

Infants Dermatitis in the Pediatric Unit of Regional Hospital Ebolowa in South Cameroon

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Short Communication

Volume 2 Issue 1

Received Date: January 27, 2018

Published Date: February 16, 2018

DOI: 10.23880/mjccs-16000134

Introduction

Infant dermatitis is one of the reasons of consultation in the pediatric service. It is a real public health problem in Cameroon. The world prevalence of infant dermatitis is around 16% to 37%. In Africa is around 30% of all the consultations. This study is important because till now we don't have actualized data in our hospital. A similar study has been done in Kinshasa from June 2009 to December 2011 [1].

Objective

The main goal is to contribute to the improvement of the diagnosis of dermatitis.

Keywords: Infant; Dermatitis; Ebolowa

Methodology

It is a retrospective study in the register book of the pediatrician from June 2017 to January 2018. Between infants from 0 to 13 years old.

Results

Between 115 consultations around 50 were suffering from dermatitis around 43% of infants.

The main diagnosis were: atopic dermatitis 5, 1%, chickenpox 2, 6%, xerodermia 1, 73%, mycosis 5, 21%, scabies 2, 6%, measles 1, 73%, nappy rash 3, 45%, pyoderma 5, 21%, erysipelas 0, 86%, phthyriasis vesicolor 0, 86%, oral herpes 0, 86%, macula 2, 6%, atypical dermatitis 0, 86, anal polypus 0, 86%, submandibular tumor 0, 86%. Children from 0 to 28 days 3, 47%, from 28 days to 2 years 26, 08% from 2 years to 5 years, 4, 34%, from 5 to 9 years 2, 608%, from 10 to 13 years old 3, 47%. Pyoderma, mycosis and atopic dermatitis are the frequent dermatitis.

Conclusion

Infant dermatitis is frequent and hygienic measures should be taken by the mothers to avoid dermatitis. Those children with atopic dermatitis have to be following up. All the parents have to be sensitized in order to avoid those infections and reduce morbidity due to dermatitis

Reference

1. Seudjip N (2016) Infant dermatitis in clinical university of Kinshasa.

