

Eczema is the second most frequent reason for a new dermatological consultation in general practice (v). Studies suggest there may be a feeling amongst GPs that eczema is often accorded a low priority in primary care (v).

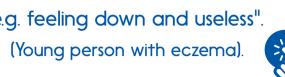


More than 1 in 10 parents/carers had seen their GP 6-10 times in 2020 for their child's eczema, whilst nearly half had been to their GP 2-5 times. This suggests referral to a specialist may be necessary (iv).



Young people suggested the following would help during interactions with their healthcare professionals:

"[Healthcare professionals need] a better understanding of how severe eczema can effect our mental state e.g. feeling down and useless".



RECEIVE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE CORE DERMATOLOGY TRAINING, REFLECTING THEIR HEAVY SKIN DISEASE CASELOAD.



"Most of the time I don't understand the dermatologist, but the written letter sent home explains the treatment plan in detail. This helps a lot".





PRIORITISE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & THEIR FAMILIES' SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS SO THEY CAN BETTER CONTROL THEIR ECZEMA AT HOME.



There is no current national guidance in England and Wales on the diagnosis, treatment and management of eczema in those aged over 12 years. This lack of guidance has an impact on the level of care that patients across the country receive. It means that consideration to the challenges faced by various age groups, including the difficult transition from paediatric to adult services, has not been given.

In Scotland, a national guideline (2011) recommends a similar approach in adults and children to managing atopic eczema (i).



Northern Ireland guidance advises that NICE's guidelines on under 12s can be used to manage eczema in older children and adults (ii).

> Evidence shows that local commissioning guidance on eczema is very limited (iii).







"He is 17 and is hugely struggling with the impact of significant flare-ups and a management plan that works. He definitely would benefit from support but nothing is offered nor is available locally".

> (Patient/carer of young person aged 17 with eczema).











RECOGNISE THE VALUE OF THE THIRD SECTOR IN MEETING THE **UNMET PRACTICAL & EMOTIONAL** SUPPORT NEEDS OF FAMILIES WITH ECZEMA BY PROVIDING FUNDING & WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP.







"Until we found the EOS group, [my child] had little support and if we'd met the group earlier, it would've been helpful".

(Parent/carer of a child with eczema over 5-years of age).

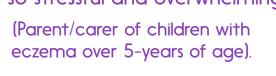


INCREASE THE PROVISION & IMPROVE ACCESS TO PSYCHO-DERMATOLOGY PROVISION ACROSS THE UK BASED ON A PERSON-CENTRED APPROACH.





"I wish there was some support available for both parent and child as it is so stressful and overwhelming".



DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN UP TO DATE NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ATOPIC ECZEMA IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO HELP ADDRESS HEALTH INEQUALITIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH & CARE

EXCELLENCE (NICE) & SCOTTISH INTERCOLLEGIATE

GUIDELINES NETWORK (SIGN) SHOULD..

"I want to be involved in the conversation and not just talked at like I'm still a child needing to understand my treatment"

(17 year-old with eczema).

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THE IMPACT ON CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES.



PUT YOUNG PEOPLE AT

THE CENTRE OF THEIR

OWN ECZEMA CARE.

"I often feel judged and ashamed to go to the doctors, because I feel like it's probably flared up because of something I have done wrong".

(17 year old with eczema).



Young people suggested the following would help during interactions with their healthcare professionals: "If they speak to me directly or don't act as if I'm not present when talking to my parent".



DELIVER ECZEMA AWARENESS

VORKSHOPS & TRAINING FOR

TEACHERS & PUPILS & SHARE

BEST PRACTICE WITHIN

THEIR NETWORKS.

iviy aoctor is aismissive and doesn't listen/care much about [my eczema]". (17 year old with eczema).





PRIMARY CARE HEALTHCARE

PROFESSIONALS SHOULD...

SCHOOLS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD.

BE EQUIPPED WITH & USE SPECIALIST

RESOURCES ON PRACTICAL WAYS TO

SUPPORT CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

WITH ECZEMA DURING SCHOOL HOURS.

"I have not been able to write, eat,

wash my hands or participate in science

experiments a few times and the teachers

have never been very understanding".

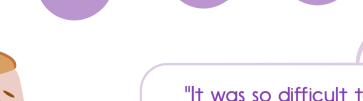
(16 year old with eczema).



INTEGRATED CARE SYSTEMS (CROSS-STATUTORY SERVICES BODIES) SHOULD...



MEET THE TARGET WAITING TIMES FROM REFERRAL TO TREATMENT FOR DERMATOLOGY SERVICES.





"It was so difficult to get a referral to a dermatologist even though my eczema was very severe. When I did, the appointments were not regular, it would be once every 6 months. This was not helpful at all".

(17 year old with eczema).



This document highlights the findings from a survey run by the national charity, Eczema Outreach Support (EOS). Between December 2020 and February 2021, EOS surveyed children and young people (11-17 years) with eczema and parents/carers of children aged 0-17 years with eczema to find out about the true impact eczema has on their lives and how they are supported to manage it. A report providing more details is available here: $\underline{\text{https://www.eos.org.uk/why-we-exist/publications/}}$

The Time for Change Report gives more detail to the findings of the survey, together with a series of recommendations for primary healthcare professionals to better care for and support families affected by eczema in the UK. Financial support for the EOS survey was provided by Sanofi Genzyme, who had no editorial control over the content or results. The subsequent report and this infographic has been produced and funded by Sanofi Genzyme in collaboration with Eczema Outreach Support.

* All quotes and statistics mentioned in this document (unless otherwise referenced) come from the national survey undertaken by Eczema Outreach Support between December 2020 and February 2021. Data is held on file by Eczema Outreach Support.

"I wish that the school educated other students

about [eczema], because I feel like it's awkward

having to explain to teachers why I need to

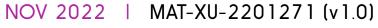
apply cream in the middle of a lesson, or if

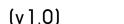
a classmate asks".

(14 year old with eczema).









[i] SIGN (2011) Management of atopic eczema in primary care, available at https://www.sign.ac.uk/media/1063/sign125.pdf (Accessed Nov 2022) (ii) HSCNI (2016) COMPASS Therapeutic Notes on the Primary Care Pharmacological Management of Atopic Eczema, available at: http://www.hscbusiness.hscni.net/pdf/Atopic_eczema_2016.pdf (Accessed Nov 2022) (iii) Allergy UK and Sanofi (2021) Not Just Skin Deep: Getting under the skin of eczema, available at: https://www.allergyuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Not-Just-Skin-Deep-min-compressed.pdf (Accessed Nov 2022) (iv) EOS (2021) Data from survey of young people and carers analysed for this report: Data on file (Accessed: Nov 2022)

(v) E Le Roux et al (2017) 'GPs' experiences of diagnosing and managing childhood eczema: a qualitative study in primary care', available at: https://bjgp.org/content/68/667/e73 (Accessed Nov 2022)

