



QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

STUDY OF THE BLOOD COUNT IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN THE DERMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE CNAM

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Introduction: The blood count is the biological examination that aims to identify, count and observe the figured elements of the blood. In dermatology, the hemogram is an index of the evolution of the dermatosis and the general state of the patient.

Materials and Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study of all cases of hemogram performed in all hospitalized patients in the dermatology department from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2017. The inclusion criteria were as follows: all inpatient records containing the hemogram results.

Results: Out Of the 133 cases included, 112 had abnormal blood counts, 84.2% of cases. Females accounted for 51.9% (69) and males 48.1% (64). The age of the patients ranged from 2 years to 90 years with an average age of 54.34 years. Among the hematological disorders observed: Anemia accounted for 86.6% of cases. This anemia was associated with chronic ulceration in almost 100% of cases, autoimmune bullous dermatosis in 72.7% of cases, erysipelas in 81.8% of cases, severe toxidermias in 75% of cases. erythroderma in 60.4% of cases. Leukocytosis accounted for 59.8% of cases. This leukocytosis was predominantly neutrophilic in 44.6% of cases, eosinophilic in 16.5% and lymphocytosis was observed in 14.6% of cases. This leukocytosis was associated with chronic ulceration in almost 44.2% of cases.

Conclusions: the blood count remains the essential biological examination for the management and monitoring of severe dermatosis requiring hospitalization

Keywords: Study of the Blood Count, Hospitalized Patients, Department of Dermatology, CNAM

