

Epidemiological Study of Various Dermatological Conditions in Tribal Area of Valsad, India

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Abstract

Skin diseases and their complications are a significant burden on health system of many nations. Information on prevalence would be useful in planning an effective healthcare system. *Objective:* To identify the spectrum of dermatological disorders in the tribal area of Valsad (India). *Methods:* In this retrospective follow up, 4283 patients with skin disorders were randomly selected from dermatology outpatient department of a government centre between 1/11/2016 to 1/2/17. *Results:* A total of 4283 patient data collected which included males: 2718 (63.56%) and females: 1565 (36.54%). The patients were divided into different age groups as 1-15 (n = 259), 16-60 (n = 3685), 61 and above (n = 339). Among infective dermatological disorder, Tinea was the most frequent diagnosis, comprising 40% (1718/4283), while scabies 6.5% (279/4283), and Hansen's disease 1.9% (82/4283). The non-infectious dermatological conditions largely included Urticaria 6.7% (291/4283), Eczema 6% (261/4283) and Acne Vulgaris 3.19% (137/4283). Under infectious dermatological disorders, the male exhibited significantly higher cases of Tinea infection than females [male: (26.2%) 1126/4283 vs. female: (13.8%) 592/4283]. Under non-infectious disorders, Eczema was more commonly seen in males than females [male: 161/4283 vs. female 100/4283]. *Conclusion:* Tinea happens to be the most prominent infection among the Indian population owing to the work, working condition and climate. This is followed by scabies and Hansen's. This study helps in creating awareness about the means of prevention and adopting certain life style. This study also helps in highlighting certain factors which can make a decisive role in planning of core health care system, prevent morbidity, mortality and also provide proper understanding of the nature and the course of disease

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Introduction

The exact prevalence of various dermatological condition in tribal area of Valsad (Gujarat) is still not accurately known.

The information on prevalence would be useful for planning strategies to manage the disease. Also help in creating awareness about the disease in the tribal disease.

Material and Method

This was a retrospective study reviewing all out door patients of dermatology, at government hospital Valsad. The centre selected, was government hospital,

as it was easily accessed by the patients. All new and old cases were included for the study.

Data Analysis

Proper analysis was done by the staff of the hospital. The help was also taken from Department of Preventive medicine.

Data

- Total number of patients- 4283
- Males- 2718 (63.5%).
- Females- 1565 (36.54%)
- Patients enrolled belonged to the following age groups-

1. 1-15 years - n= 259
2. 16-60 years- n=3685
3. 60 years and above- n=339

Results

A total of 4283 patient data collected which included males: 2718 (63.56 %) and females: 1565 (36.54%). The patients were divided into different age groups as 1-15yrs (n = 259), 16-60yrs (n = 3685), 61yrs onwards (n = 339). Among infective dermatological disorder, T. corporis with Cruris was the most frequent diagnosis, comprising 40% (1718/

4283), while scabies 6.5% (279/4283), and Hansens disease 1.9% (82/4283). The non infectious dermatological conditions largely included Urticaria 6.7%(291/4283), Eczema 6%(261/4283) and Acne Vulgaris 3.19%(137/4283). Under Infectious dermatological disorders, the male exhibited significantly higher cases of Tinea infection than females [male: (26.2%)1126/4283 vs. female:(13.8%) 592/4283]. Under non infectious disorders ,Eczema was more commonly seen in males than females[male:161/4283 vs. female 100/4283] of viral infection 9.2% (32/293) significantly higher than bacterial infection 3.8% (11/293) and fungal infection 3.4% (10/293).

Table 1: Non Infectious dermatosis

| Condition | Male | Female | n= |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-----|
| Psoriasis | 53 | 35 | 88 |
| Acne vulgaris | 43 | 94 | 137 |
| Vitiligo | 83 | 48 | 131 |
| Urticaria | 118 | 173 | 291 |
| Alopecia areata | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Eczema | 161 | 100 | 261 |
| Xerotic dermatitis | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| ICD | 42 | 29 | 71 |
| Lichenoid eczema | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Melasma | 49 | 24 | 73 |
| PMLE | 56 | 36 | 92 |
| Seborrheic dermatitis | 17 | 12 | 29 |

Table 2: Infectious dermatosis

| Condition | Male | Female | n= |
|----------------------|------|--------|------|
| T. Corporis,cruris | 1126 | 592 | 1718 |
| T.faciei | 66 | 35 | 101 |
| T.mannum | 34 | 10 | 44 |
| T.pedis | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| T.capitis | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Herpes | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Verruca vulgaris | 14 | 8 | 22 |
| Hansens | 60 | 22 | 82 |
| Candidial intertrigo | 28 | 24 | 52 |
| Folliculitis | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Onchomycosis | 14 | 26 | 40 |
| Scabies | 173 | 106 | 279 |

Conclusion

Patient with dermatological complaints is like iceberg. Only 1/3rd of actual problem is evident, while 2/3rd is submerged.

And most of the times ignored and thus making it difficult to treat. We have to emphasize on the non medical part of treatment like in treatment of tinea, advise of keeping body dry, wearing loose clothes is equally important as taking medicines.

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Conflict of Interest

None

Statement

Manuscript has been read and approved by all

authors, that the requirement of authorship has been met, and each author believes that the manuscript represents honest work

Key Message

Epidemiological study helps in identifying various dermatological conditions in tribal area of Gujarat.there by helping in prevention and treatment of the conditions.

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