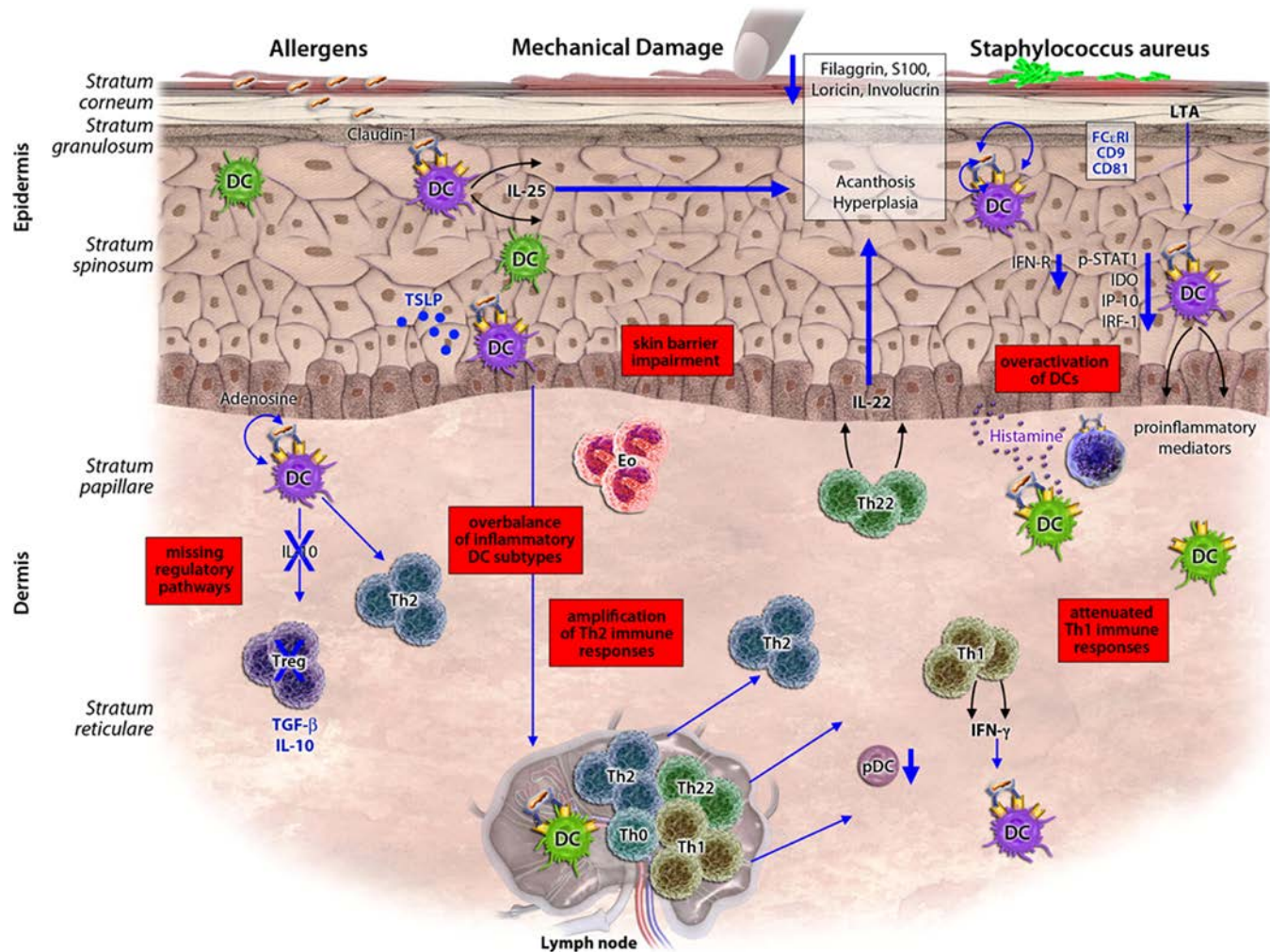
Factors affecting CS

- Skin barrier status
- Chemical properties
- Allergen potency
- Dose per area
- Number of applications
- Occlusion
- Presentation of irritants

Different subtypes of hand eczema



Barrier deficiency vs Immune activity



Exposures

- Irritants
- Allergens
- Proteins
- Microorganisms
- UV radiation
- Humidity
- Etc

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

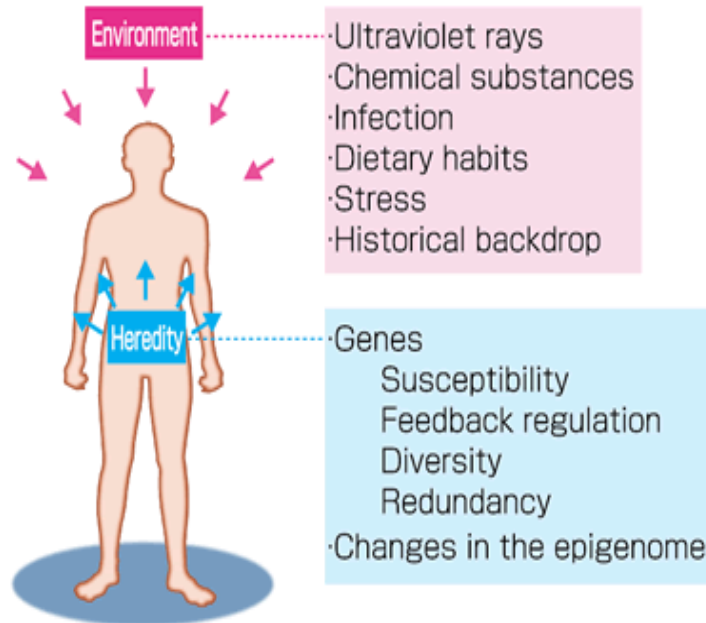
See related commentary on pg 1568

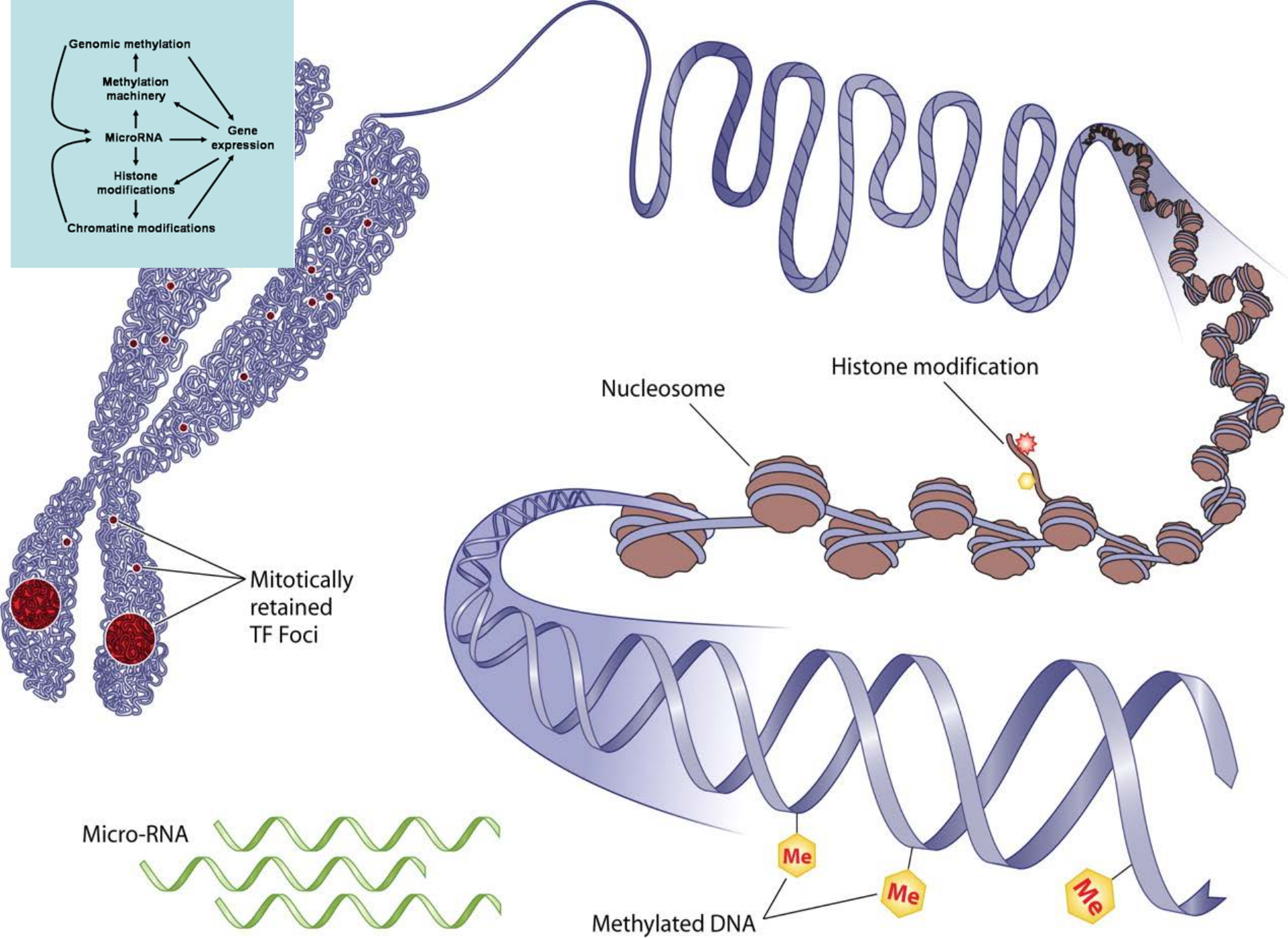
Heritability of Hand Eczema Is Not Explained by Comorbidity with Atopic Dermatitis

Anne Lerbaek^{1,2}, Kirsten O. Kyvik³, Jakob Mortensen³, Lars E. Bryld², Torkil Menné^{1,2} and Tove Agner²

In **conclusion**, this study showed that genetic factors ***independent of atopic dermatitis*** are of moderate etiological importance for hand eczema and frequency of hand eczema eruptions.

Gene Environment Interaction





Possible questions

- **Identify genetic risk factors**
 - Strong phenotypes
 - Big cohorts
 - Candidate gene, GWAS, exome, epigenetics, micro-RNA
- **Environmental risk factors**
 - The burden of leisure exposures
- **Barrier vs Immune reactivity**
 - Filaggrin, Tight Junctions, Transglutaminases, etc
 - IL-1, IL-8, TNF-alfa, etc
 - Detoxification systems
- **Hardening phenomenon**
 - Genetics
 - Exposures