Skin symptoms are frequently observed in albinism, precise identification is required for treatment

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Objective: To describe epidemics, clinical characteristics and histopathological of dermatological manifestations of albino in Kinshasa.

Methods: transversal study reporting in data are from 200 subjects with albino phenotypes admitted at "Clinique's universités de Kinshasa” and at Fatima parish in Linguala, starting from the 1st of January 2012 until 1st of August 2012. Used parameters were age, gender, profession, marital status, clinical and histological diagnosis.

Findings: The majority of subjects (74.5%) had less than 30 years, with a sex – ratio female /male of 1, 08. Patients were essentially from the Oriental Kasai Province (28, 3 %), Bandundu Province (25, 7%) Bas-Congo province (22, 7%). Almost 1 over 2 subjects (41, 5%) were singles. Actinic Keratosis (32%) was the most common lesion and epidermoid carcinoma (33.5%) the most describe histological lesion.

Conclusion: The clinical and histological profile of albinism in our environment justify the intensification of campaigns and preventive measures against the occurrence of skin cancers.

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