Pharmacological treatment of rosacea

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Rosacea is a common chronic skin disease affecting the face is associated with a number of etiological causes and inciting factors. It is characterized by erythematous changes of the facial skin and commonly presents with papules, pustules, or telangiectasias. Although there are a lot of treatment options to be used, the broad diversity in its clinical manifestations (the 4 subtypes of rosacea: erythematotelangiectatic, papulopustular, phymatous, and ocular) has made it difficult to obtain good clinical results. Nonetheless, a number of therapies are used alone or in combination. The mainstays of therapy are topical metronidazole, topical azelaic acid, and oral tetracyclines. Other pharmacotherapeutic interventions, including topical benzoyl peroxide, topical sodium sulfacetamide with sulfur, oral metronidazole, and oral isotretinoin, have been shown to improve the signs and symptoms of rosacea.