



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

LEPROSY SCENARIO AT A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MUMBAI: A 5-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Background: Officially, leprosy has been eliminated from India since December 2005; there are still some areas in selected states reporting high prevalence indicating ongoing transmission.

Objective: To find out the current scenario of leprosy at a tertiary care hospital.

Materials and Methods: A five year retrospective study was carried out on patients diagnosed and registered in the leprosy clinic of a tertiary care hospital in Mumbai (Jan 2013 to Dec 2017).

Results: A total of 535 patients were registered over a 5year period, with M: F ratio of 3.46:1. 7.1% were children (≤ 14 years). 48.36% patients were immigrants from adjoining and distant states, most common being Uttar Pradesh. Multi-bacillary leprosy was the most common clinical type (88.9%). Family history of leprosy was present in 4.11% patients. Borderline tuberculoid leprosy was the most frequent morphologic type, seen in 63% followed by borderline lepromatous (14.4%), lepromatous leprosy (13%), pure neuritic leprosy (4.1%), mid-borderline and histoid leprosy (1.5%), indeterminate leprosy (1.3% each) and tuberculoid leprosy (1.1%). 20% patients presented to out-patient department in reaction (Type I in 10.8%, Type II in 9.2%). WHO grade I deformity was seen in 12.9% patients while grade II deformities were diagnosed in 14.6% with claw hand being the most common paralytic deformity (11%).

Conclusion: Despite declaration of elimination, multi-bacillary disease, leprosy reactions and deformities are commonly seen as presenting manifestations, in contrast to national projected trends. Mumbai's demography with high degree of migrant workers, presenting to our hospital could be a possible contributing factor towards these aberrations. This highlights the need for continuation of targeted anti-leprosy activities, active case detection and treatment.

