

Which dermatics do we have?

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The most important milestone in the development of modern dermatics is the introduction of topical glucocorticoids which divides the history of derm-pharmacology in before C and after C. The study of the pharmacology of these compounds provided important observations which about the general pharmacology of dermatics. Dermatics exist for most dermatological indications and their application is limited by side effects and by the influence of the skin barrier. Advantages of dermatics can be that their side effects are less severe after topical application compared to systemic application. This includes even carcinogenic effects. New insights in the function of the skin barrier on the molecular level do not only include their relationship to some diseases such as the atopic dermatitis or the atopic march by e.g. filaggrin but also transporter molecules which influence different activities of drugs whether they are applied topically or systemically.

