

Table S1. Overview of studies comparing topical corticosteroids (TCS) with wet wrap therapy (WWT) vs. conventional (conv) 'open' treatment with TCS

Study	Objective	Design	Study population	AD definition and outcome measurement	Duration	Treatment	Outcome	Side-effects	Follow-up after end of treatment	Comments
Foelster-Holst et al. 2006 (27)	Comparing the efficacy of prednicarbat with and without wet-wrap dressing	Prospective, randomized, controlled, left-right study	24 patients, 20 adults (18-63 years) and 4 children (6-16 years)	AD patients with acute episode (AD definition not reported)	2-3 days	Extremities treated with prednicarbat, one arm/leg was randomly covered with WW dressing	No dropouts Improvements in both groups. Decrease of the local SCORAD in the corticosteroid plus wet-wrap dressing group was significantly better.	No side effects during study and 14 days post treatment	14 days follow-up regarding side-effects (none)	No information on re-wetting and daily duration of WWT. No systemic corticosteroids/AB 7 days or topical TCS 2 days before study No information on re-wetting
Hindley et al. 2006 (28)	Compare "wet wrap" bandages vs. conventionally applied ointments	Prospective, single-blinded randomized study	50 patients, 4-27 months	Moderate/severe AD. (AD defined by H&R)	4 weeks	WWT group: week 1: WWT 24 h + 1% HC OD. Week 2-4: 12-24 h WWT, (depending on evaluation) + 1% HC OD Conventional group: 1% HC TD + emollients	45 patients completed (23 WWT/ 22 conventional) 4 dropped out from WWT group No significant difference between groups Same amount of CS used between groups	5 (WWT) vs. 0 (conv.) children treated with AB during study No other side effects reported	No follow-up	No information on re-wetting
Beattie & Lewis-Jones 2004 (29)	Comparing WWT with hydrocortisone to conventional therapy of HC and emollients for moderate widespread AD	Randomized, controlled study	19 patients, 4 months-3 years	AD covering 30% or more body surface area (AD definition not reported)	2 weeks with active treatment	WWT group: Week 1: HC OD, WWT TD Week 2: HC and WWT OD Conventional group: week 1+2: HC TD	4 dropouts in WWT group due to infections, non-compliance and treatment failure 1 dropout in conv. group not related to treatment	Only report on folliculitis in two patients in WWT-group No other comments on side effects	Controls at week 3 and 4 Week 4 control: Raise in mean SASSAD for 4 patients in WWT-group vs. 9 in conv. group	No significant difference between amounts of TCS used in the 2 groups No reports on re-wetting
Pei et al. 2001 (32)	Compare 1:10 diluted 0.1% MF vs 1:10 diluted 0.05% FP with or without WWT	Randomized, single-blinded study	40 children, 1-15 years	Moderate to severe AD (AD defined by UK criteria)	4 weeks	The first 2 weeks both groups received CS OD (MF or FP) TD, no dressings Last 2 weeks randomized to either CS (OD)+WWT (8 h over night) or CS (OD) conv	27 patients completed. 10 did not qualify to last 2 weeks because of improvement, 1 did not tolerate WWT, 2 after week 1 were not satisfied with result No differences between CS's	No potential side effects reported	No follow-up	Patients had to have active disease despite use of moderately potent TCS was included No systemic steroid, immunosuppressive or AB <6 weeks and TCS 2 weeks before study No reports on re-wetting

AD: atopic dermatitis; AB: antibiotics; SCORAD: scoring atopic dermatitis (53, 54); SASSAD: the six area, six sign atopic dermatitis severity score (51); H&R: Hanifin and Rajka AD criteria (58); HC: hydrocortisone; MF: mometasone furoate; FP: flucasona propionate; OD: once daily; TD: twice daily; UK criteria: UK working party AD criteria (59).