

A Case Study- Staphylococcus aureus (Most likely Impetigo)

(Rukhsana quick healing made possible with UNOCHA-PHPF Funding)

Rukhsana a 10 year old TDPs returnee girl bears Staphylococcus aureus-a kind of skin infection and lives in a suffocated and muddy walled house with her parents and five siblings (2 brother and 3sisters) at village Star Sarobi Tehsil Dossali North Waziristan Agency- Federally Administered & Tribal Area (FATA) Pakistan. This village is situated at a distance of 35 kilometers towards South from head quarter Miranshah across the metal road and comprised of approximately 250 households with a few hamlets situated in the nearby areas. Socio-economic aspects of the village are very low. Some of the inhabitants are farmers, some depend on local remittances, and few of them are living in abroad and meet their household consumptions. The village lack basic services like hospitals, police stations, firefighters, public health, mass education, proper cell phone coverage, and internet access. People living over there need some progress in the area in order to make it more pleasant and comfortable to live.

Health services in the village are poor. The village has a few spiritual and faith healers, traditional healers (quacks) like Pirs, Hakeem, bonesetters, village birth attendants and nothing else. These healers are classified as quacks and having no formal medical qualifications but portray themselves as formal health care providers. Government has tried to provide the health services to the community through various programs, but, inequalities and disparities in service provision still remains and health services are not accessible to many villagers from lower socioeconomic strata. Thus, poor people are more prone to develop many illnesses including infectious diseases. The overall situation in the village is quite stressful and it can make local inhabitants more vulnerable to depression and chronic diseases.

C/C: Chief Complaint

Rukhsana brought by her father to the SHED Static Medical Camp installed at BHU Asad Khel Rehmat Kot Lakki nearly 11am. During examination chief complaint noted by the Medical Officer was “Blanching vesicular rash” on her both hands associated with pruritus, generalized weakness, pale yellow skin and depression.

HOPI: History of Present Illness

Rash was associated with intense pruritus with no fluid in it, there were no associated fever and other symptoms. Patient had generalized weakness. She was in a state of depression with pale yellow skin and depression. Her parents were worried about the child treatment. It was desperate circumstances for them to deal with the situation. Medical officer counseled the patient and her parents regarding the existing disease, plan and management, patient and her parents principally agreed and Medical officer made possible differential diagnosis recorded as below:



Free examination



Day first visit pic-Rash seems like bunch of grapes

Differential diagnosis:

Staphylococcus aureus infection: (most likely impetigo)

Neurofibromatosis type 1:

During examination it was taken as “impetigo” the patient was given 1st dose of broad spectrum antibiotics therapy, and anti-allergics. The patient’s parents were asked to revisit after 15 days for examining the disease.

When the patient was brought to the camp for the second time, the bubbles went dried as observed.

In the second visit, the patient was given an aggressive antibiotics and antiallergics and was asked for the third visit. At her third visit, the patient was found healthy and rash (grapes like bubbles) on her hands were completely disappeared, that was really the moment of infinitude for we all-added SHED healers.



Day 2 Pic-The bubbles seem being recovered



Day 3- Bubbles are complete disappeared

“My daughter is now quite well and feeling better, she is very happy, thanks to SHED’s medical team for their active and in-time response. I am very pleased with the way they treated my child. I love my daughter from the bottom of my heart, she is my strength. In our society male baby is considered a source of expectation that’s why female babies are not giving chances like boys. Most of us are against encouraging girls but I am more open, I am always giving equal weigh to my children- once again thanks to all those who supported me in this precarious situation-Rukhsana’s father added”

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