TROPICAL DERMATOLOGY

TEMPORAL COMPARISON OF DISEASES PRESENTING TO A DERMATOLOGIST OF BANGLADESH BETWEEN A GAP OF A COUPLE OF YEARS

Mohammad Uzire Azam Khan [1] - Fatema Ferdous [2] - Md Enamul Karim [3] - Md Saifullah Khan [3] - Md Kamal Uddin [3]

Abdul Malek Ukil Medical College, Physiology, Noakhali, Bangladesh [1] - Directorate Of Secondary And Higher Education, Bcs, Education, Dhaka, Bangladesh [2] - Abdul Malek Ukil Medical College, Dermatology, Noakhali, Bangladesh [3]

Introduction: Climate change includes significant variations in temperature, humidity and wind patterns. The extreme events of climate change such as heavy rainfall, floods, droughts and cyclones have direct effect on skin diseases. Bangladesh, specially its coastal area, is considered to be at risk to the effects of climate change. Limited data is available on the change in prevalence of skin diseases in coastal region of Bangladesh due to climate change.

Objective: This study was designed to assess the difference in the prevalence of skin diseases between 'two- years' gap in a coastal region of Bangladesh.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted in the department of Physiology, Abdul Malek Ukil Medical College, Noakhali, Bangladesh during June -August 2018. 200 prescriptions were surveyed, 100 from June-July 2015 AD (2015 group) and 100 from June-July 2017 AD (2017 group) from the record preserved by a dermatologist in the coastal region of Bangladesh. Diagnosis was done by an experienced dermatologist clinically at 1st visit. Data was collected in a data sheet. Permission was taken from the authority. Comparison between two groups was done by t test for continuous data and chi-square test for categorical data.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 28.93±16.9 years. Female were 51%. The prevalence of tineasis (37% vs 21%, p=0.0130 and pityriasis versicolor (14% vs 3%, p=0.005) were significantly high in 2017 group than 2015 group. The prevalence of nonspecific generalized itching (p=0.003), eczema (p=0.009) and scabies (p=0.027) were significantly low in 2017 group than 2015 group. No significant difference was observed in acne vulgaris, psoriasis, seborrhoeic dermatitis, hair fall, chronic urticaria and atopic dermatitis.

Conclusion: The prevalence of tineasis and pityriasis versiclor has increased from 2015 to 2017 AD in the coastal region of Bangladesh which may indicate the consequence of global climate change.