Dermatological Problems in Older Adults

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Overview

- Skin changes in the aging skin
- Risk factors and challenges
- Clinical approach to a patient with skin disease
- Common geriatric dermatoses
- Managing skin disease in the elderly

Skin changes in the aging skin

- Chronological (Intrinsic)
- Photo aging (Extrinsic)



Chronological aging and Cutaneous effects

YOUNG SKIN

Cornified layers Granular layers Spinous layers Basal layer Basal membrane

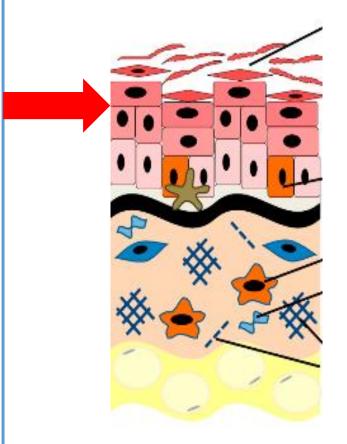
Atrophic epidermis
Decrease in skin lipids and
barrier function
Dryness, Roughness

Xerosis

Delayed healing

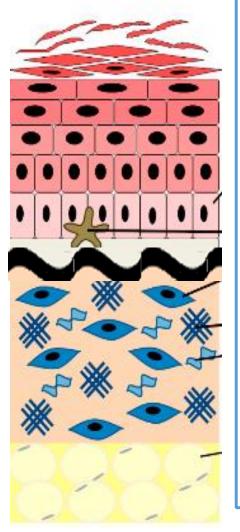
Decreased DNA repair epidermal cells Photo carcinogenesis Malignancies

Decrease melanocytes Grey hair Uneven pigmentation CHRONOLOGICALLY AGED SKIN



Chronological aging and Cutaneous effects

YOUNG SKIN



Flattening of dermal papillae Risk of blister formation

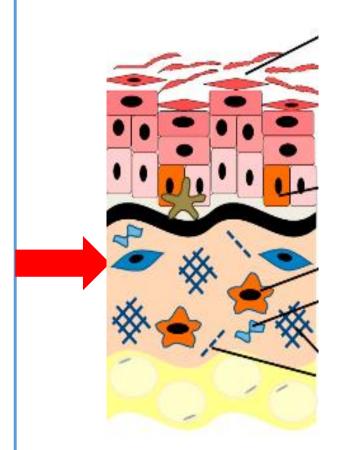
Fragmentation of collagen and elastic fibers

Wrinkles and lax skin

Reduced support of blood vessels Purpuric lesions

Decreased sensory perceptions Increased tendencies to injuries

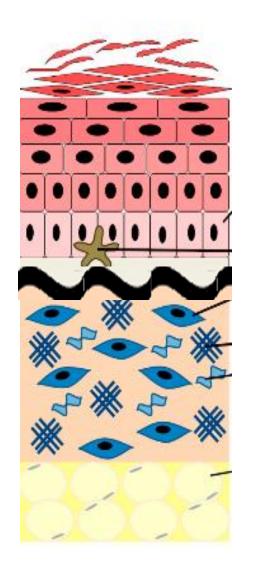
Decreased inflammatory response Delayed healing and vulnerability to infection CHRONOLOGICALLY AGED SKIN



Chronological aging and Cutaneous effects

YOUNG SKIN

CHRONOLOGICALLY AGED SKIN



Reduced subcutaneous fat Increased risk of injury Less natural insulation

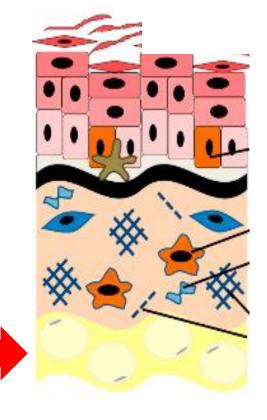
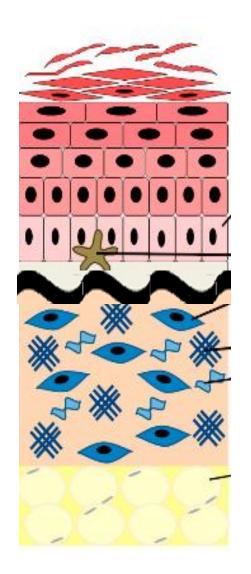


Photo aged and Cutaneous effects

YOUNG SKIN



Heterogeneously thicken epidermis

Hyperpigmented melanocytes

Solar lentigo

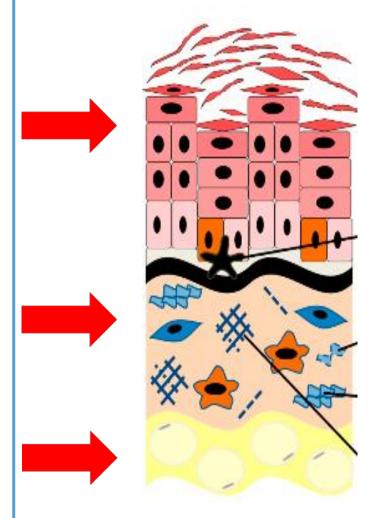
Atrophic / thin dermis

Abnormal elastic fibers

Solar elastoses

Loose hypodermis

PHOTO-AGED SKIN



Risk Factors for skin disease

- 1. Multimorbidity
- 2. Polypharmacy
- 3. Medication Adverse Effects
- 4. Function and mobility
- 5. Patient preference

Management challenges in elderly

- 1. Physical and/or cognitive limitations
 - (a) limited information from history
 - (b) regular clinic follow up difficult
 - (c) poor compliance
- 2. Atypical manifestations of common conditions
- 3. Often multifactorial aetiology
- 4. Comorbidities and altered pharmacokinetic state can complicate Rx
- 5. Polypharmacy can cause drug interactions

Clinical approach to a patient with skin disease

1. What is the lesion

SOLITARY/ RASH

2. Where is the lesion/ which level of the skin

PATTERN
EPIDERMIS/ DERMIS/ SC

3. What is it composed of

MORPHOLOGY

4. What is the aetiology

SKIN ALONE/ SYSTEMIC

5. What is the impact of the skin disease / QoL

Cases Discussed

- 1. Contact dermatitis
- 2. Chronic acitinic dermatitis
- 3. Dermatitis Neglecta
- 4. Cutaneous Candidiasis
- 5. Actinic Cheilitis
- 6. Tinea Incognito
- 7. Hepes zoster opthamicus
- 8. Hemorrhagic Varicella
- 9. Trigeminal trophic syndrome
- 10. Leprosy with trophic ulcers

Cases Discussed

- 11. Crusted scabies
- 12. Cutaneous manifestations of Zinc deficiency
- 13. Pellagra
- 14. Pigmented BCC
- 15. Pagets Disease of Vulva
- 16. Bullous Pemphigoid
- 17. Pemphigus Vulgaris
- 18. Multiple Seborrhiec Keratoses with Leser-Trélat sign
- 19. Acral lentigionous melanoma
- 20. Exophytic SCC
- 21. Methotrexate poisoning
- 22. Mycosis fungoides
- 23. Lichen planus pigmentosus

Take Home message

- Geriatric dermatoses are common and management is a challenge
- Many risk factors for the occurrence of skin disease
- Better knowledge on dermatological problems in elderly with multi disciplinary approach may relieve the discomfort and promote their wellbeing

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