

Mavena[®] B12 Ointment (Regividerm[®]) in children with Atopic Eczema. A post marketing satisfaction survey.

Recently, a satisfaction survey was conducted among Dutch dermatologists re: efficacy and tolerability of Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment in children with atopic eczema. A recent U.S. study (Januchowski, 2009) showed that ointment containing vitamin B₁₂ – had a beneficial effect on the affected skin of children with eczema. In the Dutch study, 14 children were enrolled (ages 2 to 14 years). All children had a mild form of eczema. Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment was administered locally 2 times per day. In more than 50% of the children, their parents saw a clear improvement in the skin eczema after 1-3 weeks. Some parents noted that according to their experience the hormone preparations containing worked faster, but parents would rather prefer their children not to use hormone. Some parents noticed that the skin softened after using Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment.

Non of the children showed a worsening of the eczema.

Because vitamin B₁₂ has a pink color the Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment is also pink-colored. Some parents thought that is a disadvantage (as towels and clothing were also stained). Most parents, however, learnt that by massaging the Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment into the skin, no color residue on clothing and towels were left.

Conclusion: Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment was well tolerated by children and in most children Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment led to a reduction in eczema. The parents were generally very satisfied with this product, they were very pleased that this ointment does not contain hormones. Most of them want to continue using the Mavena[®] B₁₂ Ointment in the future, especially for maintenance.

References:

Stücker M, et al.: Topical vitamin B₁₂- a new therapeutic approach in atopic dermatitis – evaluation of efficiency and tolerability in a randomized placebo-controlled multicentre clinical trial. Br J Dermatol 150:977-983, 2004.

Januchowski R.: Evaluation of topical vitamin B₁₂ for the treatment of childhood eczema. J Altern Complem Med 15:387-389, 2009