

CLINICOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN KATHMANDU, NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

Pityriasis versicolor (PV) also known as Tinea versicolor is a benign, chronic superficial fungal infection of the skin caused by *Malassezia furfur*. It is characterized by dyspigmented macules with fine branny scales. The purpose of this study was to assess the epidemiological profile and clinical pattern of PV in a group of patients visiting a tertiary care centre of Nepal. A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out including 150 patients diagnosed to have PV at the outpatient dermatology department of Nepal Medical College Teaching Hospital. Patients with the diagnosis of PV were included in the study. A detailed history was taken and it was followed by a thorough clinical examination. The findings of history and clinical examinations were documented in a predesigned proforma. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16 was used to tabulate the data and analyze the results. There was a slight male preponderance with maximum patients of the age group 11 – 20 years. A majority of patients were students. Forty three (28.7%) patients had similar problem in close contacts and 42% had recurrent disease. Wearing of occlusive synthetic clothing was the commonest predisposing factor. Upper chest and upper back were the most involved sites. Hypopigmented macules were the commonest lesions in 72.7%. Coexisting seborrheic dermatitis (commonly pityriasis capitis) was present in 44.67% of patients. Clinicoepidemiological profile of PV in our setting is similar to many studies done mostly in India. But few findings differ which indicates the need for further studies in Nepal especially from Terai regions where the prevalence is expected to be more.

KEYWORDS

Clinicoepidemiological,
pityriasis versicolor, Nepal

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INTRODUCTION

Pityriasis versicolor (PV) also known as Tinea versicolor (TV) is a benign, chronic superficial fungal infection of the skin caused by *Malassezia* yeasts which are part of the many microscopic organisms that normally live on the skin.¹ It is characterized by discolored or depigmented, discrete or confluent scaly areas mostly involving the upper trunk.² Epidemiologically, PV is more frequently seen in people residing in tropical regions with prevalence as high as 40% whereas in temperate areas the prevalence is lower.³ The point prevalence of PV in Nepal has been reported to be 8.9%.⁴ Several factors are associated with increased risk of acquiring PV, like increased environmental humidity, application of oily preparation and creams (due to lipophilicity of the organism), corticosteroid overuse, genetic predisposition, malnutrition and hyperhidrosis.⁵ Age wise, late teens and young adults have the increased risk of PV.⁶⁻¹⁶ Though PV is pretty common in Nepal, very few studies have been conducted to look into the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of this disease. Besides, due to widely varying environmental factors, epidemiological and clinical profile of PV is expected to vary from one geographic location to another. Hence, this study was done with the aim of finding out the epidemiological profile, common predisposing factors and clinical profile of PV in Nepalese people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out at the outpatient dermatology department of Nepal Medical College Teaching Hospital for a period of 18 months from January 2018 to June 2019. The sample size was calculated using the formula $n = Z^2 p(1-p)/d^2$ where n = sample size, Z = reliability coefficient (1.96 for 95% confidence interval), p = 9% (Point prevalence in Nepal in a study done by Walker *et al* was 8.9%)⁴ and d = Absolute error (5% taken for this study). The study group comprised of 150 patients diagnosed as PV by a dermatologist. Patients presenting with hypopigmented or hyperpigmented macules with fine powdery branny scales were seen by a dermatologist. The macules were examined using a Wood's lamp and presence of yellow to golden yellow fluorescence was considered diagnostic of PV; and these patients were included in the study. A verbal consent was taken from all the patients at the time of diagnosis to include them in the study.

A detailed history was taken in a predesigned proforma which included patient's age, sex, occupation, duration, itching, history of

recurrence, climatic influence, starting season, history of similar problem in family or contact, sharing of clothings, use of synthetic clothing and use of oil or talcum powder. A thorough clinical examination was done to determine the complexion of the patient, distribution of the skin lesions, color of the skin lesions and presence of seborrheic dermatitis (including pityriasis capitis or dandruff). The findings of history and clinical examinations were documented in the proforma. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16 was used to tabulate the data and analyse the results. Ethical clearance was taken from the Nepal Medical College Institutional Review Committee.

RESULTS

Out of the total 150 patients having PV, 84 (56.0%) were male and 66 (44.0%) were female with a slight male preponderance (M:F=1.27:1). Maximum numbers of patients belonged to the age group 11 to 20 years (43.3%), followed by 21 to 30 years (32.0%). Only 2.7% were more than 50 years of age (Fig. 1).

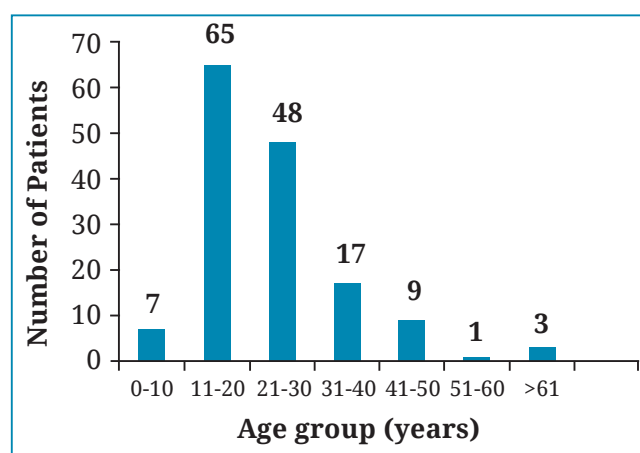
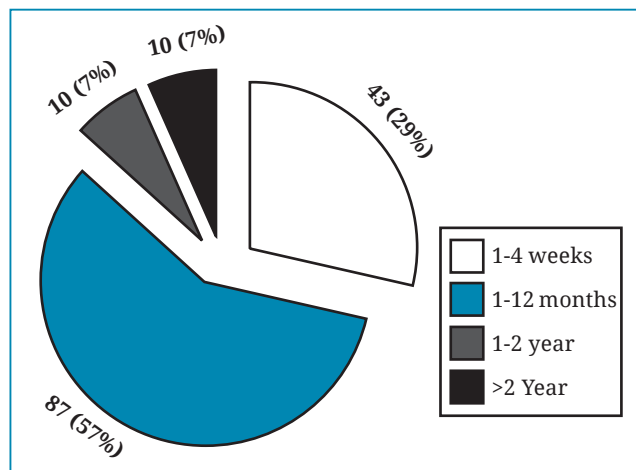


Fig. 1: Distribution of patients according to age group

The disease was most common in students (52%), followed by housewives (20.0%) (Table 1). The duration of disease ranged from 1 week up to 350 weeks. It was less than 1 month in 43 patients (28.67%), 1 to 12 months in 87 patients (58.0%), 1 to 2 years in 10 (6.67%) and more than 2 years in 10 patients (6.67%) (Fig. 2). Eighty seven (58.0%) patients said it was the first episode while 63 patients (42.0%) had recurrent disease. In 73.3% of the patients PV started in the summer season. History of similar disease in family members or close contacts was present in only 43 patients (28.7%). Fifty three (35.3%) patients gave history of sharing clothes with family or friends. Minimal number of patients used talcum powder (4.7%) and oil (14.7%). Fifty nine (39.3%) agreed to wearing synthetic clothing regularly.

Table 1: Distribution of patients according to occupation

Occupation	n	%
Student	78	52
Housewife	30	20
Business man	13	8.7
Farmer	5	3.3
Engineer	4	2.7
Tailor	3	2
Carpet weaver	3	2
Software engineer	2	1.3
Officer	2	1.3
Electrician	2	1.3
Maison	2	1.3
Nurse	2	1.3
Waiter	1	0.7
Chef	1	0.7
Driver	1	0.7
Teacher	1	0.7
Total	150	100

**Fig. 2: Distribution of patients according to duration of disease**

Fifty-five patients (36.7%) complained of itching. Most of the patients had olive skin complexion (55.3%), followed by fair complexion in 31.3% and dark complexion in 13.3%. Only one site was involved in 38 (25.3%), and multiple sites were

Table 2: Involvement of sites in different age groups

Age group	Total		0 – 10 years		11-20 years		21-30 years		31-40 years		41-50 years		51-60 years		>61 years	
Sites	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Face	22	5.91	3	15.79	10	6.22	5	4.51	1	2.27	2	8.33	0	0	1	16.67
Neck	40	10.75	2	10.53	18	11.18	12	10.8	3	6.82	3	12.5	1	14.29	1	16.67
Upper chest	98	26.35	5	26.32	43	26.71	31	27.93	9	20.45	7	29.17	1	14.29	2	33.33
Abdomen	18	4.84	1	5.26	8	4.97	4	3.6	4	9.1	0	0	1	14.29	0	0
Upper back	98	26.35	4	21.05	44	27.32	33	29.73	11	25	5	20.83	1	14.29	0	0
Lower back	24	6.45	2	10.53	11	6.83	7	6.31	2	4.55	1	4.17	1	14.29	0	0
Upper arm	45	12.1	1	5.26	18	11.18	12	10.81	8	18.18	3	12.5	1	14.29	2	33.33
Forearm	20	5.37	1	5.26	6	3.73	5	4.51	5	11.36	2	8.33	1	14.29	0	0
Others	7	1.88	0	0	3	1.86	2	1.8	1	2.27	1	4.17	0	0	0	0
Total	372	100	19	100	161	100	111	100	44	100	24	100	7	100	6	100

Table 3: Distribution of patients according to complexion of skin and color of skin lesions

Complexion of patients	Color of skin lesions						Total	P-value
	Hyperpigmentation only		Both		Hypopigmentation only			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Dark	5	25.0	4	20.0	11	55.0	20	0.164
Olive	16	19.3	12	14.5	55	66.3	83	
Fair	18	38.3	7	14.9	22	46.8	47	

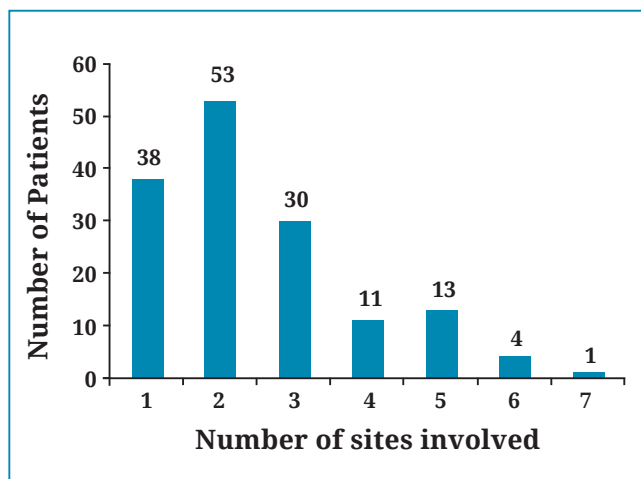


Fig. 3: Distribution of patients according to the number of sites involved

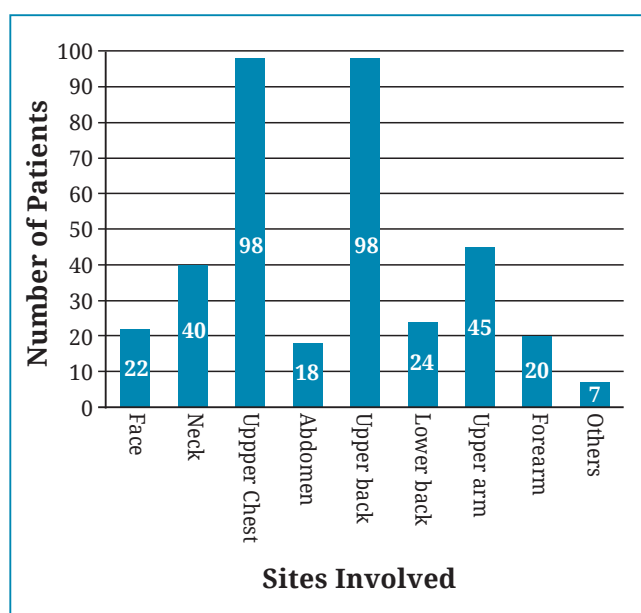


Fig. 4: Distribution of patients according to sites involved

involved in remaining 112 (74.7%) of the patients (Fig. 3). In 150 patients total 376 sites were involved. Upper chest and upper back were the commonest sites involved which formed 26.06% of all the sites involved. The other sites involved were upper arm (12.1%), neck (10.75%), face (5.91%), lower back (6.45%), forearm (5.37%), abdomen (4.84%) and others (1.88 %). Others included 2 sites – axilla (1.07%) and thigh (0.81%) (Fig. 4). In the age groups 0-10 years, 41-50 years and >61 years upper chest was the commonest site involved whereas in age groups 11-20 years, 21-30 years and 31-40 years upper back was the commonest site involved. In the age group 51-40 years neck, upper chest, abdomen, upper back, lower back, upper arm and forearm were involved in equal percentages (Table 2).

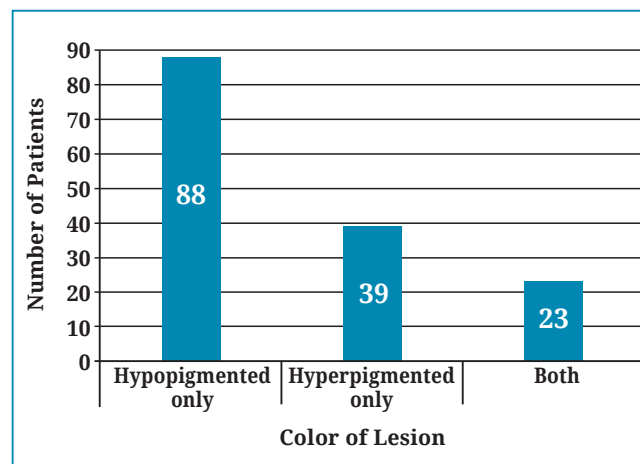


Fig. 5: Distribution of patients according to color of lesion

Morphologically, most of the lesions were hypopigmented macules (72.7%) whereas hyperpigmented macules were seen in 40.0%. Only hypopigmented macules were seen in 58.7% and only hyperpigmented macules were present in 26.0% of patients. However, both hypopigmented and hyperpigmented macules were detected in 15.3% of patients (Fig. 5). Individuals with dark, olive and fair complexion had more of hypopigmented lesions (55%, 66.3% and 46.8% respectively) and it was statistically not significant (p -value = 0.164)(Table 3). Coexisting seborrheic dermatitis was present in 67 patients (44.67%), out of which 56 patients had milder form i.e. pityriasis capitis.

DISCUSSION

Few of the results in our study were in concordance with previous studies but few facts differed. In our study there was a male preponderance (M:F = 1.27:1) and this was concordant with many other studies.^{6-8,11-18} It is a well understood fact that men are involved in lots of outdoor activities because of which the hot and humid environment predisposes them to develop PV. In our study, there was only a slight preponderance in male which could be explained by the fact that females are more concerned about the appearance of their skin; and also in our community PV is confused with vitiligo, so that fear makes them consult a doctor immediately. In contrast to our studies, few studies have shown PV to be more common in female.^{9,19} Studies by Kaur *et al*²¹ and Tarazoorie *et al*²⁰ have shown that there are no differences in development of PV among both sexes and there is overall consensus that persons of either sex are equally likely to develop this infection.

PV commonly is a disease of teenagers and young adults. In our study also, the commonest age group was 11 – 20 years followed by 21 – 30 years. Similar

finding was noted in a study by Ghosh *et al* (11-20 years), Santana *et al* (10 – 19 years) and Morais *et al* (10 – 20 years).^{6,9,11} In several other studies it was found that 21 - 30 years was the commonest age group involved.^{7,8,12,15,16,18,20,21} But in contrast to these studies, Kambil and Thayikkannu *et al* have reported it to be commonest in 20 – 40 years.^{14,19} The fact that *Malassezia* yeasts (the causative organism of PV) is lipophilic⁵ ; and that in adolescence and young adults there are hormonal changes with excessive activity of sebaceous glands, explains why this disease is common in this age group of 11 – 30 years.³ Besides, the other factor could be the trend of wearing occlusive synthetic clothing in the young generation today which could also act as predisposing factor. Childhood PV (<10 years) was seen in only 4.7% and only 2.7% of patients constituted more than 50 years. Many studies have found that PV is less common in children,^{7,8,11,14,15,19,20} but in a study by Rijal *et al* in children of age group 0-14 years, the prevalence of PV was 56.4% of all hypopigmented macules screened.²³ In another study by Dwari *et al*, it was reported that 31% of the total cases of PV belonged to age group 0-14 years and 4.8% of patients were infants.²⁴ PV was found to be rare in people older than 50 years like in many other studies.^{6,8,11,13,20}

In our study, the students were most commonly affected by PV which is similar to other studies by Ghosh *et al*, Rao *et al* , Morais *et al*, Shah *et al*, Kambil and Devendrappa *et al*.^{6,8,11,12,14,18} This explains the fact why the adolescents and young adults are commonly involved. Besides they are also involved in lots of outdoor activities because of which sweating and sun can predispose them to develop this disease. Also, it was found that 28% of the patients in the age group 11 to 40 years used to share clothing and 30.65% of these patients wore occlusive synthetic clothing frequently. Housewives were the second most commonly affected similar to studies by Shah *et al* and Kambil.^{12,14} For them the consultation would be important because of the aesthetic issue. In Nepal, there are lots of social stigma associated with vitiligo and many times the patients confuse PV with vitiligo and they consult a specialist only to clear that confusion.

The duration of disease ranged from 1 week up to 7 years which was similar to few other studies.^{6,13,14} But in studies by Sharma *et al* and Banerjee *et al* up to 20 years duration has been recorded.^{7,10} The recurrence rate of the disease was 42% which was comparable to the recurrence rate reported in many other studies ranging from 23.75% to 55.2%.^{9-11,14,19}

PV is known to occur more frequently in tropical climates and summer months.²⁵ Different studies

conducted in different parts of the world have shown that PV is commonly seen in summer season.^{6-8,14} In our study also 73.3% of the patients had the lesions starting in summer months.

PV is considered to be a contagious disease, so presence of similar problem in family is considered to be one of the predisposing factors. In various studies, the family history was present in 6%, 16.8%, 25.5%, 34.22%, 38.3% and 44.8%.^{6-8,11,14,24} and in our study 28.7% of patients gave history of similar disease in family members or close contacts. But in a study by Rao *et al*, spreading from parents to children has been seen to be more (13.3%) than spread among spouses (10%) and he has stated that hereditary factor may play role in the transmission of disease.⁸

Overgrowth of the commensal fungus *Malassezia* occurs due to many predisposing factors like heat, moisture and occlusion of the skin by dressings, clothing or cosmetics (oil, talcum, etc.).²⁶ In our study only 4.7% patients used talcum powder and 14.7% used oil over the body, so these factors were insignificant. The most important factor which was significant was the use of occlusive synthetic clothing in 39.3%.

Because of the lipid requirement of the *Malassezia* species, PV is primarily found over the lipid rich areas of the body like chest, back, upper arm and face.²² Trunk was found to be the commonest site involved in our study similar to other studies.^{6,10,11,14-16,19,21,27} Whereas in few studies, neck was the commonest site involved.^{7,8,12,13} In different studies conducted in Venezuela and Africa, the commonest site reported was face followed by upper trunk.^{28,29} In our study, the commonest site, trunk included upper chest and upper back which formed 52.70% of the total sites involved. In contrast to adolescent and adult age group, different studies have shown that face was the commonest site involved in children.^{7,9,23,24,30} Banerjee *et al* in their study found that in children below 12 years lower limb and buttock were significantly more commonly involved.¹⁰ In contrast, in our study, even in children (0-10 years), upper chest was the commonest site involved followed by upper back. Upper chest and upper back comprised the largest percentage of sites involved in patients up to 50 years old.

Skin dyspigmentation, either in the form of hypopigmentation or hyperpigmentation is most often the presenting complaint of patients with PV. The general concept is that in dark skinned individuals the lesions of PV are hypopigmented rather than hyperpigmented.³¹ Many studies in dark skinned Indian populations have concluded that hypopigmented lesions are commonest ranging from 74% to 90%.^{6-8,10,12,15,19,27} Even in

Brazil, two studies showed that 62.9% and 93.3% of patients had hypopigmented lesions and in a study in Iran, 84.17% had hypopigmented macules.^{9,11,13} In contrast to these, in a study by Alijabre *et al* in Saudi Arabia, as high as one-third of dark skinned patients presented with hyperpigmented lesions.³² Whereas in our study, hypopigmented macules were present in 72.7% of patients, hyperpigmented macules in 26% and mixed variant (both hypo and hyperpigmented) in 15.3%. The fact that the difference in color of lesions in different skin complexion is statistically insignificant, favours the theory stated by Alijabre *et al* where he found that there was no correlation between the pigmentary variations of PV and the type of skin.³²

PV is asymptomatic in most of the cases, so it is considered to be more of cosmetic problem. But in our study, itching was present in 36.7% of the patients. Kaushik *et al* reported that 22% of patients with PV had pruritus.³³ In other studies, pruritus was an associated symptom in 25.5%, 30%, 35%, 47.27%, 48.3% and 51.1% of the patients.⁶⁻¹¹

Malassezia yeasts have been associated in the pathogenesis of pityriasis capitis and seborrheic dermatitis besides PV.³⁴ The prevalence of seborrheic dermatitis has been found to be 10% (Ghosh *et al*), 11.6% (Rao *et al*), 26.20% (Kambil) and 31.9% (Banerjee *et al*).^{6,8,10,14} But in our study, the prevalence of seborrheic dermatitis was 44.67% which was high compared to previous studies.

In conclusion, PV is one of the commonest superficial fungal infections of the skin. But there is lack of detailed studies on PV which indicates a need of continuing research on the current profile of this problem in our community. When compared to several studies in the past, few factors like age group, sex, distribution, predisposing factors, prevalence of itching, color of lesions and prevalence of seborrheic dermatitis are changing. This shows that we need to do further studies in larger sample to prove these findings. Besides as this disease is a recurring chronic problem finding the common predisposing factors in our setting and counseling the patients about them could decrease the recurrence of this disease.

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