

Summary

Skin serves as the first line of defense between the individual and the environment. Disruption of epidermal barrier can facilitate penetration of irritants, allergens, microbes and other particulars to epidermis. It can result in inflammatory reaction. Diseases, which manifest mainly on the skin and are of allergic origin, are atopic dermatitis (AD), contact dermatitis, urticaria and angioedema. AD is highly pruritic chronic or chronic recurrent noninfectious inflammatory disease. Treatment should be comprehensive. The first would be the effort to identify and eliminate causative allergens. This also applies to other diseases. There is importance of hydration and overall skin care (emollients). Intensity of anti-inflammatory treatment (corticosteroids, topical immunomodulators, antibiotics) depends on the current state of dermatitis. Contact dermatitis is representative of the IV.type of immunopathological reaction. It takes effect after various lengths of time of skin contact with allergen. Local and general treatment depends on the extent and intensity of damaged skin and is to reduce the local inflammation. Urticaria and angioedema is characterized by vasodilatation, increased vascular permeability in the skin (urticaria) or subcutaneous tissue or submucosal tissue (angioedema). These symptoms are suppressed by antihistamines of the second generation (cetirizine, levocetirizine, loratadine, desloratadine). Systemic corticosteroids are administered with severe forms.