



GLOBAL SKIN HEALTH

CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDER CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS IN MADAGASCAR

Rakototarisaona Mendrika Fifaliana⁽¹⁾ - Andrianarison Malalaniaina⁽¹⁾ - Sendrasoa Fandresena Arilala⁽²⁾ - Raharolahy Onivola⁽¹⁾ - Andrianarison Malalaniaina⁽¹⁾ - Razanakoto Naina Harinjara⁽³⁾ - Ranaivo Mamy Ranaivo⁽⁴⁾ - Sata Moril⁽¹⁾ - Ramarozatovo Lala Soavina⁽²⁾ - Rapelanoro Rabenja Fahafahantsoa⁽⁵⁾

Faculty Of Antananarivo, Medecine, Antananarivo, Madagascar⁽¹⁾ - Chu Joseph Raseta Befelatanana, Medecine, Antananarivo, Madagascar⁽²⁾ - Faculty Of Medecine, Medecine, Antananarivo, Madagascar⁽³⁾ - Chu Morafeno, Medecine, Toamasina, Madagascar⁽⁴⁾ - Chu Joseph Raseta Befelatanana, Medecine, Antananarivo, Madagascar⁽⁵⁾

Introduction: The cutaneous manifestations in patients under hemodialysis are frequent and varied. Their pathogenesis are not well known. We aim to evaluate the prevalence and the nature of these cutaneous lesions and to discuss about some pathogenic mechanisms in chronic hemodialysis patients to Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Methods: This descriptive multicentric cross-sectional study was carried out over a two months period from November to December 2017 including 129 chronic hemodialysis patients from five centers

Results: There were 79 men and 50 women. The median age was 53 years. The total duration of hemodialysis ranged from 3 to 240 months with a median of 32 months. All patients had at least one cutaneous manifestation but did not seem related to the age of hemodialysis. Cutaneous xerosis (72.97%), hyperpigmentation (70.54%) and pruritus (58.14%) were the most common skin manifestations but were non-specific. The other cutaneous signs included pallor, prurigo, ecchymosis and skin infections. Only two patients had Kyrle's disease. Nail changes were commonly found especially onychomycosis (50%), onychodystrophia (27.27%), half and half nail (13.64%), brachyonychia (9.09%). Lightening of hair were found in 12 patients. No correlation was found between age and gender and cutaneous manifestations.

Conclusion: The dermatologist and the nephrologist should control the cutaneous manifestations in the chronic renal insufficiency hemodialysis. This in order to reduce the prevalence of skin diseases in these patients and improve their quality of life.

