A CALIBRATED DERMOGRAPHOMETER FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SYMPTOMATIC DERMOGRAPHISM AND DELAYED PRESSURE URTICARIA











Dermographometer

A dermographometer is used to apply a well-defined and reproducible pressure to a subject's skin for the diagnosis of symptomatic dermographism and delayed pressure urticaria.

The dermographometer was first described by Bart and Ackerman in the USA (1966) and by James and Warin in the UK (1969).

The dermographometer has a spring-loaded tip 0.9mm in diameter. The pressure on the spring can be varied by turning a screw at the top of the instrument. Its scale settings are 0 to 15.

Dermographometer calibration

Although this is a linear relationship between tip pressure and scale readings, dermographometers should be calibrated individually to ensure comparability.

Table. Calibration of a specimen dermographometer.

Settings	Pressure e	quivalent
	g/mm ²	Pascals
0	20	2.0x10 ⁵
2	36	3.6x10 ⁵
5	60	5.97x10 ⁵
10	99	9.7x10 ⁵

Diagnostic testing for dermographism

Technique: Three parallel lines (10cm long) should be made with dermographometer settings equivalent to 20, 36 and 60g/mm² on upper back skin in patients off antihistamines. Weal width measurements should be after 10 minutes. The presence of a weal at pressure ≤36g/mm done is diagnostic for symptomatic dermographism. A positive test at 60g/mm² but not 36 g/mm² indicates simple dermographism. This is found in some patients with other patterns of urticaria and about 5% of healthy subjects.

Diagnostic testing for delayed pressure urticaria

Technique: A dermographometer should be pressed over the blade of scapula at right angles to the back for 70 secs. At 100g/mm². The readings should be done between 2-6h and the following morning. A pressure-induced papule of at least 3 mm at 2-24 hours is considered as a positive test result.

References:

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