

THE PRURITUS IS NOT ONLY ATOPIC DERMATITIS

L. D. Kaliuzhna, A. V. Petrenko

Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Kyiv, Ukraine

Abstract. Pruritus (itch) mediators act both peripherally (histamine, proteases) and centrally (opioids) and has several mechanisms. There is overlap between chronic itch and chronic pain, including activation of multiple brain areas and associated neuromediators. Neuropeptides are secreted from nerve fibers and several exert immunologic effects. Pruritus is the dominant symptom of skin diseases; almost all inflammatory skin diseases can have associated pruritus. Recently, doctors have focused on the almost one dermatosis with signs of itching — atopic dermatitis. At the same time, the range of diseases, both dermatological and systemic, accompanied by itching, is much wider and requires referral to related specialists, in some cases they require detailed examination by a rheumatologist, nephrologist, psychiatrist, neurologist, oncologist, hematologist, endocrinologist. In most cases, a histopathological examination of the skin can confirm the diagnosis. It is this approach that determines competent tactics and serves as the rationale for interdisciplinary diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: pruritus, mediators, skin diseases, atopic dermatitis, neuropeptides.

Lidia D. Kaljuzhna

National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education named after P. L. Shupyk

Doctor of medicine, Professor

Department of Dermatovenereology,

32, Bohatyrsk str., Kyiv, 04209, Ukraine

lidia.derm@gmail.com

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