



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS OF CHILDREN IN MOROCCO: ABOUT 15 CASES

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Introduction: In Morocco, tuberculosis is an endemic disease. Few studies have concerned cutaneous tuberculosis in children.

Objectives: This work aims to trace the epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and progressive characteristics of cutaneous tuberculosis (CT) in children in our city.

Materiel and method: This is a multicenter retrospective study conducted on patient records followed for TC at the Dermatology Department in Fes and Diagnostic Centers for Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases between January 2006 and April 2017. Data were entered on Excel and analyzed by using the statistical software package SPSS 17.0.

Results: We found 147 cases of CT, of which 15 cases were children with a frequency of 10%, the average age was 10.5 years, with extremes ranging from 15 months to 16 years, the sex ratio was 0.75 (H6 / F8), the majority of our patients came from the urban area and all patients had a low socioeconomic level. The clinical forms were dominated by scrofuloderma tuberculosis (57%), followed by gums (35%) and a single case of verrucous tuberculosis. The paraclinical assessment included a tuberculin IDR that was positive in two patients, a bacteriological study with culture in search of Mycobacterium tuberculosis was carried out in 35% of cases positive in 14% of cases. The histological study of the lesions confirmed the diagnosis. The multifocal forms were found in 1 case. Antibacillary treatment was recommended for six months in all patients except in the child with a multifocal form whose treatment was prolonged to 9 months. The evolution was favorable with total healing in all cases except in a single case that retained sequelae like bone deformities.

Conclusion: Tuberculosis is still a public health problem in our city Fez in Morocco and multibacillary forms of cutaneous localization remain by far the most common in children in our experience.

