Diaper Dermatitis

AHIPUTANA



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INTRODUCTION

- One among kshudra roga.
- Mentioned by sushrutha in Kshudraroga nidana, Nidanasthana 13th chapter.
- Adhisthana is Guda.
- Dosa is Kapha-Raktha.
- Age group: Infant

SYNONYMS

- Matrka dosa
- Prstaru
- Gudakuttakam
- Anaamika

Acc. To Su.S. Ni;

शक्रन्मूत्रसमायुक्ते अधोते अपाने शिशोर्भवेत्।

स्विन्नस्यास्नाप्यमानस्य कण्डू रक्तक्फ़ोद्भवा॥

कण्डूयनात्ततः क्षिप्रम् स्फ़ोटाः स्राव्श्च जायते।

एकीभूतम् व्रणघोरम् तम् विद्वादहिपूतनम्॥

(su.ni.13/57)

NIDANA

UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS:

- Absence of proper cleaning after defecation
 & urination.
- Negligence of bath after oversweating.

SAMPRAPTHI

Nidana → Kapha- Raktha Kopa → Kandu→

Kshipra Sphota with Srava → Join to form

Vrana.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Kandu

- Sphota
- Srava

Vrana

CHIKITSA (Acc. to Su.S.Chi)

धात्र्याः स्तन्यम् शोधयित्वा बाले साध्या अहिपूतना। पटोलपत्रत्रिफ़लारसान्जनविपाचितम्॥ पीतम् घ्रतम् नाशयति क्रच्छामाप्यहिपूतनाम्। त्रिफ़लाकोलख़दिरकषायम् व्रणरोपणम्॥ कासीसरोचनातृत्थहरितालरसान्जनैः। लेपो अम्लिपष्टो बदरीत्वगवा सैन्धवसम्युता॥ कपालत्त्थजम् चूर्णम् चूर्णकाले प्रयोजयेत्। (su.chi.20/57)

TREATMENT

- Dhathri stanya shodana by pittahara and sleshmahara measures.
- Internal administeration of ghrtha prepared from Patola pathra, Triphala & Rasanjana.
- Vrana ropana with Triphala, Kola & Khadira kvatha.

- Lepa with Kasisa, Gorochana, Thutha, Haritala & Rasanjana. or
- Lepa with Badari tvak added with saindhava
 & macerated with any sour juice.
- Avachurnana with Kapala churna & Thutha churna.

NAPKIN DERMATITIS

Also be called as:

- Diaper Rash
- Nappy Rash
- Diaper Dermatitis

DEFINITION

It is an inflammatory disorder characterized by the development of erythema, papules & sometimes vesiculation with scaling affecting the napkin or diaper area of usually infants.

ETIOLOGY

- Very common
- Some babies get sore bottom very easily, others very rarely, but they all grow out of it when they stop wearing nappies.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ETIOLOGY:

Irritant Contact Dermatitis: Urine & faeces will cause a rash on any skin left in contact for long enough.

Ammonia is formed and burns the skin.

Infection with bacteria & candida yeasts.

Other skin disorders like Psoriasis and Atopic Dermatitis can affect the Napkin area.

CLINICAL EVALUATION

- Disease is characterised by development of erythema in its early stages.
- Followed by formation of vesicles that rupture to ooze out serous discharge.
- Lesions resolve with scaling.

Areas affected are: Convexities such as Prominences of;

- Pubis
- Thighs &
- Buttocks





TREATMENT

- Frequent diaper changes & short periods without diapers are important adjunctive treatment.
- Area should be washed following a bowel movement.
- Washing should be done with warm water only.

- ✓ Air drying is useful.
- ✓ Long standing diaper rash should be treated with topical antifungal therapy such as nystatin cream, powder or ointment; clotrimazole 1% cream; miconazole 2% ointment etc.

TIPS TO PARENTS

INCLUDE:

- Use disposable nappies.
- If cloth nappies are used, make sure the nappies are rinsed and dried well after washing.

- Change the nappies frequently.
- Do not leave your baby in wet or dirty nappy.
- Wash the babys bottom at every change.

- Use warm water to remove all urine & bowel motions.
- Pat dry frequently.
- Moisturize dry skin at every nappy change.

THANK YOU

