



EPIDEMIOLOGY

DERMATOLOGY IN RETIREMENT HOMES IN MOROCCO

Nadia Baali⁽¹⁾

Arrazi Hospital, Faculty Of Medicine And Pharmacy, Department Of Dermatology And Venereology, Marrakech, Morocco⁽¹⁾

Introduction: The state of health of people living in retirement institutions is poorly studied. This work took place at the oldest retirement home in Marrakesh, Morocco. It is an establishment built in the early 20th century for a theoretical capacity of thousand residents.

Material and methods: From April 1 to May 30, 2018, we conducted a prospective and descriptive study that included all people with one or more dermatoses and who agreed to participate in the study.

Results: 258 patients were examined; of these, 157 had dermatoses. 41.5% of patients are followed for psychiatric pathology. The average age was 56 years (18 to 114). There were 113 men and 145 women. Infectious dermatoses were the most represented with 125 cases, a prevalence of scabies noted in 87 (33.7%), mycoses noted in 32 (12.4%). In non-infectious dermatoses, they represented 20.4% of dermatoses with a predominance of tumor pathology noted in 9 cases, followed by contact eczema in 7 patients and psoriasis in 4 cases. Basal cell carcinoma in 8 cases and verrucoushamartoma in 1 case were the most common tumors, respectively. All these patients have been referred to the University Hospital for additional care. Poor hygiene was noted in 68.6%, only 31.4% of residents used soap daily. The frequency of the shower ranged from one week 67.8% to one month in 11.2% of patients. 90.3% changed their clothes after the shower. The notion of sharing clothes was noted in 59.3%.

Discussion: The high frequency of infectious dermatosis including scabies, mycosis in our study can be explained by overcrowding, climatic conditions, poor hygiene conditions.

Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of dermatoses in people living in institutions. A dermatological consultation seems to be very necessary in these establishments.

