

12th Global Dermatologists Congress &

2nd Euro-Global Congress on

Melanoma and Skin Diseases

August 31-September 01, 2017 London, UK

A study on prevalence of different types of dermatosis in pediatric age group in semi-urban population of Pune city (India)

Bhuvnesh Shah

GMERS Medical College, India

Background & Aim: Dermatological problems constitute at least 30% of all outpatients, visiting a Pediatrician and 30% of all patients visiting a dermatologist, involves children. The present study was undertaken to determine the pattern of common dermatosis in 120 children between 1-12 years in a semi-urban population in industrial areas of Pimpri-Chinchwad suburbs of Pune (India).

Methodology: This was the cross-sectional study, conducted in children with age group of 1-12 years, in the Department of Dermatology. Detailed history has been taken and clinical findings has been noted and recorded in the pre-designed pro forma.

Results: Most common group of dermatosis seen in this study was infectious diseases including bacterial 31 (25.80%), parasitic infestations 32 (26.4%), eczematous conditions 12 (10%) and viral infections eight (6.6%). Primary bacterial infection occurred in 10 (8.32%) consisting of impetigo in eight (6.66%) cases followed bullous impetigo in 2 (1.66) cases. Vitiligo and urticaria seen in four (3.33%) cases, Molluscum contagiosum in 5 (4.16%) cases, Scabies in 18 (15%) cases followed by pediculosis in 14 (11.66%) cases.

Conclusion: We conclude that Infections and infestations were common, while secondary bacterial infections were more common than the primary ones. Scabies was seen more commonly than pediculosis. Viral and fungal infections occurred in a small number of cases. Eczema dermatitis group was the second in prevalence among the various groups of dermatosis.

alaintenenbaum@aol.com