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Abstract

Epidemiologic alpeculiarities of allergic dermatitis in children and adolescents in the population of Georgia

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Abstract:

The aim of our study was an investigation of epidemiological peculiarities of allergic dermatitis in children and adolescents (distribution of atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, urticaria and angioedema, psoriasis) in the population of Georgia. Materials and methods of the study: active detection of the symptoms of allergic dermatitis or the rate of incidence (dataobtained in 2015-2018; results of the study on applying (inflow) ambulatory patients to the clinic) has been conducted on the basis of one-moment epidemiological study. The study group included 2699 children, 3months to 15 years of age (girls - 1721 and boys - 978) living in Kutaisi and its suburban areas, in Tbilisi and Batumi. On the first stage of epidemiological study, the questionnaire-survey was completed by direct conversation with the parents. This survey questionnaire was focused on identifying the symptoms of allergic dermatitis (atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, urticaria,psoriasis and angioedema) – the primary diagnosis, . In some patients IgE level was detected by immunofermentic test. Results of clinico-allergological study; mathematical analysis of the study results were conducted by Microsoft Excel 2010 and SPSS/v12 software packages. The index $p<0.05$ was considered as a critical value of reliability.

Results of the study and analysis:

According to the age gradation, the studied contingent was divided into three groups: the first group of children population consisted of children from 3 months to 3 years of age, the second group -3to 9 years and the third group 9 - 15 years, respectively. According to the study results, atopic dermatitis was diagnosed in 24.8% of cases; urticaria in 5.9%;angioedemawas revealed in 2.4% of the studied population; contact dermatitis in 2.9%; seborrheic dermatitis – 3.2%; psoriasis - in 1.8% of primarily diagnosed children population ($p<0.05$), respectively. Nowadays, late diagnosis and hypo-diagnosis of allergic

dermatitis still remains a problem. Conclusion:According to the epidemiological study, the diagnosis of allergic atopic dermatitis in children population was based on the clinical picture of the disease - clinical criteria.Actually, there is no laboratory testthat will independently determine the presence of atopic dermatitis. Approximately 79% of patients have high blood serum IgElevels and peripheral blood eosinophilia ($P<0.05$). If we manage to identify specific allergen, the allergen- specificbloodserum IgE-antibodies willbe always detected, as it was proved by our study. According to the epidemiological study the high frequency of hypodiagnosishas been observed.The current study requires paying more attention to the prospective monitoring of the mentioned specific groups of the child population and studying the peculiarities of the further manifestations of allergic atopic dermatitis.

Biography:

Nino Adamia MD Ph D is a asistent professor in Tbilisi State Medical University in Department Pediatric Cordinator in Georgia.

Publication of speakers:

1. Kherkheulidze, Maia & Chkhaidze, Ivane & Kavlashvili, Nani & Kandelaki, Eka & Adamia, N & Abelashvili, D & Tabatadze, T. (2018). EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES WITH BAYLEY III TEST IN PRETERM INFANTS WITH RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME. Georgian medical news. 67-73.

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