RETROSPECTIVE STUDY: CHARACTERISTICS OF SKIN DISEASE IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS AT THE DERMATOLOGY VENEREOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG HOSPITAL DURING 2016-2018

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Abstract. The aging process is unavoidable and sustainable process that concerns the entire organ system. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), geriatrics are individuals over 60 years old. The large number of elderly Indonesian people will have various health problems in the future. Objective: To find out the profile of skin and genital diseases in geriatrics at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital from January 2016 to December 2018. Method: Retrospective study with descriptive design from the patient's medical record data. Results: During the period of January 2016 to December 2018, there were 210 (14,1%) new geriatric patients from total visits of geriatric patients. Those new patients consist of 109 male (51,9%) and 101 women (48,1%) patients. Top five of skin diseases having great number in occurrences were erythropapuloskuamosa (23,3%), tumors (20%), dermatitis (12,9%), fungal infections (11,9%) and viral infections (10,5%). The most common types of erythropapuloskuamosa are seborrheic dermatitis (44,9%), erythroderma (28,6%), and psoriasis (26,5%). Conclusion: New geriatric patients who visited the dermatology and venerology polyclinic in this study were 210 people, there are more male than female and the most types of skin diseases were seborrhoeic dermatitis.

Keyword: geriatric, skin disease, retrospective study

Introduction
Aging is defined as a process of progressive decrease in the ultimate function and reserve capacity of all organs in the body, including the skin, which increases the possibility of disease and death. Elderly population has increased quite rapidly in recent years, which one fifth of the world's population will be expected more than 65 years old by 2050. The number of elderly people in the United States in 2020 is estimated at 53 million individuals, while in India it will reach 179 million in 2031. According to Indonesia's Health Profile by Ministry of Health of Indonesia Republic in 2017, the number of non-productive age over 65 years is 14.787.721 people. When productive age is compared with non-productive age, it has a ratio of 1:8. This ratio affects the rate of burden of dependence in Indonesia, especially health.

Method
Subject of this study was taken from the medical record of geriatric patients aged ≥ 60 years who were treated at Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital during the period January 2016 to December 2018. This research method is retrospective with...
descriptive design. In this study, subjects were grouped by year of visit, sex distribution and by category of skin disease.

**Results**

According to the data obtained from medical records of patients who visited at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital from January 2016 to December 2018, there were a total of 1,491 geriatric patient visits. There were 210 new geriatric patients from those visits.

Figure 1. Charts of new geriatric patients and the total visits of geriatric patient at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital during January 2016 - December 2018.

According to table 1, the most common category of geriatric skin disease patients is erythropapuloskuamosa such as seborrheic dermatitis (44.9%), erythroderma (28.6%), and psoriasis (26.5%). Seborrheic dermatitis usually affects the scalp, face and body, which is characterized by erythematous macules whose border is not clear and there is a yellowish oily squad on top of it. In geriatrics, seborrheic dermatitis is vulnerable because the disease is related to nutrition, immunity and the role of microorganisms in which geriatrics body function resistance and metabolism decrease. In geriatrics case, erythroderma can occur due to an expansion of diseases such as psoriasis. It can also occur due to systemic drug allergy.

Basal cell carcinoma (50%) was the most found tumor case from 42 new geriatric patients in this study then followed by seborrheic keratosis (30.9%) and Basalioma (9.5%). This study is different from Dedianto’s study held in Mataram.

Table 1. Distribution of new geriatric patients by category of skin disease and sex at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital during January 2016 - December 2018.

**Discussion**

From Figure 2 it can be seen that new geriatric patients who sought treatment at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital, are more male (52%) than women (48%). This result is similar to prior studies conducted in Mataram, Bali and Solo. However the comparison is not so large. This might be due to risk factors, changing in behavior and activities (between men and women at recent time) so there is not much difference. Despite of small difference, this matter needs to be studied deeper.

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in which the most common seborrheic keratoses were found in the category of skin tumors. Basal cell carcinoma is the most common cancer in humans. In Australia, the occurrence is reported about 500-1,560 out of 100,000 tumors case per year. In America, it is estimated that about 900,000 to 1 million patients are diagnosed with that case, in which 550,000 patients are men and 350,000 patients are women, with a ratio of 2:1. This prevalence is projected to increase twice in every 25 years, with a ratio of 3:2. Basal cell carcinoma is located in the upper part of the body which 75-80% is located on the face. It is not only locally destructive but also it cosmetically damages.

Neurodermatitis is the most common dermatitis found in new geriatric patients in this study. It was found that about 48.2% suffered neurodermatitis, followed by allergic contact dermatitis about 18.5% and atopic dermatitis about 7.4%. Neurodermatitis is a chronic skin inflammation which is very itchy. It is usually located on the nape of the neck, legs, ankles and extensors of the arms. That it is why it can cause sleep disturbances at night. This disease is also associated with emotional stress. In geriatric patients, the cause of the material in contact dermatitis can be determined by making more precise statistical contacts and patch tests.

Fungal infections were the most common in the category of infection in new geriatric patients in this study. Dermatophytosis (64%) is the most common fungal infection, followed by chronomycosis (24%) and candidiasis (8%). Similar result was also found on Dedianto's study where was hold in Mataram and Solo, in which dermatophytosis was the most common fungal disease. Dermatophytosis is a fungus which only attacks tissues containing keratin found in the skin, hair and nails. Predisposition is influenced by high temperature and humidity, doing a lot of contact with soil and water and wearing clothes which are layered (do not absorb sweat). In geriatric patients, the possibility of dermatophytosis is greater because it is affected by a decreased immune system, inadequate nutritional intake and the possibility of a basic or systemic disease which can facilitate the occurrence of fungal infections.

In the category of viral infection, this study discovered that verruca vulgaris (59.1%) got the highest percentage, then followed by herpes zoster (27.3%) and condyloma akuminata (13.6%). Verruca vulgaris is epidermal hyperplasia caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). Its symptom is characterized by a small papule then enlarged, round gray in shape, a rough surface and its main predilection location is in the extremities of the extensor parts such as fingers, hands, knees or elbows. 12-26% of salicylic acid can reduce the thickness of verrucae with its keratolytic effect. Other treatments can be done by electrocautery which effectively destroys tissue infected by HPV.

Xerosis cutis (46.7%) and senile pruritus (33.3%) is the most common disease in the category of disease due to physiologic changes in the skin due to age. The clinical features are rough, dull and itchy skin. The decreased ability of skin cell proliferation causes a decrease in the skin layer and a decrease in physiological function and further decreases the ability to maintain skin moisture, increase transepidermal water loss (TEWL), decrease sebum and sweat production, and decrease the factors that maintain skin moisture. Several factors from outside the body also play a role in physiological changes in the skin, such as the selection of bath soaps and types of clothing that are irritative, excessive frequency of bathing, use of chemicals such as alcohol and acetone on the skin.

Vitiligo (50%) and Nevus pigmentosus (25%) are the most common diseases in the category of disease due to pigment abnormalities. Vitiligo is a chronic skin disease that results from the destruction of melanocytes, with characteristics of macular depigmentation, multifactorial predisposing factors such as trauma, sunburn, stress, and systemic diseases.

In this study, for the parasitic infectious category only 1.9% of the total visits of new patients treated at the dermatology venereology department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital. Scabies is a disease caused by sarcoptes scabie. This disease is very contagious. There are 4 cardinal signs to establish a diagnosis of scabies,
The category of allergic and vesiculobulose diseases in this study amounted to 1.4% of total new patient visits. Consists of Steven jhonson syndrome and bullous pemphigus. Bullous pemphigus is a chronic autoimmune residif disease of the skin and mucous membranes characterized by the appearance of subepidermal bullae. The characteristics of pemphigus bulosa consist of strained pruritus, urticaria and bullae. Bullous pemphigus is an autoimmune disease whose incidence increases with age. Most patients with bullous pemphigoid over 60 years of age with a peak incidence at the age of 80 years and older. Bula is usually symmetrically distributed and lasts for several days and erosion occurs and leaves the crustaceous area. Predilection of the lesions involved includes flexure of the extremities and abdomen. Therapy aims to improve the quality of life of patients and prevent recurrence of diseases and further complications. Corticosteroids are a therapeutic choice that requires periodic therapy monitoring.10

Conclusion
In this study, there are more male than female in terms of new patient. The category of erythropapuloskuamosa disease and seborrheic dermatitis, is the disease with the most recent geriatric patients who visited the dermatology venereology department Dr. M. Djamil Padang hospital for the period 2016 to 2018.

Conflict Of Interest
None

Acknowledgement
Finally, I would like to thank everyone who helped me in completing this research. I know that research is still not perfect. Therefore, I expect constructive criticism and suggestions for further improvements.

References