Analysis of the Mechanism for the Development of Allergic Skin Inflammation and the Application for Its Treatment: Preface

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Allergic skin disorders include urticaria, angioedema, contact dermatitis, and atopic dermatitis. Among them, atopic dermatitis is the most common skin disorder in young children. The pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis is linked to a complex interaction between skin barrier dysfunction and environmental factors such as allergens and microbes. It is a chronic disease characterized by periods of remission and relapse. Therefore, one of the therapeutic objectives for atopic dermatitis is to quickly reduce disease symptoms by targeting pathophysiological pathways and to provide long-term management by reducing recurrence. It is also very important to clarify the mechanism for the initiation and development of atopic dermatitis.

The aims of this JPS Forum Minireview series are to present recent findings on the mechanism of atopic dermatitis and to provide a forum for researchers active in this field to propose new therapeutic strategies for this disorder.


We would be very grateful if this JPS Forum Minireview contributes to the development of clinically new strategies for the suppression of atopic dermatitis.