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

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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%, xerodermia1, 73%, mycosis 5, 21%, scabies 2, 6%, measles 1, 73%, nappy rash 3, 45%, pyodermia 5, 21%, erysipelas 0, 86%, phyriasis vesicolor 0, 86%, oral herpes 0, 86%, macula 2, 6%, atypical dermatitis0, 86, anal polypus0, 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 sensitize in other to avoid those infections and reduce morbidity due to dermatitis

Reference