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Table 1

In the infection column, put comma between Granuloma gluteale infantum and genital ulceration

Unwanted effects of topical steroids	Clinical features	Risk factors and mechanism
Epidermal effects	Epidermal thinning	Decrease in mean keratinocyte layer thickness Flattening of the dermoepidermal convolutions Decrease in epidermal kinetic activity
Dermal effects	Melanocyte inhibition (vitiligo like condition) Striae Easy rupture on trauma Blot hemorrhage Stellate scars Prematurely aged skin appearance	Intradermal steroid injections, steroids under occlusion Risk factors Young age Potency of steroid Use of occlusion Location (face, neck, axilla, groin, upper inner thigh) Decrease in ground substance and collagen synthesis
Combined epidermal and dermal effects	Atrophy Telangiectasia Striae Purpura Stellate pseudoscars Ulceration Easy bruising	Dermal atrophy and loss of intercellular substance, causing blood vessels to lose their surrounding dermal matrix
Vascular effects	Fixed vasodilatation Rebound phenomenon Perioral dermatitis Rosacea Facial erythema	
Ocular effects	Due to steroid eye drops Glaucoma/cataract Decreased healing of traumatic ulcers Exacerbation of herpetic ulcers Increased susceptibility to bacterial and fungal infections Blindness (on prolonged use) Few side effects due to topical steroids applied around eyes Blindness due to glaucoma after long term steroid application on face	
Contact allergy	Allergic or irritant contact dermatitis	Risk factors History of many positive patch test to nontopical steroid allergen Treatment resistant eczema Leg ulcers Stasis dermatitis Perineal dermatitis
Infections	Exacerbation or increased susceptibility to bacterial, viral and fungal infections (e.g., Candidiasis, herpes or <i>Demodex</i>) Folliculitis Crusted scabies Granuloma gluteale infantum, genital ulceration Masking of microbial infections (tinea incognito) and (tinea pseudoimbricata)	Chronic actinic dermatitis
Effect on hair	Hypertrichosis (prevalant on face and ears)	

Vehicle related effects	Lanugo hair	
	Alopecia	
	Stinging	
	Irritation	
	Folliculitis	
	Miliaria	
	Contact urticaria	
Pharmacologic effects	Exacerbation of acne and rosacea	
	Allergic contact dermatitis	
	Tachyphylaxis	Risk factors Patient noncompliance Normal variance in disease severity that is unrelated to therapy Inability of steroids to completely clear the disease
Miscellaneous	Steroid rebound	
	Steroid addiction	
	Acneiform eruption	Comedone formation by rendering follicular epithelium more responsive to comedogenesis Increased concentration of free fatty acids in skin surface lipids and increased numbers of bacteria in the pilosebaceous duct
	Miliaria	
	Urticaria	
	Delayed wound healing	
	Tachyphylaxis	
	Reactivation of Kaposi's sarcoma	
	Alteration of fat distribution (Cushingoid appearance)	
	Hypopigmentation (common in dark skinned and reversible)	
	Hyperpigmentation	
	Rebound flare (psoriasis)	
	Milia	Risk factors Long term use Old age