

Dermatological disorders in Tuvalu between 2009 and 2012

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Abstract. There is a distinct lack of knowledge on the prevalence of skin disorders in Tuvalu. The aim of the current study was to assess the prevalence of cutaneous diseases and to evaluate access dermatological care in Tuvalu. Cutaneous disorders in the people of Tuvalu between 2009 and 2012 were examined. The most common skin conditions were eczema/dermatitis, superficial fungal infections, impetigo, carbuncles, furuncles, folliculitis, acne, scabies, warts and keloids. Infrequent skin conditions included infectious granulomatous disease, albinism, actinic keratosis, skin cancer, cutaneous lupus erythematosus and mammary Paget's disease, which required medical attention. This is the first epidemiological report on skin disorders in the southwest Pacific Island, Tuvalu.

Introduction

Tuvalu is a Polynesian Island nation consisting of nine islands and reefs, located in the southwest Pacific Ocean (latitude, 5-10° south; longitude 176-179° east) (1). The distance from Tuvalu's capital (Funafuti) to Fiji's capital (Suva) is ~1,100 km, and about 4,200 km from Funafuti to Sydney (1). The national

land area of Tuvalu is only 25.9 km², and the highest point does not exceed 4 m above sea level (1). Currently, an estimated 11,000 people live in Tuvalu (1). The Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF) has coordinated the medical resources of Taiwanese hospitals in order to provide long-term medical assistance to eight countries in the Pacific Ocean: Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea and Fiji (2). Based on the Mobile Medical Missions, in 2009 Chung Shan University Hospital sent dermatologists to Tuvalu. There is little information on the skin conditions of the Tuvalu population. The aim of the current study was to determine the most common skin diseases and to assess access to dermatological care in a sample of Tuvaluan individuals.

Subjects and methods

Patients. All patients presenting with skin disorders between 2009 and 2012 in Tuvalu (332 patients; age range, 1-76 years old), were assessed for skin diseases via a complete dermatological examination. All participants were asked about any previous skin diseases, other medical conditions and family history. Diagnosis of various cutaneous conditions was based on characteristic clinical features. In certain instances, the diagnosis of superficial fungal infections was confirmed by a potassium hydroxide assay (3,4). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Chung Shan Medical University Hospital (Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.; CS 14137), and written informed consent was obtained where required.

Results

Dermatological diseases in Tuvalu. Among the 332 patients, 177 (53.3%) were females and 155 (46.7%) were males, with an average age of 30.2±6.3 years. Frequently observed skin conditions included pruritus, excoriations, scratching, painful wounds, unhealed ulcers, skin discoloration, acne and keloids. The most common dermatological diseases and

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Table I. The most common dermatological diseases in Tuvalu.

Disease	n	%
Infectious diseases		
Superficial fungal infections	114	34.3
Impetigo	72	21.7
Carbuncles and furuncles	56	16.9
Folliculitis	37	11.1
Cellulitis	31	9.3
Scabies	48	14.4
Verruca	25	7.5
Inflammatory diseases		
Eczema	125	37.7
Prurigo nodularis	41	12.3
Acne	52	15.6
Intertrigo	32	9.6
Miscellanies		
Keloids	18	5.4
Total patients (n=332).		

Table II. Infrequent dermatological diseases requiring medical assistance.

Disease	No. of patients
Infectious diseases	
Infectious granulomatous disease	6
Inflammatory diseases	
Discoid lupus erythematosus	2
Malignancies	
Mammary Paget's disease	1
Squamous cell carcinoma	1
Actinic keratosis	2
Miscellanies	
Albinism	3
Vitiligo	1
Neurofibromas	1
Port-wine stain	1

their respective prevalence were as follows: Eczema/dermatitis (37.7%), superficial fungal infections (34.3%), impetigo (21.7%), carbuncles and furuncles (16.9%), folliculitis (11.1%), cellulitis (9.3%), acne (15.6%), prurigo nodularis (12.3%), intertrigo (9.6%), scabies (14.4%), warts (7.5%) and keloids (5.4%) as presented in Table I. Eczema/dermatitis included atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, dyshidrotic eczema, summer eczema, nummular eczema, stasis dermatitis and lichen simplex chronicus. Superficial fungal infections included tinea capitis, tinea barbae, tinea corporis,



Figure 1. Infrequent dermatological diseases requiring medical assistance. (A) A 25-year-old female with a port-wine stain. (B) A 39-year-old female with discoid lupus erythematosus over the lips and chin. (C) A 57-year-old female with albinism. (D) A 57-year-old female with albinism and skin cancers over the right leg. (E) A 27-year-old patient with albinism. (F) A 26-year-old male with infectious granulomatous disease over the right thigh. (G) A 26-year-old male with infectious granulomatous disease over the left arm. (H) A 25-year-old male with infectious granulomatous disease over the right wrist.

tinea cruris, tinea manuum, tinea pedis, onychomycosis and mucocutaneous candidiasis. Infrequent skin conditions listed in Table II included port-wine stain (Fig. 1A), discoid lupus erythematosus (Fig. 1B), vitiligo, mammary Paget's diseases, albinism (Fig. 1C-E), actinic keratosis, squamous cell carcinoma and infectious granulomatous diseases (Fig. 1F-H), which all required medical treatment.

Discussion

This report is the first epidemiological study to investigate the prevalence of dermatological diseases in Tuvalu. Leppäniemi (5-8) has reported on several surgical proce-

dures and surgical cases in Tuvalu between 1990-1993. Nelesone *et al* (9) established a successful African outbreak surveillance model for poliomyelitis, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, measles, meningococcal meningitis and outbreaks of febrile diseases of unknown origin, which may provides a basis for a potential model for use in Tuvalu (9). However, medical staff and access to care were inadequate in the past.

In Tuvalu, the climate is usually hot and hygiene is poor due to the lack of a clean water supply. The majority of the population collect rainwater from the roofs of buildings and store it for daily use (1). Skin infections are a common health problem in Tuvalu, as well as in other Pacific island nations (10). Superficial fungal infections and scabies were found in 34.3 and 14.4% of individuals in Tuvalu respectively, and the ratio of scabies was similar to that observed in the population of Tanna in Vanuatu (10). The results of the current study are in agreement with Steer *et al* (11) in that the most common skin problems in children in Fiji were infected scabies (22.2%), impetigo (20.2%), non-infected scabies (9.7%) and abscesses or localized cellulitis (8.1%). Following the introduction of crotamiton lotion and/or permethrin cream, the incidence of scabies in Tuvalu has been observed by the authors of the current study to be in decline. In addition, the present study determined that following education on the treatment of skin wounds (avoiding contact with seawater), other infectious diseases, such as impetigo, carbuncles, furuncles and cellulitis were cured with short courses of amoxicillin or cephalosporin.

The rare but important issue was the observation of infectious granulomatous diseases in Tuvalu. Skin biopsy, histopathology and tissue culture were not available, and so the diagnosis of these granulomatous diseases was difficult. Tuvalu's predominant diseases are tuberculosis, leprosy and parasitic infections (1). Four non-endemic cases in patients from Pacific Islands are described to have chromoblastomycosis caused by *Fonsecaea pedrosoi* (12). Chromoblastomycosis, deep fungal infection, leprosy, tuberculosis cutis or sarcoidosis must be included in the differential diagnosis in these patients with granulomatous diseases (Fig. 1F-H).

In the current study, a number of patients with albinism suffered from severe photosensitivities, actinic keratosis and skin cancer (Fig. 1E-G). Similar issues have been described in Africa (12). This is particularly problematic for individuals with albinism living in tropical countries with intense UV exposure, and these individuals are negatively impacted emotionally and physically from dermatological malignancies (13-15). Variants of the MC1R gene in patients with oculocutaneous albinism increased susceptibility to skin cancer (14). Frequent skin evaluations should be performed, in addition to education for patients regarding sun protection.

This study is the first epidemiological report of skin disorders in Tuvalu. Future studies are required, in which clinical

assessments are made and current treatment approaches are evaluated.

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