

QR code for  
mobile view**Other Diagnoses Resembling Atopic Dermatitis**

- Keratosis pilaris
- Psoriasis
- Xerosis cutis (dry skin)
- Molluscum dermatitis
- Contact dermatitis

**Signs & Symptoms of Infection**

- Presence of crusting
- Pustules
- Erosions
- Vesicles/blisters

Patient presents with Atopic Dermatitis  
[\(Severity Guide\)](#)

\*Avoid using oral steroids for all eczema flares

Does the  
skin appear infected,  
or is patient  
febrile?

[Atopic Dermatitis Infected Pathway](#)

No

Is the  
skin red/purple or  
inflamed?

Yes

Has the  
patient been seen  
previously by  
Dermatology?

No

Yes

**Treatment:**

- [Bland ointment/cream emollient](#)
- Use mildest strength topical steroid that is likely to be effective. Take care to use low potency topical steroids with young infants:
  - Face: Start topical steroid ointment [class VI-VII for face, two times daily to affected area, prn](#)
  - Body: Start topical steroid ointment [class VII- III for body, two times daily to affected area, prn](#)

**Consider:**

- [First generation oral antihistamines](#) for sleep/itch control and consider [dilute bleach baths](#)

**Follow-up:**

- Follow-up with PCP or make clinic referral to Dermatology as needed

**Treatment:**

- Review most recent Dermatology clinic note
- Restart [bland ointment/cream emollient](#), or increase frequency of application
- Restart previous topical steroid regimen or start lowest strength topical steroid likely to be effective
- Restart [first generation oral antihistamines](#) as needed for sleep/itch control
- For severe non-infected atopic dermatitis, consider starting [wet wraps \(video\)](#) for up to 72 hours with close follow-up in Dermatology.

**Consider:**

- Consider stronger potency [topical steroid](#), for flare, for one to two weeks on trunk or extremities (**Avoid Class 1 topical steroid**)

**Follow-up:**

- Discharge home with follow-up to Dermatology.
- Consider message center note to last Dermatology provider who saw the patient.