



Skin diseases pattern in a tertiary care Hospital, developing countries like Bangladesh

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Abstract

Introduction: Skin diseases and their complications have significant effects on patient's quality of life. These problems range from cosmetic problems such as dry skin, wrinkles, pigmentation to acute or chronic diseases which may be disfiguring but may not be fatal. However, life-threatening conditions, if untreated may Prove fatal (toxic epidermal necrolysis, pemphigus, malignant melanoma and cutaneous lymphoma). **Objective:** To determine the Skin diseases Pattern in a tertiary care hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Methods: The current study was carried out in the Dermatology Department Kumudini Women's Medical College Hospital, Tangail, Bangladesh and BSMMU 10 July 2021 to 12 July 2022. All the freshly registered patients presenting in the outpatient were enrolled irrespective of gender and age, after an informed consent. Clinical diagnosis was made on the basis of detailed history and clinical examination. Laboratory investigations were performed where required e.g. routine investigations and biochemical profile. Skin biopsy and histopathology were performed in doubtful cases. All the findings were recorded, compiled, tabulated and analyzed. **Results:** 1521 patients comprising 850 (55%) females and 700 (46%) males were enrolled. There were 650 (42%) children and 890 (58.5%) adults. Infections and infestations were the most common skin conditions constituting 37.4% of all the enrolled patients of which 350 (23%) were children and 220 (14.4%) adults. Eczema was next in frequency comprising 280 (18.4%) patients including 130 (8.5%) children and 140(9.2%) adults. Acne was seen in 210(13.8%) patients, urticaria in 90(5.9%) while hair disorders were recorded in 61 (4%) patients. Papulosquamous disorders and pigmentary dermatoses were observed in less than 3% of the patients studied. Scabies presented with the highest frequency (18%) and among pyoderms (10%), furunculosis (4%) and impetigo 50(3.2%), being the most frequent. Fungal infections (3%) had a frequency more than viral infections (2%). Atopic dermatitis was the most frequently seen eczema (6%) followed by seborrhoeic dermatitis (5%) and contact dermatitis (4.5%).

Conclusion: The pattern of skin diseases is same in various cities of Pakistan with minor differences. Scabies and infections remain the most common diseases while eczema also constitutes an important group of dermatoses in our part of the world.

Keywords: Pattern of skin diseases, scabies, atopic dermatitis, infections, infestations

1. Introduction

Skin diseases and their complications have significant effects on patient's quality of life. These problems range from cosmetic problems such as dry skin, wrinkles, pigmentation to acute or chronic diseases which may be disfiguring but may not be fatal. However, life-threatening conditions, if untreated may Prove fatal (toxic epidermal necrolysis, pemphigus, malignant melanoma and cutaneous lymphoma).^[1] The pattern of skin diseases varies from one country to another as well as in cities and towns.

Certain factors influence the pattern and frequency of presentation of various skin diseases e.g. genetics factors, nutritional and socio-economic status, occupation, personal habits and ethnicity. [2-6] Skin diseases being common among the general population, account for a high percentage of all diseases dealt by physicians. [7-9] Although skin diseases (especially infections and infestations) are a common health problem in developing countries, they are not usually perceived to be a significant health concern. Numerous studies of prevalence and frequency of skin diseases have been done in all age groups. Similar sort of studies have also been conducted from time to time in different parts of our country. Current study was targeted to determine the pattern of skin diseases in a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh.

Materials and Methods

This study was carried out in the Dermatology Department Kumudini Women's Medical College Hospital, Tangail, Bangladesh and BSMMU 10 July 2021 to 12 July 2022. All the patients presenting in the outpatient department of Dermatology, as well as those referred from other departments for dermatological opinion were enrolled by convenient sampling. Patients belonging to either sex were included in the study irrespective of their age. All the selected patients were subjected to an informed consent. Only freshly registered patients were included and follow-up cases were ruled out. A predesigned Performa was used to gather information regarding patient's occupation, nutritional and socio-economical status and any history of traveling recently to an endemic area of a particular disease. After a detailed history patients were subjected to comprehensive

dermatological and systemic examination. Clinical diagnosis was made on the basis of detailed history and clinical examination. Laboratory investigations were performed where required. These included routine investigations like complete blood picture, urinalysis and X-ray chest. Biochemical profile was performed in selected cases. Skin biopsy and histopathology were performed in doubtful cases. Other relevant investigations were done according to the requirement. Diseases were classified in different groups for convenience. All the findings were recorded, compiled, tabulated and analyzed by Microsoft SPSS.

Results

A total of 1521 were included in the study. There were 850 (55%) females (55%) and 700(46%) males (46%). The age range was from neonate to 70 years. There were children 650 (42.7%) children and adults 890 (58.5%). Table 1 reveals the common skin diseases in accordance with their frequency of presentation and age wise distribution. Infections and infestations were the most common skin conditions constituting 37.5% of all the enrolled patients of which 350 were children (23%) and 220 adults (14.4%). Eczema was next in frequency constituting 280 patients (18.4%) including 130 children (8.5%) and 140 adults (9.2%). Acne was seen in 210 patients (13.8/%), comprising one neonate while remaining 228 were adults. Among vascular disorders urticaria had a frequency of 90 (5.9%) while hair disorders were recorded in 61 patients (4%). Papulosquamous and pigmentary dermatoses were observed in less than 3% of the patients.

Table 1: Distribution of different skin diseases in different age groups (N=1521).

Diseases group	Children N (%)	Adults N (%)	Total N (%)
Infections & infestations	350 (23)	220 (14.4)	570 (37.4)
Eczema	138(9)	140 (9.2)	275 (17.7)
Acne	1(0.15)	200 (13)	200 (13.1)
Other dermatoses	77 (5)	170(12.4)	250 (16.4)
Urticaria	39 (2.5)	46(3)	92 (6)
Disorder of hair	16(1)	46 (3)	61 (4)
Papulosquamous disorders	3 (1.9)	30(2)	46 (3)
Pigmentary disorders	2(1.4)	16 (1)	39 (2.5)
Total	639(42)	882 (57.9)	1521

Table 2: Pattern of different disease groups (n=1521).

Diseases group	N (%)
Infestations	320(21)
Scabies	250(16.4)
Pyoderma	47(3)
Furunculosis	155(10.5)
Impetigo	62(4)
Others	47(3)
Other infections	31(2)
Fungal	107(7)
Viral	46(3)
Other	30(2)
Eczemas	16(1)
Atopic dermatitis	275(18)
Seborrheic dermatitis	92(6)
Contact dermatitis	77(5)
Others	70(4.5)
Papulosquamous disorders	39(2.5)
Psoriasis	46(3)
Lichen planus	16(1)

Pityriasis rosea	16(1)
Pigmentary disorders	10(0.60)
Melasma	39(2.5)
Vitiligo	39(1)
Other	8(0.5)

Pattern of different diseases can be appreciated from the **Table 2**. In the group of infestations and infections scabies presented with the highest frequency (18%). Among pyodermas (10%), furunculosis (4%) and impetigo (3%) were the most frequent. Fungal infections (3%) were followed by viral infections (2%). In the group of eczema, atopic dermatitis was the most frequently seen (6%) followed by seborrhoeic dermatitis (5%) and contact dermatitis 70 (4.5%). Out of 49 patients with papulosquamous disorder, psoriasis was found in (1%), while lichen planus and pityriasis rosea, in (1%) and less than 1% patients respectively. Melasma (1%) and vitiligo (1%) were common in the pigmentary group. The category of other dermatoses 284 (16%) was one in which skin diseases constituted a frequency less than 0.5% of total sample size.

Discussion

In the current study, scabies was the most frequent dermatosis (18%). In the past studies conducted in different parts of our country, scabies has already been reported to be the most common skin disease with a variable frequency.^[11, 14-17] Therefore, our finding is at par with the studies mentioned.^[11, 14-17] Devi and Zamzachin^[12] have reported a frequency (9%) which is half as compared to that in the current study. Memon et al.^[18] from Hyderabad, reported the frequency of scabies to be as high as 45.5%. They claimed the shortage of water supply and poor hygiene as the cause of this high prevalence. It is a city with executives working in offices, as well as, laborers working for long hours in the sunlight. The weather here is hot and humid throughout the year with winter season lasting a few weeks. Such weather could be responsible for different cutaneous infections. The population of Dhaka City is a mixed one, with people belonging to different ethnic groups and coming from different areas of our country. This factor accounts for diseases like leishmaniasis being transported from endemic areas. Lack of health education, poverty, illiteracy, poor hygiene and communal living are other contributory factors. Epidemiology offers one of the most powerful direct methods of evaluating skin diseases in human population. Not much epidemiological work has been done in this field in our country. **Tables 3 and 4** reveal a comparison of different past studies with the current study, conducted at national level, as well as, internationally.^[2, 10-18] In the current study, infections had a frequency of 17%. The frequency of infections was reported to be equivalent in the study by Tameezuddin *et al.*^[11] On the contrary Devi and Zamzachin^[12] from the neighbouring country India, has reported the frequency of infections to be as high as 33%. This discrepancy in turn could be due to a small sample size of our study. Moreover, the frequency of different infections i.e. bacterial (10%), viral (2%) and fungal (3%) was less than that reported in the past studies.^[11, 14-17] Again a small sample size in our study may be responsible for the difference. Zamanian et al.^[2] from Iran and Agarwal et al.^[13] from Saudi Arabia have reported the frequency of infections to be 8% and 27%, respectively. This difference could be explained by a difference in setting and design of the studies. Memon et al.^[18] from Hyderabad,

reported the frequency of infections to be 42.5%. In the group of eczema (18%), atopic dermatitis was the most frequent (6%) followed by seborrhoeic dermatitis (5%) and contact dermatitis (4.5%). While other eczemas were seen less frequently. Atopic dermatitis, seborrhoeic dermatitis and contact dermatitis have also been reported in the past studies.^[14-17] Zamanian et al.^[2] from Iran and Agarwal et al.^[14] from Saudi Arabia have reported the frequency of eczema as a group to be much higher i.e. 37% and 34%, respectively. Devi and Zamzachin^[12] from India have reported a frequency of eczema comparable to that in our study. Moreover, eczema topped the list of dermatoses in the study mentioned.^[12] Ali et al.^[19] from Saudi Arabia also presented eczema to be the most common skin problem. However, the frequency of clinical diseases can also vary from one study to another depending on the sample size, which was smaller in our study. In our study, acne was seen in 13% of the enrolled subjects. The frequency of acne in our study is somewhat higher than that reported in the past studies.^[12, 14-17] The frequency of urticaria (6%) in the current study, was almost twice as that reported in the past studies.^[14-17] On the contrary, Zamanian et al.,^[2] Tamizz uddin et al.^[11] and Agarwal et al.^[13] reported a frequency which is comparable to that in our study. Thus, the findings in our study are in agreement with the past studies.^[11, 13, 14] Out of 49 patients with papulosquamous disorder, psoriasis was seen in 1%, while lichen planus and pityriasis rosea, in 1% and 0.5% patients, respectively. Likewise the frequency of these disorders has also been reported to be 1% or less in the past studies.^[14-16] However, Ahmed et al.^[17] have reported a higher frequency as compared to the current study. On the other hand no comparable figures were quoted in the studies mentioned from Iran,^[2] India,^[12] and Saudi Arabia.^[13] Ali et al.^[19] from Saudi Arabia, reported 5% prevalence of papulosquamous disorders. Asokan et al.^[20] have found the frequency of papulosquamous disorders to be as high as 12-5% for some unknown reason. Melasma (1%) and vitiligo (1%) were the most common pigmentary disorders in this study. The frequency of vitiligo around 1% in the past studies is consistent with the current study.^[14-16] Ahmed et al.^[17] have reported a frequency four fold higher as far as melasma is concerned in contrast to the current study. Ali et al.^[19] from Saudi Arabia, reported a prevalence of 6.5% for pigmentary disorders. This in turn may reflect an increase in the cosmetic concerns of the patients. Hair disorders were recorded in 66 patients (4%). Ahmed et al.^[17] have reported the frequency of hair disorders to be 8%. This frequency in turn is twice that recorded in our study. Other studies mentioned have not revealed hair disorders as a distinct group. On the contrary, Asokan et al.^[20] have reported hair disorders to be as frequent as 1.5%. The category of other dermatoses 284 (16%) included skin diseases presenting with the least frequency. The frequency for each of these disorders were around 0.5%. Few examples of such disorders are: burns, miliaria, xanthelasma, skin tags, striae, corns and in growing toenails etc. Bullous disorders, drug eruptions, connective tissue diseases, malignancies and nevoid disorders were not reported in our study. Pattern of skin diseases in any

community is governed by a number of factors like personal hygiene, overcrowding, nutritional status, educational background, family size, family history, traditional taboos and socioeconomic conditions. This pattern may differ from country to country and within different geographical regions of the same country. Similarly, the spectrum of diseases may change with time.^[21] Therefore; the data presented in our study seems to be comparable to different domestic and international studies.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the pattern of skin diseases is same in various cities of Bangladesh with minor differences in frequency. Scabies and infections being the most common diseases necessitate a need for better health education, improved hygiene and good living standards. Public resources should make people aware of skin diseases and their preventive measures, so that we can reduce the burden of skin diseases in our society.

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