

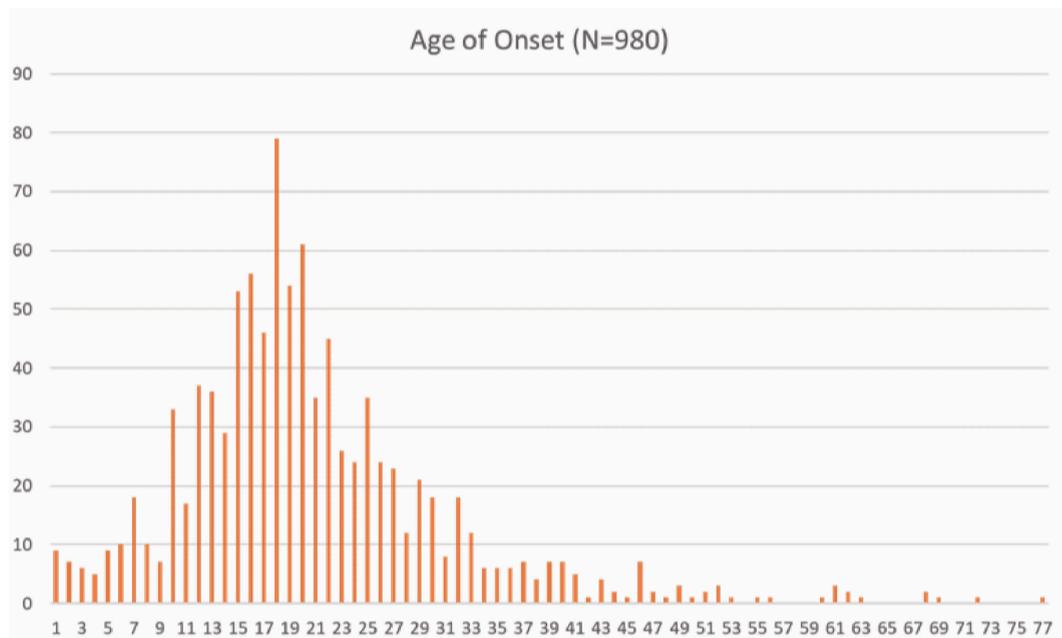
## Challenges in the Treatment of Pediatric Keloids

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### Background:

Approximately 63% of patients develop their very first keloid before they turn 18, making Keloid Disorder a pediatric chronic skin ailment. As shown in the graph below, children under the age of 10 are not spared and require proper treatment.



### Methods:

Keloid removal surgery should be avoided in children at all costs, as it can result in detrimental outcomes that will be very difficult, if not impossible, to treat at a later date. Contact cryotherapy and intralesional chemotherapy have emerged as promising yet underutilized alternatives in the management of pediatric keloids.

**Results:**

Earlobes are common location for development of keloids among African American female children, as many families tend to pierce their children at a very young age. Other types of skin injuries can also lead to the formation of keloid in children who are genetically prone.

**Conclusion:**

This presentation will focus on review of clinical presentation of pediatric keloids as well as non-surgical management approaches and review of several case studies.