

S25-4 Cutaneous microbiota and atopic dermatitis

○Takashi SUGITA¹

¹Meiji Pharm. Univ.

The cutaneous microbiota can exacerbate atopic dermatitis (AD) since patients with AD lack, genetically, the skin ceramide-barrier function. The skin surface is colonized by 10^{4-6} microorganisms per cm^2 , including approximately 100 species of bacteria and ten of fungi. Regarding the relationship between *Malassezia* and AD, it is thought that specific IgE antibody against *Malassezia* species is produced in the patient's serum. Comprehensive non-culture method analyses suggested that two species play significant roles in AD, since *M. globosa* and *M. restricta* were detected from the scale of all AD patients. Consequently, we tried to reduce the number of cutaneous microorganisms using antifungal agents. When either topical ketoconazole (KTZ) or oral itraconazole (ITZ) was administered to adult AD patients who did not respond to standard AD therapy, their symptoms improved as the numbers of *Malassezia* decreased.

In conclusion, we identified microorganisms that exacerbate AD and showed that our findings can be applied clinically.