

The Prevalence of Skin and Venereal Diseases among Patients in a Bangladeshi Tertiary Care Hospital

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ABSTRACT:

Objective: In this study our main goal is to evaluate the prevalence of skin & venereal disorders among patients attending in the outpatient department (OPD) of Dermatology & Venereology Department of a tertiary care hospital, Dinajpur, Bangladesh. **Method:** This observational study was carried out at M Abdur Rahim medical college and hospital, Dinajpur, Bangladesh from July, 2017 to December 2019. A total number of 600 newly diagnosed cases as well as relapsing cases presenting in the outpatient irrespective of gender and age were taken as a study sample. **Results:** During the study, most of the patients belong to 15-29 years age group. Incidence of non-infective dermatoses 48.9% patients had eczema followed by 4.36% had seborrheic dermatitis, 10% had acne, 4% had urticaria, 0.51% had photodermatitis, 1.12% had Psoriasis, 10.99% had alopecia. Incidence of infective dermatoses where Onychomycosis 10%, followed by Tinea capitis found in 9.70% cases 5% were Furuncle/carbuncle, 2% cases were scabies, 5.60% cases were Candidiasis.

Conclusion: We may deduce from our data that non-infective dermatoses are more prevalent than infectious dermatoses. The relevance for decreasing the burden of illnesses and better life quality is of considerable relevance to public knowledge regarding an enhanced workplace, protective measures, health education, personal hygiene and the prompt reporting of skin and venereal conditions.

Keywords: Skin & venereal disorders, non-infective dermatoses, infective dermatoses.

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INTRODUCTION

The skin is the greatest organ in the human body, which regulates the temperature of the body, adapting the liquid balance, protecting the body from external impacts, participating in immunological and metabolic activities. Due to changed living surroundings, modern living circumstances and changing environment, skin problems have increased in the past many years.¹ Skin problems impact all ages between neonates and old people. It is harmful in many ways

and has a tremendous impact on people and communities. Disturbance, impairment, uncompromising itching, and while uncommon deaths from insecurity can contribute to considerable morbidity. The dermatological diseases pattern and distribution vary from nation to nation, and vary throughout the same nation in different places.² Skin conditions can be affected by a wide variety of factors such as heredity, environment, ethnicity, faith, profession,

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diet and habit.³The increasing frequency of some types of skin problems in a certain place is also contributed by geographic variables like season and climate.

In this study our main goal is to evaluate the pattern of skin & venereal disorders among patients attending in the OPD of Dermatology & Venereology Department of a tertiary care hospital, Dinajpur, Bangladesh.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the prevalence of skin & venereal disorders among patients.

METHODS & MATERIALS:

During the study, informed verbal consent was taken. Socio-demographic data such as age, residential area, types of were collected from the patients /parents using standard questionnaires and kept confidential during the research.

Type of study	Observational study
Place of study	M Abdur Rahim Medical College and Hospital, Dinajpur
Study period	July, 2017 to December 2019
Study population	A total number of 600 newly diagnosed cases as well as relapsing cases presenting in the outpatient irrespective of gender and age were taken as a study sample.
Sampling technique	Purposive

DATA ANALYSIS:

- Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical package for social science SPSS version 23.0. A

descriptive analysis was performed for clinical features and results were presented as mean ± standard deviation for quantitative variables and numbers (percentages) for qualitative variables

In **figure-1** shows age distribution of the patients where most of the patients belong to 15-29 years age group, 46.5%. The following figure is given below in detail:

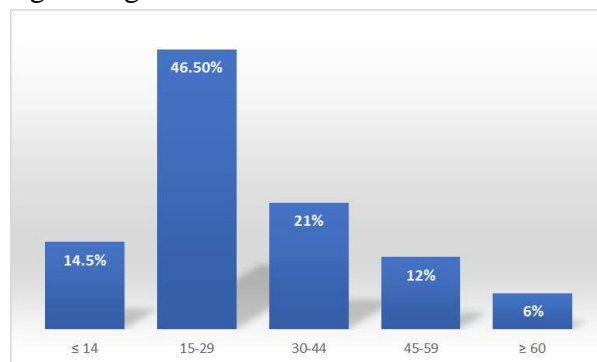


Figure-1: Age distribution of the patients.

In **figure-2** shows gender distribution of the patients where most of the patients where male 60%. The following figure is given below in detail:

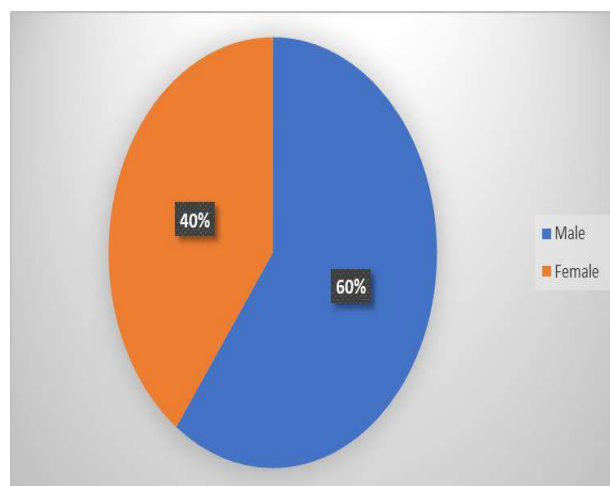


Figure-2: Gender distribution of the patients.

In table-1 shows incidence of non-infective dermatoses where 48.9% patients had eczema followed 4.36% had seborrheic dermatitis, 10% had acne, 4% had urticaria, 0.51% had photodermatitis, 1.12% had Psoriasis, 10.99% had alopecia. The following table is given below in detail:

Table 1: Non-infective dermatoses of OPD patients

Non-infective dermatoses	%
Eczema	48.9
Seborrheic dermatitis	4.36
Acne	10
Urticaria	4
Photodermatitis	0.51
Drug reaction	0.67
Psoriasis	1.12
Lichen planus	0.5
SLE/DLE	0.25
Melasma	6
Vitiligo	1.5
Benign skin growths & skin tags	5
Alopecia	10.99
a. Telogen effluvium	8.6
b. Androgenic alopecia	.39
c. Alopecia areata	2
Erectile dysfunction & premature ejaculation	6.2

In table-2 shows percentage of infective dermatoses where Onychomycosis 10%, followed by Tineacapitis found in 9.70% cases 5% were Furuncle/carbuncle, 2% cases were scabies, 5.60% cases were Candidiasis the following table is given below in detail:

Table-2: Infective dermatoses of OPD patients

Infective dermatoses	%
Fungal infections	46.60
Tineacapitis.	9.70
Tineacuris	7.60
Tineapedis	7.00
Onychomycosis	10.00
Candidiasis	5.60
Pityriasisversicolor	6.70
Bacterial infection	24.70
Carbuncle/furuncle	5.00
Impetigo	5.00
Gonorrhea	6.7
Syphilis	4.5
Nongonococcal urethritis	3.5
Viral infection	28.70
Herpes simplex	5.00
Varicella	6.10
Herpes zoster	4.90
Warts	7.00
Scabies	2.00
Cutaneous tuberculosis	1.80
Hansen's disease	1.90

DISCUSSION

The incidence of non-infective dermatoses has been documented in many of the previous research. ⁴⁻⁶ Among the most prevalent noninfectious groups is eczema followed by seborrheic dermatitis, erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation acne. Two studies compared our study discovered frequency of eczema. ⁷⁻⁸ In addition, in some studies eczema topped the dermatoses list. ⁹⁻¹⁰ In our study, acne was seen in 10% of the enrolled subjects. The

frequency of acne in our study is somewhat similar to that in the past studies.¹⁰⁻¹¹ Another study have reported frequencies somewhat higher than our study.¹² Melasma (6%) and vitiligo (1.5%) were the most common pigmentary disorders in this study. One study reported a similar frequency for melasma.¹³ Herpes zoster were recorded in (4.90%). One study reported the frequency of Herpes zoster to be 4%, Herpes zoster almost similar to our study.¹⁴ where as another study reported the frequency of Herpes zoster to be 8%, is higher that recorded in our study.¹⁵ In the study, viral infections had a frequency of 28.70%. The frequency of infections was reported to be more or less equivalent in the one study.¹⁶

CONCLUSION

We may deduce from our data that non-infective dermatoses are more prevalent than infectious dermatoses. The relevance for decreasing the burden of illnesses and better life quality is of considerable relevance to public knowledge regarding an enhanced workplace, protective measures, health education, personal hygiene and the prompt reporting of skin and venereal conditions.

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