

CHALLENGES IN THE TREATMENT OF PEDIATRIC KELOIDS

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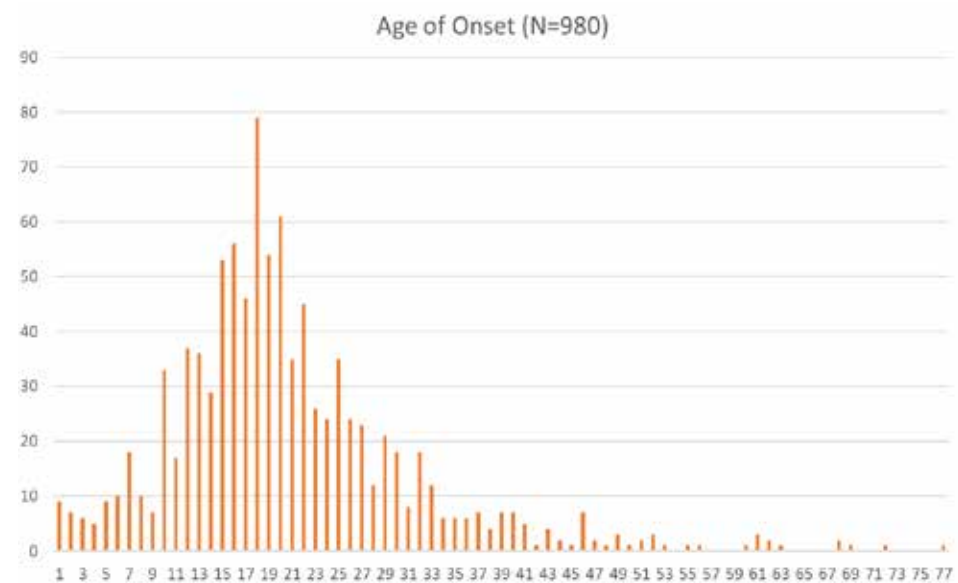
Running Title

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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.