13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

Theme
Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

Venue
Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba, Lagos State

Date
WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE 2016

Time
8.00 am - 5.00pm

PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
CHARACTERISTICS OF HAND DERMATITIS AND PATCH RESPONSE OF PATIENTS AT THE LUTH SKIN CLINIC- RESULTS OF A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Otrofanowei E1, Ayanlowo OO1,2, Akinkugbe AO1,2, Oresanya FA3

Department of Medicine, 1Lagos University Teaching Hospital, and 2Faculty of Clinical Sciences, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, and 3Kyutis Clinic, Ikoyi Lagos

Corresponding Author: Otrofanowei E; Email: ererey@yahoo.co.uk

Background and Objectives: Hand dermatitis is an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin of the hands from a multifactorial cause. Atopy predisposes patients to hand dermatitis, but contact dermatitis either allergic or irritant, is more associated as a factor in the aetiology of hand dermatitis. This study was undertaken to evaluate the clinical and aetiologic profile of patients who presented with hand dermatitis at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital. Patch testing is an essential tool in identifying the allergen responsible for allergic hand dermatitis and this knowledge will contribute to improved management.

Methodology: A prospective, observational study in which walk-in patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled. Research ethics approval was obtained. Study tools included questionnaires, physical examination, and patch tests (European Hermital series). Results were documented and treatment was individualised based on clinical and investigation findings. The results were collated and analysed with SPSS® 17.0.

Results: Hand dermatitis was seen in 177 (13.3%) patients who presented during the study period. The mean age was 37.4 years. Almost two thirds of patients (119; 67.2%) had chronic hand dermatitis, while 53 (32.8%) presented acutely. Patch responses were positive in 65 (36.7%) patients with paraphenylenediamine as the most frequent cause. Respondents had at least one (+) response to 20 of the 28 allergens and no response to 8 of the allergens.

Conclusion: The study reveals that most persons with hand dermatitis present at the chronic stage and a variety of subtypes exist. Locally sourced allergens are needed to improve the yield of patch responses.

Keywords: Hand dermatitis, Patch Tests, Nigeria