The Profile of Dermatophytosis Patients in Micology Division of Outpatient Clinic Dermatology and Venereology Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya during the period of January 2013 – December 2014

Karunia Rety Dewi*, Irmadita Citrashanty**, Arthur Pohan Kawilarang***

*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga Surabaya/Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. Soetomo Surabaya
**Staf Medik Fungsional Ilmu Kesehatan Kulit dan Kelamin Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga/Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. Soetomo Surabaya
***Staf Medik Fungsional Ilmu Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga/Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

Background: Fungi is a pathogen that can infect human at any age, especially in tropical countries such as Indonesia, which is often clinically and cosmetically discomforting. Each year there is an average of ± 585 new cases of superficial mycoses in 2008–2010 at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital and one of the most frequent is dermatophytosis (dermatophyte fungi that infect tissues with keratinized epithelia: stratum corneum of epidermis, hairs, and nails). Objective: To evaluate the profile of dermatophytosis in Mycology Division URJ Dermatology Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, during the period of January 2013 – December 2014. Methods: The study design was observational descriptive retrospective, conducted using medical records of patients with a diagnosis of dermatophytosis in Mycology Division of Outpatient Clinic of Dermatology and Venereology Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, 2013 - 2014. In accordance with the inclusion criteria obtained a sample of 368 people in 2013 and 308 people in 2014. Result: Found 676 new cases of dermatophytosis in the year 2013 to 2014, with most frequent found was tinea corporis (51.63%), with age range 45-64 years old (30.10%), female (52.12%), domiciled in Surabaya city (75.89%), private sector employee jobs (28.11%), and last education on senior high school (39.94%). On January (11.69%), it was obtained the highest number of dermatophytosis patients visits and which often accompany the disease is type 2 diabetes mellitus (8.28%). Diagnosis is made by history talking, clinical, and laboratory (KOH, wood’s lamp, and culture) and the most frequent therapy was griseofulvin (62.65%). Conclusion: The new cases of dermatophytosis in Dr. Soetomo Surabaya Hospital has decreased each year with adequate diagnosis and treatment, but it was still a high occurrence rate because some predisposing factors.

Keywords: Dermatophytosis, dermatophyte, tinea