

PROFILE OF SKIN DISEASES IN REMOTE VILLAGES IN SUMBAWA REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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Introduction

Skin diseases are a major global public health challenge, with approximately 4.7 billion cases worldwide and ranking among the top 10 causes of disability.^(1,2) The majority of this burden arises from common conditions such as eczema, superficial fungal infections, and bacterial skin diseases. Others are among conditions that are classified as Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), such as scabies and leprosy. Despite their increasing prevalence, skin diseases often remain underdiagnosed and untreated, particularly in low and middle income countries, where access to specialized dermatology care is limited.⁽³⁾

In Indonesia, disparities are evident in remote regions. Sumbawa Regency, located in West Nusa Tenggara Province, with a population of 527,607 but served by only one dermatologist stationed at the district hospital, underscoring the severe shortage of specialist care.

Methodology

This study used a descriptive quantitative cross-sectional design involving all participants of a skin camp in Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. A total of 222 participants with complete clinical diagnosis data were included. All cases were clinically diagnosed by trained dermatologists. The main variable was the type of skin disease, supported by age and sex as demographic variables. Data were obtained from field examination records, coded, and analyzed descriptively using JASP version 0.95.1. Participant confidentiality and ethical approval from the organizing committee were maintained throughout.

Objectives

This study aimed to describe the distribution and pattern of skin diseases among participants of a skin camp program conducted in Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, providing baseline data to support future dermatological health interventions and community education efforts.

Results

Figure 1: Overall prevalence of various skin diseases identified during a skin camp program.

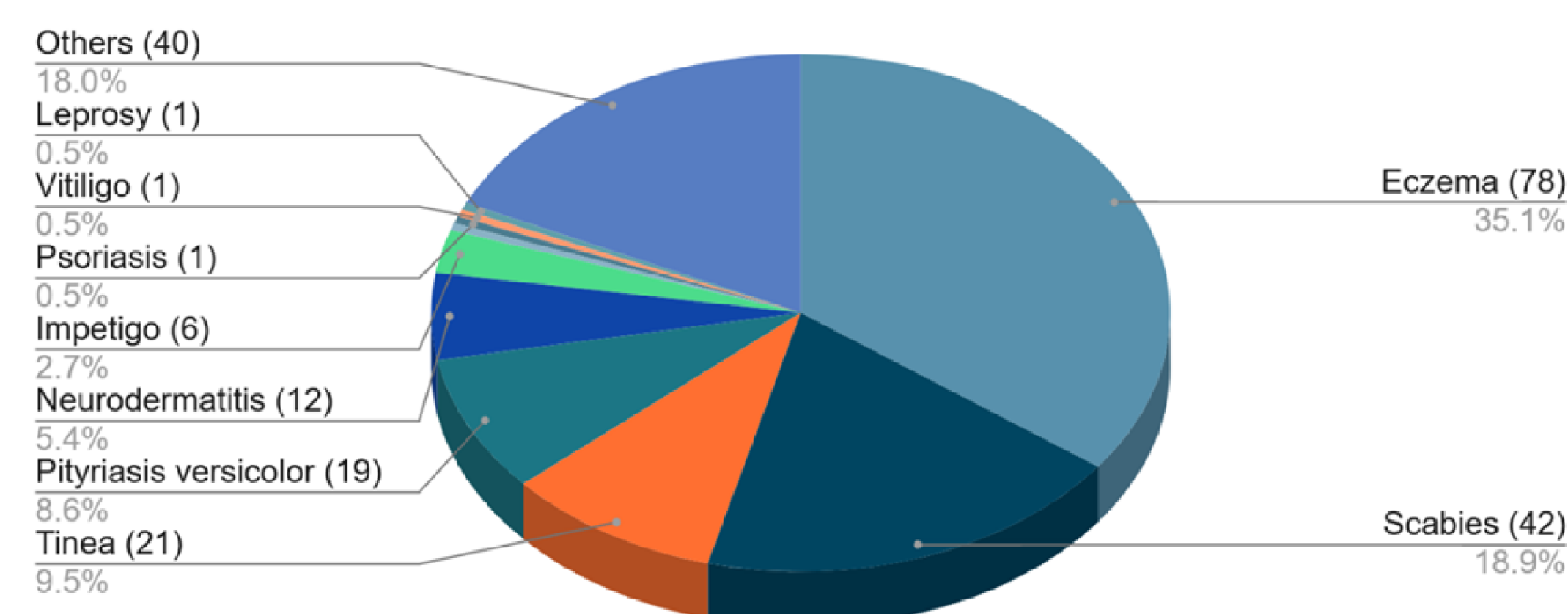


Figure 2: Comparison of skin diseases patterns between male and female participants.

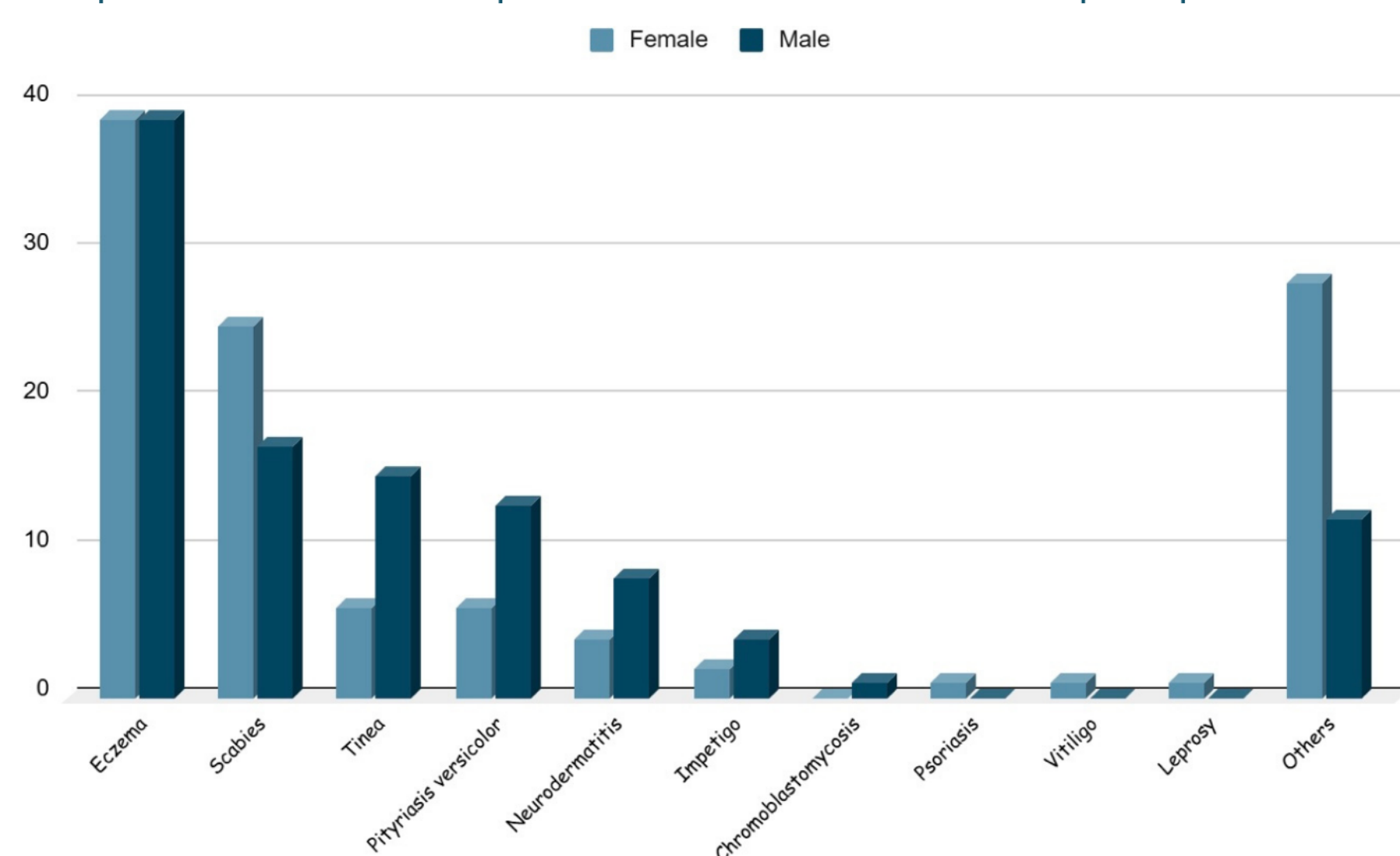


Figure 3: Distribution of skin diseases according to age group among study participants.

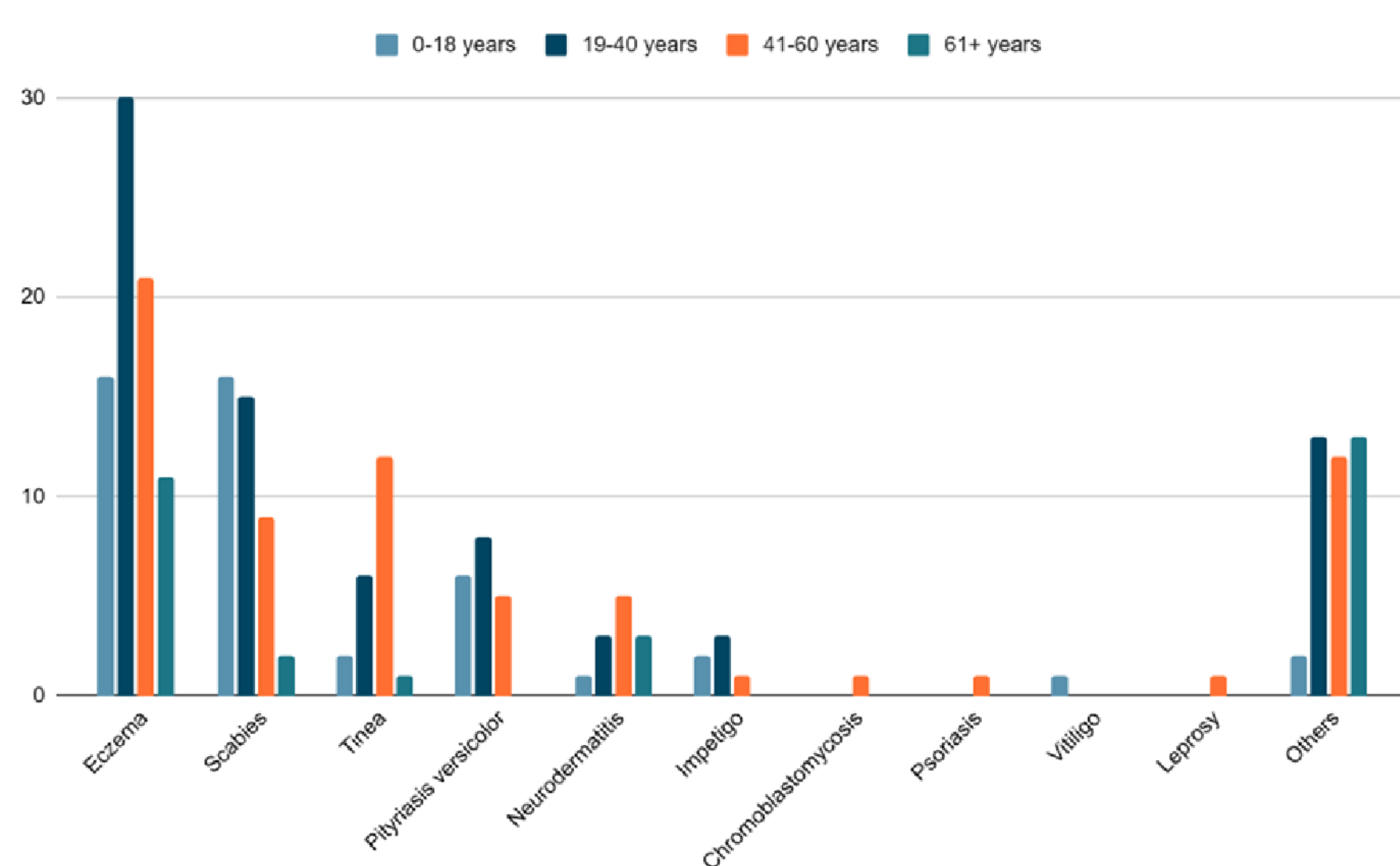


Table 1: Distribution of skin disease diagnoses by gender among participants.

Diagnosis	Frequencies for Gender		
	Gender	Frequency	Percent
Eczema	Female	39	50
	Male	39	50
	Total	78	100
Chromoblastomycosis	Female	0	0
	Male	1	100
	Total	1	100
Impetigo	Female	2	33.3
	Male	4	66.7
	Total	6	100
Leprosy	Female	1	100
	Male	0	0
	Total	1	100
Neurodermatitis	Female	4	33.3
	Male	8	66.7
	Total	12	100
Other	Female	28	70
	Male	12	30
	Total	40	100
Pityriasis versicolor	Female	6	31.6
	Male	13	68.4
	Total	19	100
Psoriasis	Female	1	100
	Male	0	0
	Total	1	100
Scabies	Female	25	59.5
	Male	17	40.5
	Total	42	100
Tinea	Female	6	28.6
	Male	15	71.4
	Total	21	100
Vitiligo	Female	1	100
	Male	0	0
	Total	1	100

Table 2: Distribution of skin disease diagnoses across different age groups among participants.

Diagnosis	Frequencies for Age Group		
	Age Group	Frequency	Percent
Eczema	0-18 Years	16	20.5
	19-40 Years	30	38.5
	41-60 Years	21	26.9
	61+ Years	11	14.1
Total	78	100	
Chromoblastomycosis	41-60 Years	1	100
	Total	1	100
Impetigo	0-18 Years	2	33.3
	19-40 Years	3	50
	41-60 Years	1	16.7
	Total	6	100
Leprosy	41-60 Years	1	100
	Total	1	100
Neurodermatitis	0-18 Years	1	8.3
	19-40 Years	3	25
	41-60 Years	5	41.7
	61+ Years	3	25
Total	12	100	
Other	0-18 Years	2	5
	19-40 Years	13	32.5
	41-60 Years	12	30
	61+ Years	13	32.5
Total	40	100	
Pityriasis versicolor	0-18 Years	6	31.6
	19-40 Years	8	42.1
	41-60 Years	5	26.3
	Total	19	100
Psoriasis	41-60 Years	1	100
	Total	1	100
Scabies	0-18 Years	16	38.1
	19-40 Years	15	35.7
	41-60 Years	9	21.4
	61+ Years	2	4.8
Total	42	100	
Tinea	0-18 Years	2	9.5
	19-40 Years	6	28.6
	41-60 Years	12	57.1
	61+ Years	1	4.8
Total	21	100	
Vitiligo	0-18 Years	1	100
	Total	1	100

Conclusion

A total of 222 participants were examined, consisting of 113 females (51%) and 109 males (49%). The most common skin diseases identified were eczema (35.1%), scabies (18.9%), tinea (9.5%), pityriasis versicolor (8.6%), and neurodermatitis (5.4%). Less frequent conditions included impetigo (2.7%), chromoblastomycosis (0.5%), psoriasis (0.5%), vitiligo (0.5%), and leprosy (0.5%), while other disorders accounted for 18% of all cases.

The skin camp findings highlight the predominance of common and preventable skin diseases, notably eczema and fungal infections, alongside NTDs such as scabies. These results emphasize the need for sustained public health efforts through community education, hygiene improvement, and strengthened primary dermatology services to reduce the burden of both common and neglected skin diseases in rural Indonesia.

References

