

A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

HUMANITARIAN DERMATOLOGY/MIGRANT HEALTH

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL PROFILE DERMATOSIS AT THE MALIAN REFUGEES OF GOUDEBOU IN BURKINA FASO.

K Yamoussa $^{(1)}$ - G Mamadou $^{(2)}$ - D Adama $^{(1)}$ - F Youssouf $^{(3)}$ - B Sirithio $^{(1)}$ - C Lamissa $^{(3)}$ - F Ousmane $^{(4)}$

Centre National D'appui À La Lutte Contre La Maladie, Cnam, Faculty Of Medecine Of Bamako, Dermatologie, Bamako ⁽¹⁾ - Centre National D'appui À La Lutte Contre La Maladie, Cnam, Faculty Of Medecine Of Bamako, Dermatologie, Bamako ⁽²⁾ - Centre National D'appui À La Lutte Contre La Maladie, Cnam, Dermatologie, Bamako ⁽³⁾ - Centre National D'apui À La Lutte Contre La Maladies, Cnam, Faculty Of Medecine Of Bamako, Dermatologie, Bamako ⁽⁴⁾

Fleeing rebellion and terrorism in northern Mali, 10,000 Malians have taken refuge in the Burkinabe camp of Goudebou. Cluster analysis shows that access to basic social services is very limited. The services include access to primary healthcare, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation. The refugees live in precarious conditions of hygiene and nutrition, making them vulnerable to some dermatosis, especially infectious and deficiency dermatitis. Dermatosis is a major health problem in the various refugee camps with the risk of sporadic epidemics and the emergence of infectious dermatosis.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of dermatosis in a refugee camp and to describe the socio-demographic and clinical aspects of all the cases encountered in Goudebou's camp.

Material and Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study of all cases of dermatosis detected among Malian refugees in Goudebou camp during six months, from January 1 to June 30, 2013.

Results: The general and specialized consultations organized by WHO-Mali in the regions of Northern-Mali and refugee areas, identified 1652 cases (30.47%) of dermatosis out of a total of 5421 patients consulted (all specialties combined) in the Goudebou camp. Female sex accounted for 71.21% of cases. Children represented 18.42% of the cases. Our patients came from the following regions of Mali: Kidal (34.32%), Menaka (15.2), Gao (18.1%), Timbuktu (21%), Mopti (8, 2) and Segou (3.18%). Among the dermatosis, we observed infectious dermatosis (37.70%), immuno-allergic dermatosis (11.60%), chronic inflammatory dermatosis (21.10%), and deficiency dermatosis (24.45%).











A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

Conclusion: The high prevalence of dermatosis among refugees is related to their poor hygienic and nutritional conditions that can be improved with the involvement of national and international political authorities.

Keywords: epidemiology, clinic, dermatosis, refugees, Goudebou





