



Herpes Zoster



Scabies

ECZEMAS:

Different forms of endogenous or exogenous eczemas were seen in this study. Eczema was the second major presentations among our paediatric patients. In our study, we diagnosed 173 patients with atopic dermatitis (8.32%), it was the most common diagnosed eczema. In most studies done in developed countries, atopic dermatitis was the most frequent diagnosis in children¹⁰. This relatively high frequency of atopic dermatitis in our children may be related to the dietary habits and environmental factors including allergens in addition to the role of the genetic factor. Although atopic dermatitis was seen in all age groups except neonates, its frequency was statistically significant more in infancy as many atopic patients experience improvement with age. Infantile seborrhoeic dermatitis is a common inflammatory disease with spontaneous improvement with age. Contact dermatitis was the third common eczema encountered.



Collodion Baby

The prevalence of certain dermatoses is influenced by seasonal variations¹¹. acne patients were presented more in winter and autumn in our study. atopic dermatitis and seborrhic dermatitis was more common in winters.

5. Conclusion

Our study shows various features of pediatric dermatoses in a developing country, such as high frequency of infectious diseases. These infections are controllable and preventable if there are strategies to target infections in child health programs. The need for specialized pediatric dermatology clinics in the general hospital should be emphasized.

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Infantile Seborrhoeic Dermatitis

Urticaria (5%) is one of the common complaint in our study. it is more common between ages 6-14. equal incidence in males and females. post inflammatory hypopigmentation was the most common pigmentary disorder followed by vitiligo. psoriasis was the most common papulosquamous disorder followed by pityriasis rosea and lichen planus. acne vulgaris is more common in females. it was the most common diagnosis in some Turkish studies. this may be due to difference in age structure of study.

Vesicubullous disorder reported was chronic bullous dermatoses of childhood. various genodermatoses reported in our study were lamellar ichthyosis, collodion baby, epidermolysis bullosa simplex and dystrophica, tuberous sclerosis and neurofibromatoses. Morphological types of drug reactions encountered were morbilliform rash, fixed drug eruption, toxic epidermal necrolysis. Most common drug implicated was carbamazepine.

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