

## ABSTRACT

*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*

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**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  $\pm$  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