

The Role of Moisturizers in Addressing Various Kinds of Dermatitis: A Review

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Moisturizer is a major component of basic daily skin care, particularly in presence of epidermal barrier alteration and reduced epidermal water content. It is an important part of a dermatologist's strategy to maintain skin health as well as treating various dermatoses which co-exist with skin dryness and are linked to impaired skin barrier function, such as in atopic disorders as well as other types of dermatitis. Mastering the knowledge regarding mechanism of action, application, dosage, adverse effects as well as specific clinical usage of moisturizers is a must for a dermatologist in order to support their use, particularly for evidence-based, therapeutic purposes. This review discusses the use of moisturizer both for skin health maintenance as well as a definitive or adjuvant therapy for many kinds of dermatitis.

Keywords: Moisturizers; Atopic dermatitis; Seborrheic dermatitis; Contact dermatitis; Nummular dermatitis

What is Moisturizer?

Interestingly, there is no consensus regarding the definition of moisturizer. This term was developed by marketers, promoting its function to moisten the skin.¹ Moisturizer and emollient are often regarded as synonymous, even when occlusives and humectants are also part of it. Emmollients are mostly made up of lipids and their components, which fill intercorneocyte cluster gaps to enhance skin hydration, smoothness, softness, flexibility. Occlusives are other type of moisturizer which is mostly oil based and serve the function of maintaining skin water content by creating a hydrophobic barrier over the skin and blocking trans-epidermal water loss. The last type of moisturizers are humectants, that consist of hygroscopic substances which help the stratum corneum to absorb water by attracting water from dermis and a humid environment into the epidermis.² The efficacy of moisturizers depends largely on proper selection and compliance to continuously use it.

Why Do We Need Moisturizers?

Healthy skin appearance is essential as flawed presentation may result in reduced self-esteem.³ Moisturizers are

commonly used to reduce fine lines, smoothen and hydrate skin which may improve a patient's social life, psychological satisfaction and quality of life.⁴

Moreover, either normal skin or dermatoses with dry skin symptoms may both gain optimal benefit from proper utilization of moisturizers. Impression of skin dryness consist of visible and tactile changes of the skin as well as alteration in skin's sensory components, which presents as dry skin symptoms. These symptoms include dryness feeling and discomforts; consist of tightness, pain, itch, stinging, and tingling.⁵ Moisturizers work effectively to overcome dry skin underlying dermatoses, interrupting dry skin cycle while maintaining skin smoothness.⁶

Moisturizers also have several benefits aside from skin moistening. Some of the possible functions provided by moisturizers are as follows:

1. Anti-inflammation –

Some moisturizer components, such as glycyrrhetic acid, palmitoyl-ethanolamine, telmesteine, *Vitis vinifera*, ceramide-

dominant barrier repair lipids and filaggrin breakdown products have considerable anti-inflammation properties through various mechanism, such as blocking cyclooxygenase activity and down regulating cytokines as well as proinflammatory prostanoids production, providing soothing effect on inflamed skin, such as in dermatitis.^{1-2,4-8} Each substance will be further discussed later in this review.

2. *Antipruritic* –

Water-based moisturizers provides cooling effect from water evaporation on the skin surface, and some moisturizers may contains menthol as additive, which provides cooling sensation and therefore reducing itch symptoms.⁴⁻⁷

3. *Antimitotic* –

Mineral oils possess low-grade epidermal antimitotic properties and bring therapeutic benefit for dermatoses with increased epidermal mitotic activity such as psoriasis.⁴⁻⁶

4. *Wound healing* –

Hyaluronic acid has been demonstrated to promote wound healing acceleration.^{7,8}

How Do Moisturizers Work?

The skin functions as a barrier, protecting underlying tissues from desiccation, infection, mechanical stress and chemical irritation. Impaired function leads to increasing trans-epidermal water loss associated with various kinds of dermatitis.⁹

Water from deeper epidermal layers moves upward to hydrate stratum corneum cells and is then lost to evaporation. Epidermal water content is essential to prevent skin dryness and maintain plasticity.¹⁰ Stratum corneum is an active membrane, described as a bricks and mortar model, where loss of intercellular lipids, forming the bilayers (eg, ceramides, cholesterol and fatty acids) will result in water barrier formation damage leading to dry skin.¹

The structure of the stratum corneum is the pivotal factor in skin water flux, retention and overall moisturizing level.¹⁰ There are four key processes in stratum corneum formation and functioning: corneocyte, stratum corneum lipid, natural moisturizing factor, and desquamation.¹¹ Corneocytes are the stratum corneum’s physical barrier, contributing to elasticity when hydrated. Stratum corneum’s lipid bilayers act as moisture barrier and despite preventing many chemicals entry; they are also means of entry for most topically applied substances. The natural moisturizing factor within corneocytes is a mix of hygroscopic molecules, which maintain and hold corneocyte’s hydration. Fifty percent of natural moisturizing factors are amino acids originating from keratinocyte protein filaggrin, the remaining are salts, including lactates, urea, and electrolytes. natural moisturizing factor production is directly related to external humidity. In desquamation, corneodesmosomes are degraded by water-dependent

Table 1. Moisturizers mechanism of action^{1,6,9,12}

	Emollients	Humectants	Occlusives	Protein Rejuvenators
Mechanism of action	Saturated & unsaturated hydrocarbons with variable length which improves skin barrier function, membrane fluidity and cell signaling, resulting in overall improvement of skin texture and appearance. Often combined with emulsifier	Low molecular substances in majority, with capability to attract water into stratum corneum. Frequently used with other compounds which may retain the water content	Consist of oils and waxes, forming an inactive layer on the skin surface to physically block water evaporation from the skin (trans-epidermal water loss)	Small molecular weight proteins, believed to aid skin rejuvenation by replenishing skin’s essential proteins
Indication	Routine skin care, dry and rough skin, papulosquamous skin disease	Xerosis, ichthyosis	Prevention of contact dermatitis, xerosis, atopic dermatitis	Photodamaged skin, skin rejuvenation
Adverse effect	Contact irritation (seldom)	Irritation (lactic acid, urea)	Oily application, cosmetically disagreeable, folliculitis (mineral oil), contact dermatitis (lanolin), acneiform eruption	Contact dermatitis
Substance	Fatty acids, fatty alcohols, cholesterol, squalene, pseudoceramides	Urea, sorbitol, panthenol, glycerol, propylene glycol, hyaluronic acid, alpha hydroxy acids	Mineral oil, petroleum jelly, beeswax, silicones, zinc oxide	Collagen, elastin, keratin

hydrolytic agent, which work less efficiently in low moisture stratum corneum. Dry skin signs appear when corneocytes accumulate on skin surface (when stratum corneum has less than 10% water content) and lose its continuity.¹²

Moisturizers improve skin barrier repair, maintain skin's integrity and appearance by acting as humectants, emollients, and occlusives, each with its own mechanism of action.¹³ Moisturizers improves skin hydration and increases stratum corneum water content by directly providing water to the skin from their water phase and increasing occlusion to reduce trans-epidermal water loss, it also covers small skin fissures, provides a soothing protective film and protects skin from friction. Furthermore, moisturizer application smooths skin surface by filling spaces between partially desquamated skin flakes and restores the ability of the intercellular lipid bilayers to absorb, retain and redistribute water. Skin mechanics change thereafter as increased hydration facilitate degradation of corneodesmosomes, preventing corneocytes accumulation, while promoting its continuity.¹⁴ Loden⁵ concludes that skin care products do not only stay inactively on the skin surface, but also penetrate to influence the skin's structure and function.

Moisturizer Constituents and Main Types

Moisturizer may be considered as cosmetics as well as therapeutic products when applied to overcome diseases associated with skin dryness.⁵ Moisturizers consist of actives and excipients (emulsifiers, antioxidants, preservatives). Recent evidences shows that actives and excipients induce prominent cutaneous effects. Some ingredients improve skin barrier function and clinical outcomes, whereas others deteriorate skin condition. For example, emulsifiers may weaken skin barrier while petrolatum provides an immediate barrier-repairing effect.² Types of moisturizers are listed in Table 1.

Emollients

Long chain saturated fatty acids (stearic, linoleic, oleic, lauric acid and fatty alcohols) are essential fatty acids examples of emollients, found naturally in wool fat, palm oil, and coconut oil, commonly used in cosmetic formulations or topical pharmaceuticals. Emollients influence skin physiology and pathology by exerting many effects on skin barrier function, such as eicosanoid production, membrane fluidity, and cell signaling, improving skin repair, and permeability, playing important role for therapeutic benefits.¹⁵ Emollients classification is showed in Table 2.

Humectants

Many humectants also possess emollient properties. Natural moisturizing factors, consist of low molecular weight soluble hygroscopic substances mixture, play a major role for stratum corneum hydration (for example: lactic acid, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, and amino acids).⁶

Humectants can also enhance trans-epidermal water loss by increasing water absorption from dermis into epidermis, where it easily evaporates; therefore combination with occlusives is frequently required to help enhancing epidermal barrier function and hydration.⁹ Honey, sorbitol, glycerin, panthenol, urea, gelatin, hyaluronic acid, alpha hydroxy acids (glycolic acid, lactic acid, sodium pyrrolidine, carboxylic acid), propylene glycol and butylene glycol are examples of humectants.

Occlusives

Occlusives have the most significant effect when applied to dampened skin by creating hydrophobic barrier over the skin; contributing to the inter-corneocytes matrix. Occlusives diffuse into the intercellular lipid domains, contributing to their efficacy.⁹

Petroleum is a mineral oil source consisting of complex hydrocarbons combination. The most important materials are liquid paraffin and petrolatum. Petrolatum is the most effective classic occlusive moisturizer; a minimum concentration of 5%, can reduce trans-epidermal water loss by more than 98%, with 170-times water vapor loss resistance as compared to olive oil.¹⁶

Lanolin, mineral oil and silicones (eg, dimethicone) can reduce trans-epidermal water loss by 20% to 30%. Lanolin is also effective and widely used. It is secreted by sheep sebaceous glands and has a complex structure of esters, diesters, hydroxyesters of high molecular weight, lanolin alcohols, and lanolin acids. Unlike human sebum, it has no triglycerides.¹ Negative effects with occlusives is unpleasant odor, potential allergenicity, and greasy consistency, making them less acceptable cosmetically. A wide range of occlusives is as shown in Table 3.

Moisturizer Formulations

Most moisturizers combine emollients, occlusives, and humectants. Occlusives and humectants combinations enhance skin's water-holding capacity. Furthermore, addition of certain emollients may improve esthetic quality and stability of moisturizer's active ingredients.¹⁷ When glycerol combines with occlusives, skin dryness will be synergistically

Table 2. Emollients classification^{1,6,9,12}

Dry emollients	Fatty emollients	Astringent emollients	Protective emollients
Isopropyl palmitate, isostearyl alcohol, decyl oleate	Propylene glycol, octyl stearate, glyceryl stearate, jojoba oil, castor oil	Dimethicone, cyclomethicone, octyl octanoate, isopropyl myristate	Isopropyl isostearate, diisopropyl dilinoleate

Table 3. Various types of occlusives^{1,6,9,12}

Class	Examples
Hydrocarbons	Petroleum jelly, paraffin, mineral oil, squalene, caprylic/capric triglyceride
Fatty acids	Stearic acid, lanolin acid
Fatty alcohols	Lanolin, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol
Phospholipids	Lecithin
Polyhydric alcohols	Propylene glycol
Sterols	Cholesterol
Vegetable waxes	Candelilla, carnauba
Wax esters	Beeswax, lanolin, stearyl stearate

alleviated.¹⁸ The predominant formulation is cosmetic emulsions, most are lotions (oil-in-water emulsions) or creams (water-in-oil emulsions). Complex emulsions (eg, oil-in-water-in-oil, oleaginous mixtures, serums, gels, sprays, and milks) are used to deliver and stabilize some active ingredients. Compliance is in accordance with consumer preferences and desired results; hence, will likely be poor if the patient is unsatisfied by the prescribed moisturizer.²

Different skin types (oily, normal, or dry), application sites and existing dermatoses are the basis for adjusting the formulas oil-water ratio, occlusives, and emollients. Ideally, dermatologists should recommend therapeutic moisturizers which are noncomedogenic, non irritative, and compatible with current therapeutic regimens.²¹ Variety of moisturizer formulations are listed in Table 4.

Moisturizer Application Methods

The right time and methods for moisturizers application hold the key to optimal benefits. Other than humectants and hydrophilic matrices, absorbing water from atmosphere or underlying skin layers, the more commonly used occlusive oils should be applied on moistened skin by prior showering or sponge bath.^{1,6} After rubbing moisturizer in both palms, it should be lightly applied along hair follicles direction. To prevent oil folliculitis from vigorous rubbing, application methods should be carefully explained to the patient.

Moisturizer distribution depends on the vehicle. Thick ointments are more evenly distributed compared to lower viscosity formulations and more volatile ingredients. Transfer of active ingredients to surrounding surfaces is easier for creams and ointments than lotions and tinctures.²² After application, ingredients may stay on the surface, absorbed into the skin, metabolized or disappear from the body by evaporation, sloughing off or by contact with other materials. After 8 hours, only 50% moisturizer remained on the skin surface. Therefore, depending on dryness severity, recommended application frequency varies between 1 and 3 times daily.

Adverse Effects

Compared to other topical drug prescriptions, moisturizers are rarely associated with health hazards, even when used on

large body surface areas over a long period of time. Various discomforts associated with moisturizers are frequently encountered, as any substance may cause skin reactions in sensitive areas of some individuals.

Skin irritation, which is a sensory reaction or subjective sensation with or without signs and symptoms of inflammation, is the most frequent adverse effect.⁶ Table 5 lists possible adverse effects of moisturizers. By keeping them in mind, clinicians may select appropriate moisturizers to prevent unnecessary discomforts.

Therapeutic Use of Moisturizers

Moisturizers have a wide array of benefits for many dry skin-associated dermatoses. Skin dryness is induced by complex interactions between environmental and individual factors. Contributing factors includes low environmental temperature, low humidity, chemical exposures, microorganisms, aging, psychological stress, atopic dermatitis, and eczemas.²³⁻²⁵ This review emphasizes therapeutic use of moisturizers in various dermatitis, such as atopic, seborrheic, contact, and nummular dermatitis.

Moisturizer for Atopic Dermatitis

Atopic dermatitis is a chronic skin inflammation, characterized with pruritus and skin barrier defect. Genetic mutations in the skin structural protein, filaggrin, lead to malfunction of the skin barrier leading to atopic dermatitis development and severity. These mutations hamper expression of filaggrin which is the structural protein responsible for maintaining epidermal barrier integrity as the skin's vital line of defense. Filaggrin deficiency leads to skin barrier defects allowing increased trans-epidermal water loss and facilitates exposures of environmental allergen and infective organisms through the skin leading to persistent skin inflammation.²⁶

Due to its chronic and relapsing nature, atopic dermatitis management involves treatment and prevention of flares requiring long-term skin barrier restoration through effective patient counseling and caregiver's partnership. Moisturizers are the most important basic skin treatment for optimal atopic dermatitis recovery regardless the severity.^{27,28} Moisturizers can penetrate and help reorganize skin layers structure; therefore, it is recommended as a key step for atopic

Table 4. Various kinds of moisturizer formulations^{10,19, 20}

Classification	Lotions	Creams	Ointments	Gel
Phase	Oil in water (O/W)	Water in oil (W/O) (hydrophobic) or O/W (hydrophilic)	W/O (hydrophobic)/ or O/W (hydrophilic)	Hydrophobic or hydrophilic
Preparation	O/W prepared with emulsifiers to enhance spread ability	O/W creams are prepared at elevated temperature, followed by reduction to room temperature for internal phase to solidify oil and water (50% each)	Does not contain enough water to separate into second phase at room temperature. Most contain 80% oil and 20% water	Has liquid phase in a three dimensional polymeric matrix with physical or sometimes chemical cross linkage with appropriate gelling agent
Composition	Oil, Water, Propylene glycol	W/O: emulsifier such as monoglycerides, sorbitan esters and wool fat O/W: emulsifying agents such as sodium or triethanolamine soaps, sulfated fatty alcohols and polysorbates. When necessary may be combined with W/O emulsifying agents	W/O: water insoluble hydrocarbons such as paraffin, vegetable oil, animal fats, waxes, synthetic glycerides and polyalkylsiloxanes O/W: mixtures of liquid and solid polyethylene glycols (macrogols)	Hydrophobic gel (oleogel): Liquid paraffin with polyethylene or fatty oils gelled with colloidal silica, aluminium, or zinc soaps Hydrophilic gel (hydrogel): water, glycerol or propylene glycol gelled with suitable agents such as tragacanth, starch, derivatives of cellulose, carboxy vinyl polymers and magnesium/ aluminium silicates
Properties	Non greasy, thinner, easily spreads to cover large areas	Esthetic. Made of heavier lipids	Greasy, glossy look following application Forming skin's protective layer, particularly useful in low humidity (< 60%) environment	Smooth finishing, non oily, non comedogenic, absorbs easily
Usage	Daytime moisturizer for face and body. After shave lotions, for application on hairy areas	Night time moisturizers for face hand, and non hairy body parts To use when no occlusive effect is required	Particularly beneficial when high degree of occlusive is required; Contraindicated for intertriginous and moisture bearing areas	To be used in intertriginous areas, easily absorbed, high acceptability for face, non comedogenic

O/W, oil in water; W/O, water in oil

dermatitis treatment together with avoidance of triggers and therapeutic measures to control symptoms and inflammation. However, the choice of moisturizer ingredients should be carefully considered as atopic dermatitis patients are more prone to contact dermatitis when compared to normal population.^{9,26,29}

Natural oils are widely used as moisturizer ingredients to treat and prevent dermatoses, such as atopic dermatitis. However, there are very limited data regarding their efficacy and safety profile. It has been suggested that oleic acid to linoleic acid

ratio in natural oils determines their functions in skin hydrating and protecting effect on the skin. Positive effects are associated with high linoleic acid and low oleic acid ratios. High linoleic acid concentrations are believed to accelerate skin barrier repair and development, improving skin hydration, and ameliorate atopic dermatitis severity, making them perfect for steroid sparing.³⁰⁻³¹ Safflower oil, sunflower seed oil, and sea buckthorn seed oil are natural oils with highest linoleic acid:oleic acid ratios.³⁰ A recent study involving Bangladesh preterm infants reveals the excellent barrier repair and maintenance effects of sunflower seed oil, with 41 percent decreased risk for developing nosocomial

Table 5. Possible adverse effects encountered with moisturizers^{1,7,16}

Adverse effect	Possible causes
Subjective irritation	Humectants: Lactic acid, urea, preservatives such as benzoic or sorbic acid
Irritant reactions	Proteins in vegetable oils, urea, hydroxyl acids, propylene glycols, solvents
Allergic contact dermatitis	Lanolin, propylene glycols, vitamin E, Kathon CG, preservatives, fragrances, sunscreens, herbal ingredients (such as tea tree oil, olive oil, chamomile oil, aloe)
Occlusive folliculitis	Petrolatum, mineral oils
Photosensitivity eruptions and photomelanosis	Fragrances, hydroxyl acids, preservatives, sunscreens
Cosmetic acne	Occlusive oils used in water in oil preparations
Contact urticaria	Preservatives such as sorbic acid, fragrances, balsam of Peru
Poisoning in burn patients	Propylene glycol
Intoxication	Salicylic acid

infections compared to controls. However, olive oil, having relatively low linoleic acid:oleic acid ratio, can significantly deteriorate skin barrier by disrupting stratum corneum lipid structure and homeostasis.³¹ Further research regarding natural oils safety and efficacy for prevention and treatment of dermatoses is still required.

Humectants, such as 10% urea, have been shown to reduce trans-epidermal water loss in atopic patients.² Urea also reduce skin irritation from sodium lauryl sulfate exposure in both atopic and normal skin. In mouse models of atopic dermatitis, application of glycerin-based moisturizer demonstrated a rapid hydration effect compared to untreated skin.³² Alphahydroxy acids are also effective treatment for dry skin. While lactic acid, particularly the L-isomer of lactic acid, stimulates ceramide synthesis, resulting in a higher production of stratum corneum ceramide and promoting a superior skin lipid barrier and dry skin resistance.⁹

Ceramides restore skin water permeability and barrier function. Recent studies suggested that low skin ceramide levels is a major etiologic factor in skin diseases, such as in atopic dermatitis.³³ Stratum corneum consist of a significantly high ceramide composition (50% from total lipids). Many evidences showed that epidermal lipid barrier recapitulation with ceramides is effective as adjunctive treatment for eczematous processes. According to Chamlin et al,³⁴ topical mixtures of three key stratum corneum lipids consisting of ceramide, cholesterol, and free fatty acids in optimal proportions (3:1:1 molar ratio) can accelerate barrier repair following various external, acute, or sustained skin barrier disruption. Unlike non-physiologic lipid mixtures such as petrolatum, physiologic lipids (ceramides, cholesterol, and free fatty acids) can traverse both intact and disrupted stratum corneum.³⁴ Therefore, natural or synthetic ceramides containing moisturizers are mostly recommended for atopic dermatitis. Lipophilic compounds like cholesterol and ceramides had been used in atopic dermatitis creams as they easily incorporate into liposomes, softening and smoothing

skin texture. Nanoencapsulated triceramides are also being used to improve skin hydration.³⁵

Nowadays, anti-inflammatory agents are incorporated with emollients or humectants; providing additional barrier repair and control dry skin. They are claimed as suitable for relieving mild-to-moderate atopic dermatitis, may reduce or substitute topical corticosteroids use, thus minimize side effects.^{36,37} Some anti-inflammatory agents added in moisturizers for atopic dermatitis are reviewed here. The use of these agents are to be carefully considered and selected for each patient, as some of them may be unsuitable for certain individuals who are allergic to these compounds.

Aloe vera has anti-inflammatory, anti-pruritic, analgesic and wound healing properties.³⁸ It contains substances such as salicylic acid, magnesium lactate and gel polysaccharides.³⁹ Previous study demonstrate that application of 0.1%, 0.25% and 0.5% of aloe vera extract for two weeks increase skin hydration, without any significant effect on trans-epidermal water loss.⁴⁰

Bisabolol, extracted from chamomile (*Matricaria recutita*) plant, contains anti-inflammatory and anti-spasmodic substances such as sesquiterpene alcohol, chamazulene and flavinoids. The anti-inflammatory effect is attributed to cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase inhibition. Bisabolol was also thought to play role in promoting granulation tissues for wound healing acceleration.⁴¹ A randomized, double blind clinical trial among 278 atopic dermatitis patients demonstrated that heparin and levomenol (α -bisabolol) formulation, applied twice daily for eight weeks significantly improve pruritus and disease symptoms. Bisabolol alone can ameliorate itching and inflammation; however, combination of these two agents showed higher efficacy.⁴²

Shea butter is a fat derivation of *Butyrospermum parkii* kernels composed of five major fatty acids, including palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic, and arachidic acids. Stearic and oleic acids

account for 85-90% of this fatty acids.⁴³ It also contains triterpene acetate and cinnamate esters, demonstrating anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor promoting effects.⁴⁴

Glycyrrhetic acid, a triterpenoid compound extracted from licorice root, has anti-inflammatory, antiviral and antitumor effects. Evidence demonstrated that glycyrrhetic acid suppress surface markers and inflammatory mediators expression of lipopolysaccharide-stimulated mature dendritic cells, thereby reduce skin inflammation.⁴⁵ Other extracted compound from licorice root is *Glycyrrhiza inflata*. Licochalcone A, its main component demonstrated inhibition of T cell proliferation and inflammatory cytokines production.⁴⁶ Other components of *Glycyrrhiza inflata* includes licochalcone B and D which demonstrated anti-inflammatory effects.⁴⁷ Previous study involving mild-moderate atopic dermatitis children revealed that licochalcone containing formula application twice daily improve atopic dermatitis symptoms comparable to hydrocortisone lotion. Furthermore, licochalcone application site showed less relapse compared to other site, though this difference was insignificant.⁴⁸ Interestingly, a randomized half-head study among scalp inflammation patients revealed that a leave-on tonic containing urea, lactate, polidocanol, and licochalcone A could ameliorate dryness, pruritus and inflammation.⁴⁹

Niacinamide improve skin barrier functions by increasing epidermal ceramide and other intercellular lipid levels as well as promoting serine palmitoyltransferase upregulation.⁵⁰ Furthermore, twice daily application of niacinamide formulation may reduce inflammation, decrease trans-epidermal water loss and increase stratum corneum thickness.⁵¹ Niacinamide also decrease trans-epidermal water loss in atopic dry skin significantly better, compared to white petrolatum.⁵² In randomized, controlled, comparative studies on stratum corneum integrity, niacinamide containing moisturizers application resulted in more rapid and sustained skin dryness and stratum corneum barrier improvement compared to conventional moisturizers.⁵³

Palmitoylethanolamide is an endogenous lipid from fatty-acid N-acylethanolamine family. It resembles stratum corneum components and functions as peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor α agonist.⁵⁴ Thereby, palmitoylethanolamide possesses both anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.⁵⁵ A large multinational, multicenter study involving 2,456 mild to moderate severity atopic dermatitis patients demonstrated that palmitoylethanolamide containing moisturizers could improve pruritus, dryness and eczema lesion. Moreover, 56% of patients can discontinue topical corticosteroid usage.⁵⁶

Zinc gluconate, is an effective treatment for many skin inflammations. Recent evidence shows that its anti-inflammatory effects may target at peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors- α (PPARs- α), human β -defensin-2, and psoriasis.^{57,58}

Several examples of nonsteroidal, noncalcineurin inhibitor agents are now available.⁵⁹ MAS063DP was the first approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to alleviate atopic dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis symptoms. It is a nonsteroidal barrier repair cream, integrating glycyrrhetic acid, *Vitis vinifera* extract and telmestaine in combination with shea butter (emollient) and hyaluronic acid (humectant). Some randomized, vehicle-controlled studies supported that this an effective monotherapy for pediatric and adult cases of mild to moderate atopic dermatitis.^{59,60}

Selection of moisturizer composition for atopic dermatitis plays a crucial role for treatment outcome as it determines whether it will strengthen or deteriorate skin barrier function. Atopic dermatitis patients are particularly vulnerable to adverse skin reactions due to impaired barrier function, with thinner stratum corneum cell layers and larger follicular pores. In the worst scenario, application of the wrong moisturizer could increase dermatitis and asthma risk.⁶ There is still lack of knowledge as to the necessary moisturizer ingredients to overcome the specific epidermal defect.¹³ Therefore, moisturizers selection in clinical practice is mainly influenced by safety, efficacy, absence of sensitizing agents and individual preference.⁶¹

United Kingdom clinical experts developed a guidance regarding moisturizer selection for specific dry skin types in atopic dermatitis patients. For mild to moderate atopic dermatitis, occlusive emollient creams were recommended, while considering barrier thickness, lipid content variability, atopic dermatitis severity and body site. For more severe atopic dermatitis, occlusive emollient ointment was recommended; with the concern that this may reduce its acceptability. For very severe atopic dermatitis, occlusive ointment with zero water content is considered. Lastly, for pruritus, emollients with antipruritic substances were recommended.²⁸

Recent Asian-Pacific region consensus guidelines recommend regular moisturizer application for atopic dermatitis maintenance and adjunctive therapy. It emphasized considerations of environmental humidity, climate, skin type and degree of dryness for moisturizer selection. Furthermore, atopic dermatitis duration, severity, patient age, treatment compliance, and financial resources should all also be taken into account. Other considerations include adjuvant properties, cosmetic acceptability, and product availability.²⁹

Moisturizers for Seborrheic Dermatitis

Seborrheic dermatitis is a chronic-recurrent skin inflammatory disorder that commonly affects male adults. Onset may occur during puberty, due to cutaneous lipids abundance from increasing androgen-driven sebaceous gland development and sebum secretion.⁶²

Seborrheic dermatitis commonly affects the scalp, face, and periauricular region. In some cases, the central chest, axillae

and genital region are also involved. Pruritus is often present but not always found. Lesions most often appear as ill-defined erythematous patches with pityriasisform scaling involving predilection sites.^{62,63} In some cases, a thicker, more confluent area, sometimes with oval, discoid plaques (medallion lesions), may appear.

The exact seborrheic dermatitis etiology remain unknown, several factors such as sebaceous activity, *Malassezia* colonization and individual susceptibility appears to contribute to seborrheic dermatitis pathogenesis. Epidermal barrier integrity; host immune response, neurogenic factors, emotional stress, and nutritional factors are several factors influencing individual susceptibility.⁶³

Recent evidence shows strong correlation between epidermal barrier integrity and seborrheic dermatitis severity. In seborrheic dermatitis, alterations of corneodesmosomal hydrolysis and impaired lipid organization were observed that caused disruption of the desquamation process leading to aberrant barrier function.⁶⁴ Electron microscopy findings detected epidermal barrier structural abnormalities in scalp dandruff, including corneocyte shape and corneodesmosomes alterations, disrupted lipid lamellar structure and intercellular *Malassezia* yeasts.^{64,65} Furthermore, dandruff patients are more reactive to scalp applications of histamine or oleic acid with higher itch perception or flaking.⁶⁶ These findings indicate that disrupted epidermal barrier function plays a role in dandruff aggravation. Recent genetic studies suggest that disrupted barrier function may even directly cause seborrheic dermatitis-like conditions.^{66,67} Biochemical analysis further showed that scalp dandruff demonstrate alteration of SC protein, ceramides and free fatty acids profiles in the absence of apparent inflammation.⁶⁷ These evidences emphasized the crucial role of barrier restoration and maintenance in the management of seborrheic dermatitis.

The main goals of seborrheic dermatitis therapy are to alleviate visible signs and associated symptoms of seborrheic dermatitis, particularly pruritus. Available treatment options include topical corticosteroids, topical antifungal agents, topical calcineurin inhibitors, and most recently, a nonsteroidal “device” cream.^{68,69}

Nonsteroidal topical device cream is a water-based, fragrance-free cream approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration as medical device to manage and relieve seborrheic dermatitis symptoms, such as itching, erythema, scaling, and pain. Nonsteroidal topical device cream is suggested to be applied on affected areas two to three times daily. The formulation won't be able to claim any individual active ingredient(s). However, ingredients which may contribute to symptoms improvement include the biocide piroctone olamine, multiple antioxidants (eg, telmesteine, tocopheryl acetate, ascorbyl tetraiso-palmitate), multiple skin conditioning agents (eg, ethylhexyl palmitate, bisabolol, shea butter, *Vitis vinifera*),

and alglycera, composed of allantoin and glycyrrhetic acid, the latter demonstrated anti-inflammatory quality.⁶⁹

Two studies had evaluated nonsteroidal topical device cream antifungal activity. In a guinea pig model, once-daily topical application of both nonsteroidal topical device cream and ciclopirox cream for three days decreased *M. furfur* counts below quantification limit. In humans, tape stripping evaluation of *Malassezia spp* colony-forming units following twice-daily nonsteroidal topical device cream application for seven days to one side of the chest was compared to untreated healthy volunteers (N=10). At the end of the study, percentage reduction in *Malassezia spp* colony forming units was 94% on the treated side versus 49% on the untreated side (P=0.03). These studies suggest that nonsteroidal topical device cream may be effective for seborrheic dermatitis, at least partially due to reduction in *Malassezia spp*, with the antifungal effect likely related to the presence of piroctone olamine.^{70,71}

A randomized, investigator-blinded, parallel-group, multicenter, pilot study comparing safety and efficacy of nonsteroidal topical device cream (n=38) versus desonide cream 0.05% (n=39) twice daily for mild-moderate facial seborrheic dermatitis in adults demonstrated significant signs and symptoms improvement following 14 and 28 days of treatment. Subjects percentage achieving “clear” or “almost clear” according to Investigator Global Assessment was 92% in the desonide group and 85% in the nonsteroidal topical device cream group. Even when number of patients rated as “clear” at day 14 was greater in desonide (39%) than nonsteroidal topical device cream group (20%), in nonsteroidal topical device cream arm 71.4% of subjects who were clear at day 14 remained clear at day 28 as compared to 14.3% in the desonide arm (P=0.0173).⁷² Despite the limited sample, this study demonstrated that response onset may be faster with topical corticosteroids in the first two weeks, but with prolonged application, both therapies have comparable efficacy. Furthermore, following lesion clearing, relapses were sooner and more frequently occurred with the topical corticosteroid treatment. Larger studies with longer follow up duration are required to further explore timing and seborrheic dermatitis relapse rate with different therapeutic agents.

For treating mild to moderate seborrheic dermatitis, a variety of nonsteroidal treatment options, including ketoconazole 2%, ciclopirox 1%, pimecrolimus 1%, or nonsteroidal topical device cream are applied twice-daily. Many patients favorably respond to such application. For mild symptoms, many patients achieve seborrheic dermatitis relief within 1 to 4 weeks. Except pimecrolimus 1% cream, these agents may be continued long term to prevent relapse without concerning any adverse effects. All four of these agents can be used intermittently to control milder flares with favorable speed. However, in more prominent cases with moderate-to-severe involvement, and/or symptoms, a short course of topical corticosteroids, once or twice daily for 1 to 2 weeks (depending

on potency), in combination with a nonsteroidal agent, is a rational therapeutic choice.

Once the symptoms are controlled to a milder state or lesion clearance, usually within the first few to several days, topical corticosteroids can be ceased at once or tapered off over 1 to 2 weeks. Nonsteroidal agent should be continued for at least a few more weeks to prevent relapse. There is no single way to approach seborrheic dermatitis. Clinicians should individually modulate approaches to manage seborrheic dermatitis cases based on disease severity, response to treatment, and tendency for relapse.⁶⁹

Moisturizers for Contact Dermatitis

Contact dermatitis is a common skin inflammation characterized by pruritic and erythematous skin lesions induced by contact with foreign substances. It is divided into two major groups: irritant and allergic.⁷³

Clinical manifestation of contact dermatitis varies according to the causative allergen or irritant and the skin's affected area. Contact dermatitis usually appears as erythema and scaling with relatively well-demarcated, visible borders. The hands, face, and neck are usually involved, although it may occur in any area. Some contact dermatitis manifestations can be both allergic and irritant. Patients may complain of itching and discomfort, but some seek medical care due to the appearance of a rash. Acute cases may involve a dramatic flare with erythema, vesicles, and bullae; chronic cases may involve lichen with cracks and fissures. Patient history is crucial for diagnosis, and causative substance must be identified and avoided to resolve contact dermatitis and prevent further aggravation.^{73,74}

Localized acute allergic contact dermatitis lesions are successfully treated with mid- or high-potency topical corticosteroids. On thinner skin areas, lower-potency topical corticosteroids are helpful to minimize the side effects.⁷⁴ There are insufficient data to support the use of topical corticosteroids for irritant contact dermatitis. However, because it is difficult to distinguish clinically between allergic and irritant contact dermatitis, these agents are often used successfully for irritant contact dermatitis.

Primary prevention of irritant and allergic contact dermatitis involves avoidance of exposure to irritants and allergens. It may be accomplished by several means including substance elimination, substitution, training, and job task rotation. The use of personal protective equipment such as gloves, goggles, face shields, and/or other skin protective equipment is important.⁷⁴ Cotton liners under gloves can be used to enhance comfort and sweat absorption. Skin should be kept clean, dry, and as well moisturized as possible.

Patients with contact dermatitis should wash their skin using lukewarm water with mild soap and dry it gently. Soap should be removed carefully from finger web spaces as it is a

surface-active agent, providing alkaline environment which is not gentle for the skin. Jewelry, including rings, could trap allergens and retain local moisture.^{74,75}

Emollients are a good secondary prevention measure to avoid continuous exposure.⁷⁴ After-work creams should be procured in workplaces and workers should be instructed to use them regularly. Barrier creams are often recommended to prevent occupational contact dermatitis, this may also involve the use of specialized creams such as barrier creams containing quaternium-18 bentonite (organoclay) to prevent rhus dermatitis or creams containing chelators such as penta-acetic acid to prevent nickel, chrome, or copper dermatitis.⁷⁶ However, Cochrane systematically reviewed that barrier creams may not have a long-term protective effect. Another reason why it shouldn't be promoted is that it may prevent workers from using more effective preventative measures.⁷⁴

Frequent moisturizer application provides protection and strengthens skin barrier function. Lipid-rich moisturizers are particularly recommended to be routinely used in all contact dermatitis patients. When frequent moisturizer application is impractical to do, overnight application of a proper emollient may be recommended.⁷⁶

Ointments are preferred over creams, as creams may have sensitizing preservatives and mildly irritating emulsifiers.⁷⁷ Simple petroleum-based emollients are nearly as effective as emollients containing skin-related lipids, although several studies suggest that topical mixtures of key stratum corneum lipids, including ceramides, may accelerate barrier repair.^{34,78} Regardless of contact dermatitis type, restoration of damaged epidermal barrier and adequate skin hydration is extremely important for prevention of chronic contact dermatitis, even when all symptoms have resolved. Gutman et al⁷⁹ advocate the "soak and smear" approach with mid- to high-potency topical corticosteroid ointments or emollients application over a dampened skin following thorough skin hydration to "lock in" moisture.

Keratolytic agents such as salicylic acid or urea are helpful in hyperkeratotic dermatitis. In double-blind studies, moisturizers with urea have demonstrated reduced trans-epidermal water loss in atopic and ichthyotic patients. Urea also makes normal and atopic skin less susceptible against irritation to sodium lauryl sulphate.² Treatments improving skin barrier function may decrease the possibility of further aggravation of contact dermatitis.

A sterol-enriched fraction from canola oil has demonstrated to ameliorate clinical signs of sodium lauryl sulphate-induced irritation, while other lipids (eg, fish oil, petrolatum, shea butter, and sunflower seed oil) had no effect on the degree of irritation.⁹ Loden and Andersson⁸⁰ suggested that canola oil supplies the damaged skin barrier with adequate lipids for healing. Essential fatty acids (ie, linoleic and alpha-linoleic

acids) influence skin physiology and pathology via their effects on skin barrier functions, eicosanoid production, membrane fluidity, and cell signaling.⁸⁰

Squalene is the most commonly produced sebum component. It is a single oxygen quencher, protecting skin from lipid peroxidation due to ultraviolet and other ionizing radiation exposure. Although it is naturally produced by human body, production drastically slows after age thirty; causing skin dryness.⁸¹ Squalane is a saturated form of squalene, where hydrogenation has eliminated the double bonds making it oxidation resistant and good as moisturizers. An added quality of squalane is that even though it is technically oil, it is less greasy, odorless, non-comedogenic, antibacterial, and safe for sensitive skin. Moreover, it is also effective for treating skin disorders such as contact, seborrheic, or atopic dermatitis.⁸²

Moisturizers for Nummular Dermatitis

Nummular dermatitis (also known as nummular eczema) is an eczematous disorder with pruritic coin-shaped patches on the skin that are often mistaken for ringworm or psoriasis. Men usually get nummular dermatitis later in their life while women get it sooner. The etiology is unknown, but most patients have very dry skin, which allow epidermal breach and permeation of allergens.^{83,84} Local trauma, such as arthropod bites, chemicals contact, or abrasions, may precede an outbreak.

Contact dermatitis due to nickel, cobalt, or chromates may play a role in some nummular dermatitis cases. Venous insufficiency, stasis dermatitis, and edema may be related to involvement of lower extremities.^{85,86} Autoeczematization may account for the presence of multiple plaques. Severe, generalized nummular dermatitis has been associated with interferon and ribavirin therapy for hepatitis C and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors.^{87,88}

Patients may complain of pruritic, burning or stinging eruption that usually starts on the legs within days to months. Symptoms wax and wane with winter; cold or dry climates, are exacerbated by temperature swings and may improve with sunlight, humidity exposure or moisturizer use. Lesion recurrence in previous lesion locations is frequent. Patient may reveal past history of eczema, atopic dermatitis, or dry and sensitive skin.⁸⁵

Diagnosis is made by observing the characteristic round to oval erythematous plaques, particularly on the legs; however, they may occur anywhere on the trunk, hands, or feet. Lesions may start as erythematous-to-violaceous papules or vesicles, coalescing to form confluent plaques. Lesions often distributed symmetrically and size several centimeters. It may have overlying erosions from excoriation. Aggressively scratched old lesions may develop lichen simplex chronicus, often on lower legs, neck, scalp, or scrotum. Nummular dermatitis never affects the face and scalp.⁸⁵

Treatments aimed at skin rehydration, epidermal lipid barrier repair, and inflammation/infection control. Modification of cleansing habits should be advised where soap is applied only to the axilla and groin. Soapless, lukewarm or cool showers, followed by moisturizers or medicated topical preparations application on damp skin may alleviate itching and rehydrate skin. Medicine application to dampened skin results in more effective penetration and faster healing. The "soak-and-smear" therapeutic regimen consists of 20-minute plain water soak followed by topical corticosteroid ointment or petrolatum application on wet skin. One study showed over 90% improvement in 27 of 28 patients with refractory chronic puritic eruptions when the regimen was properly followed.⁷⁹

Wet wrap treatments are often effective, involving skin dampening with lukewarm water for 10 minutes followed by petrolatum or topical corticosteroid ointment application and 1-hour occlusion. Plastic wrap can be used for occlusion of small areas. Petrolatum application can be repeated five to six times a day while topical corticosteroid use should be carefully monitored to avoid adverse effect upon over usage.

When eruption has resolved, ongoing aggressive hydration may decrease the flares frequency, especially in dry environments. Ointments are more effective than creams due to more occlusion of skin barrier to the environment and more effective water retention in the skin. Heavy moisturizers or petrolatum applied to dampened skin are often effective. Emollients consist of bath oils, soap substitutes and moisturizing creams should be applied as often as required to alleviate itching, scaling and dryness. Emollients should also be applied on unaffected skin to overcome dryness. It may be necessary to try several different products to find a suitable one. Many people find one or more of these emollients to be effective: sorbolene, glycerine and cetomacrogol cream, white soft paraffin/liquid paraffin mix, fatty cream, as well as wool fat lotions. As nummular dermatitis often starts from minor skin injuries, skin should be carefully protected. If the hands are affected, use gloves and protective tools to ensure the skin is avoided from friction, detergents, solvents, other chemicals or excessive water exposure.

Conclusion

This paper emphasizes specific clinical considerations of moisturizers to support health worker's recommendation and promotion of appropriate moisturizer application, particularly for therapeutic purposes to alleviate symptoms from various kinds of dermatitis. These recommendations are in accord with evidence-based medicine.

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