

Public Views about Mycetoma Disease and Its Spreadness

Muhammad Imran Qadir & Fatima Hameed*

Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan.

*Correspondence: fatimagill26@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to estimate the knowledge about Mycetoma disease. A total of 100 subjects participated in this study. The subjects were students of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan. This disease mostly present in lower areas with poor health facilities. It mainly caused by bacteria and fungi. Also found in rural regions of Africa, Latin America and Asia. Slow growing disease started from foot. It can be treated by antibiotics and surgery. Not transmitted through human to human.

Keywords: Mycetoma, fungal or bacterial disease, treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Mycetoma is a chronic and slow growing disease caused by different species of microorganisms but specifically by two microorganisms first is bacteria (actinomycetoma) or the other is fungi (eumycetoma). These two microorganisms lived in soil and water. It mainly affects foot and any other part of body. It is the infectious disease caused by traumatic inoculation of bacteria or fungi into the subcutaneous tissue affecting bone muscle and skin. This disease was first described in 1964 literature and reported in Indian town of Madura in the mid, 19th century from that time it was also known as Madura foot. It commonly affects young adults and mostly aged man between the age of 15 and 30 years in developing countries. Poorer people having low socioeconomic status and living in endemic area with no health facilities and improper diet are badly affected by Mycetoma. Mostly manual workers also get this disease like laborer's, agriculturists and herdsmen. This disease distributed worldwide but particularly affects the people in rural regions of Africa, Latin America and Asia. Transmission occurs when the causative organisms like bacteria and fungi live in soil and water enters the human body through wounds, skin injuries and may be through minor trauma like thorn pricks.

There is a common relation between mycetoma and individual with barefooted and manual workers because this disease started by foot. It occurs as firm, painless mass under the skin. It occurs on persons foot and any other part of body. With the passage of time they get larger and more destructive and makes the limb to becomes deformed, unusable and completely loss of function resulting in destruction. Bacterial infection is most common, and it affects the entire human system with increased pain and disability. This infection is not transmitted through human to human.

Bacterial type mycetoma, can be treated by long term antibiotics combinations and the cure rate is 90% whereas for fungal mycetoma, many antifungals drugs are available, and we can also do surgery by cutting away the infection tissue, there is 35% cure rate in fungal mycetoma. If mycetoma is not treated well it may spread all over the body.

There are many DNA sequencing and imaging techniques to diagnose mycetoma disease. There is no prevention and control programmed of mycetoma yet. But only advise for people living in endemic areas not to walk barefooted. Mycetoma is recognized as neglected tropical disease on 28 May 2016, by 69th World Health Assemble (WHA).

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the present study was to assess knowledge about Mycetoma.

METHOD AND MATERIAL.

There are total 100 subjects that are involved in this study. The subjects are the students of Bahauddin Zakariya university Multan, Pakistan. In this project, a questionnaire was prepared to get the subjects views about Mycetoma.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed by using Microsoft Excel.

Table 1: Questionnaire to assess awareness about Mycetoma

Mycetoma is a	Yes	No
1. Fungal disease		
2. Bacterial disease		
3. Viral disease		
4. Metabolic disease		
5. Genetic disease		

Table 2: Questionnaire to analyze awareness about ubiquity of Mycetoma

Have ever suffer from Mycetoma whether	Yes	No
1. You		
2. Your family member		
3. Your relative		
4. Your neighbor		
5. Your friend		

Table 3: Questionnaire to estimate vision about Mycetoma transference

Your opinion about Mycetoma transmission	Yes	No
1. Contact or blood		

decantation		
2. From parents to progeny		

Table 4: Questionnaire to evaluate perspective about Hope for Mycetoma

Mycetoma can be treated by	Yes	No
1. Medicines		
2. Surgery		
3. No need of treatment		

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Questionnaire to assess awareness about Mycetoma

Mycetoma is a	Yes	No
6. Fungal disease	33%	67%
7. Bacterial disease	35%	65%
8. Viral disease	34%	66%
9. Metabolic disease	40%	60%
10. Genetic disease	48%	52%

Table 2: Questionnaire to analyze awareness about ubiquity of Mycetoma

Have ever suffer from Mycetoma whether	Yes	No
6. You	20%	80%
7. Your family member	23%	77%
8. Your relative	6%	94%
9. Your neighbor	24%	76%
10. Your friend	38%	62%

Table 3: Questionnaire to estimate vision about Mycetoma transference

Your opinion about Mycetoma transmission	Yes	No
3. Contact or blood decantation	33%	67%
4. From parents to progeny	18%	82%

Table 4: Questionnaire to evaluate perspective about Hope for Mycetoma

Mycetoma can be treated by	Yes	No
4. Medicines	65%	35%
5. Surgery	61%	39%
6. No need of treatment	43%	57%

Table 1 shows that whether a trachoma disease is fungal, bacterial, viral, genetic or metabolic. 48% subjects said that it is a genetic disease. Table 2 shows the ubiquity of mycetoma that ever yourself, relative, any family member, friend and neighbor suffer from mycetoma or not? 20% of the subjects said they are suffered from mycetoma, 23% subjects said their family member have been suffering from this disease, 6% subjects relative also go through mycetoma, 24% their neighbors have been suffered from mycetoma and 76% said No. Out of 100% subjects 38% said their friends also victim of mycetoma and remaining 62% said No. Table 3 shows opinions of subjects how mycetoma transfer whether by blood transfusion or parents to progeny. 33% subjects said it can be transferred from blood and 67% said No. 18% subjects said mycetoma can be transmitted through parents to offspring. Table 4 shows how mycetoma can be treated? 65% subjects thought it can be treated by medicines, 61% said surgery can be done to treat this disease while 57% subjects said there is no need of treatment of mycetoma disease.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from the present study that mycetoma is a bacterial and fungal disease and cannot be transmitted from parents to offspring's. It can also be treated by medicines and surgery can also be done if needed. If it is not treated well it may spread all over the body.

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