

**“A CLINICAL STUDY OF PATTERN OF DERMATOSES AMONG
SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN ATTENDING DERMATOLOGY OPD IN
SDMCMSH, DHARWAD”**



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ABSTRACT

Background:

Paediatric dermatoses are a distinct group of disorders, comprising of skin problems encountered during childhood and adolescence.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the pattern of various dermatoses among school going children between 5-14 years of age attending the outpatient department of Dermatology, SDMCMSH, Dharwad
2. To study the prevalence of various dermatoses in school going pediatric population attending the outpatient department of Dermatology, SDMCMSH, Dharwad

Method

Sampling procedure:

Patients between 5- 14 year age group with skin disease meeting the defined inclusion and exclusion criteria attending the dermatology OPD were enrolled in this study. A predesigned proforma was used for all cases. After obtaining an informed written consent, detailed history was taken. Clinical examination and relevant laboratory investigations were done to confirm the diagnosis in doubtful cases. Data was analyzed by Descriptive statistics.

RESULT:

In the present study which included a total of 550 patients, children less than 10 years of age showed higher frequency of dermatoses (335 children-60.9%) and slight male preponderance was seen with male to female ratio of 1.12:1. The most common pattern of dermatoses was

infections and infestations constituting 40.5% (223 cases). The other common dermatoses in order of prevalence were eczema/ dermatitis constituting 14.4% (79 cases), papulosquamous disorders 6.9% (38 cases), hypersensitivity disorders 6.2% (34 cases) and pigmentary disorders 5.1% (28 cases).

Among the infections and infestations, fungal infections were most common (14%), followed by parasitic infestations (13.8%), viral (8.7%) and bacterial infections (4%). Pityriasis alba was the most common among eczematous diseases.

CONCLUSION:

The most common pattern of dermatoses seen in our study was infections and infestations which can be attributed to lack of awareness among children, overcrowding, nutrition and poor hygiene. Hence, these dermatoses can be prevented by effective education and awareness among the children and parents.

KEY WORDS: Paediatric dermatoses, school going age group, pattern of dermatoses