

acne—how to treat and control it



Got **ZITS**? You're not alone. Almost **all teens get them** at one time or another. It's called *acne*. Whether your case is mild or severe, **there are things you can do to keep it under control**. Read on to find out how.

What causes acne?

During **puberty**, your skin gets oilier and you sweat more. This can cause pimples. There are many myths about what causes acne, but there are really only **3 main causes**.

- 1. Hormones.** You get more of them during puberty. Certain hormones, called *androgens*, trigger the oil glands on the face, back, and upper chest to begin producing oil. This can cause acne in some people.
- 2. Heredity.** Acne can run in families. If your mom or dad had acne as a teen, there may be a chance that you'll get it too.
- 3. Plugged oil ducts.** Small whiteheads or blackheads can form when the oil ducts in your skin get plugged. They can turn into the hard and bumpy pimples of acne.

What *doesn't* cause acne?

Don't let people tell you it's your fault. It's not. Acne is not caused by

- **Food.** Even though soft drinks, chocolate, and greasy foods aren't really good for you, they don't cause acne.
- **Dirt.** That black stuff in a blackhead is not dirt. A chemical reaction in the oil duct turns it black. No matter how much you wash your face, you can still get acne.
- **Contact with people.** You can't catch acne from or give acne to another person.
- **Your thoughts.** Thinking about sex won't cause acne.

Don't make it worse

You might think it helps, but **don't**

- **Pop or pinch your zits.** All this does is break open the lining of the oil ducts and make them more red and swollen. This can also cause scars.
- **Scrub your skin too hard**—it irritates the skin. Other things that can irritate the skin are headbands, hats, and chin straps.
- Use **greasy makeup** or **oily hair products**. These can block oil ducts and make acne worse.
- **Get stressed out.** Sometimes stress and anxiety can cause pimples. Try to keep your stress down by getting enough sleep and having time to relax.

Other things that can make acne worse

- **Medicines.** If you have to take a prescription medicine, ask your **pediatrician** if it can cause pimples.
- **Changes in hormones.** Some girls get more pimples before and during their periods. This is caused by changes in the levels of hormones.

What can I do?

The **bad news**—There's no cure for acne. The **good news**—It usually clears up as you get older. In the meantime, there are a few things you can do to **help keep those zits under control**.

First Steps: Benzoyl peroxide lotion or gel—the most effective acne treatment you can get without a prescription. It helps kill bacteria in the skin, unplug oil ducts, and heal pimples. There are a lot of different brands and different strengths (2.5%, 5%, or 10%). The gel may dry out your skin and make it redder than the lotion, so try the lotion first.

How to use benzoyl peroxide

- **Start slowly**—only once a day with a 5% lotion. After a week, try using it twice a day (morning and night) if your skin isn't too red or isn't peeling.
- Don't just dab it on top of your pimples. **Apply a thin layer** to the entire area where pimples may occur. Avoid the skin around your eyes.
- If your acne isn't better **after 4 to 6 weeks**, try a 10% lotion or gel. Use it once a day at first and then try twice a day if doesn't irritate your skin.

Next Steps: Stronger treatments—**If benzoyl peroxide doesn't get your zits under control**, your pediatrician may prescribe

- **A retinoid to be used on the skin** (like Retin A, Differin, and other brands). This comes in a cream or gel and helps unplug oil ducts. It must be used *exactly* as directed. Try to stay out of the sun (including tanning salons) when taking this medicine. Retinoids can cause your skin to peel and turn red.
- **Antibiotics, in cream, lotion, solution, or gel form**, may be used for "inflammatory" acne (when you have red bumps or pus bumps).
- **Antibiotics, in pill form**, may be used if the treatments used on the skin don't help.
- **Isotretinoin** (Accutane and other brands) is a very strong medicine taken as a pill. It's **only used for severe acne that hasn't responded** to any other treatment. Because it's such a powerful drug, it must *never be taken just before or during pregnancy*. There is a danger of severe or even fatal deformities to unborn babies. Patients who take this medicine must be **carefully supervised** by a doctor knowledgeable

able about its usage, such as a pediatric dermatologist or other expert in treating acne. Isotretinoin should be used cautiously (and only with careful monitoring by a dermatologist and psychiatrist) in patients with a history of depression. Don't be surprised if your doctor requires a negative pregnancy test, some blood tests, and a signed consent form before prescribing isotretinoin.

No matter what treatment you use, remember

- **Be patient.** Give each treatment enough time to work. It may take 3 to 6 weeks or longer before you see a change.
- **Be faithful.** Follow your program **every day**. Don't stop and start each time your skin changes.
- **Follow directions.** Not using it correctly is the most common reason why treatments fail.
- **Only use your medicine.** Doctors prescribe medicine specifically for particular patients. What's good for a friend may not be good for you.
- **Don't overdo it.** Too much scrubbing makes skin worse. Too much benzoyl peroxide or topical retinoid creams can make your face red and scaly. Too much oral antibiotic may cause side effects.
- **Don't worry about what other people think.** It's no fun having acne, and some people may say hurtful things about it. Try not to let it bother you. Remember, most teens get some acne at some point. Also remember that **it's only temporary**, and there are **a lot of treatment options** to keep it under control.

Acne and birth control pills

Birth control pills can be useful for treating young women with acne. However, taking birth control pills and other medicines may make both less effective. If you are on the Pill, talk with your pediatrician about how it might affect your acne.

The information contained in this publication should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances.

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From your doctor

