



SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

SKIN MANIFESTATIONS DUE TO SCRUB TYPHUS: ALERT FOR DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS IN LOW RESOURCE SETTING

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Introduction: Scrub typhus is a infectious disease due to *Orientia tsutsugamushi*. Nowadays, It has been reported increasing in tropical regions.

Methods: It was the hospital based study, last 2 years cases. Dermatological examinations were performed on all of these patients to establish the common dermatological features of this disease

Results: Out of the 35 individuals diagnosed with scrub typhus, only patients (28%) were found to have an eschar and patients (20 %) were found to have an erythematous rash. About 76% percent of the rashes seen involved the upper trunk, with more than half of the rashes also involving the limbs. Patients of (12%) had palmar or plantar erythema and head or neck involvement was seen in almost a third (25%). The Skin eschars ranged from 2mm to 15mm in diameter. About (55%) of the eschars were situated on the trunk or genitals, with just under a third (29%) occurring on the lower leg. One patient was found to have more than three eschars; the rest were all solitary lesions.

Discussion: Scrub typhus causes an acute febrile illness and carries a high fatality rate and is often under-diagnosed. Confirming the diagnosis can be challenging and the classical clinical presentation – fever, headache, myalgia, fits with many other tropical diseases. Eschars are a classical feature of the disease but the prevalence of these varies wildly between studies and geographical location. Other skin manifestations are also important to be aware of given the difficulties with diagnosis, as any features aiding clinical suspicion are valuable.

