

ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN ANTANANARIVO MADAGASCAR.

F Sendrasoa⁽¹⁾ - M Andrianarison⁽¹⁾ - O Raharolahy⁽¹⁾ - H Razanakoto⁽¹⁾ - M Rakotoarisaona⁽¹⁾ - M Sata⁽¹⁾ - L Ramarozatovo⁽¹⁾ - F Rapelanoro Rabenja⁽¹⁾

Department Of Dermatology, University Hospital Joseph Raseta Befelatanana, Antananarivo⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic skin condition affecting 5% to 20% children.

Objective: To investigate the prevalence and associated factors of AD in individuals under 15 years of age in Antananarivo Madagascar.

Materials and Methods: It was a retrospective and descriptive study over a period of seven years (2010 to 2016) in children 6 months to 14 years in the Department of Dermatology, Joseph Raseta Befelatanana Antananarivo Madagascar. The diagnosis of AD was based on clinical data.

Results: The prevalence of AD was 1,52% in children aged 6 months to 14 years. The details of 151 cases of atopic dermatitis were analyzed. The mean age of patients was 4 years. There was a female preponderance (sex ratio: 0,7). A family history of AD was noted in 56 cases (37%). Convex areas of the face were affected in 96 (64%) and 68 (45%) children < 2 years and children > 2years, respectively. Papulovesicular lesions was present in 101 cases (66,6%) and impetiginized lesions in 13 cases (8,6%). Lesion was extensive more than 20% of body surface in 66 cases (44%). Atopic dermatitis was associated with allergic rhinitis in 33 cases, food allergy in 25 cases and asthma in 9 cases.

No association between breast-feeding and AD was found. The age of onset of AD is before the age of 3 months in 7,5% and between 6 months to 5 years in 70%. Children born in March (dry season) had the highest risk of AD. Consultations for AD increase during the winter (from July to October; p=0,005). However, the prevalence of AD was similar in urban and rural areas.

Conclusion: Weather may have an impact on the incidence of atopic dermatitis in Madagascar. No significant correlation is found between the duration of breastfeeding and AD, as well as urbanization.