

What Happens to Cutaneous and Musculoskeletal Sequelae of Buruli Ulcer One to Five Years after Return Home to Healed Patients

Keywords: Buruli ulcer; Becoming; Skin sequelae; Musculoskeletal; Healed patients

Introduction

Buruli ulcer (BU) is an emerging disease caused by *Mycobacterium ulcerans* (Mu). It occurs in the form of endemic foci in the tropics (in Africa, America, Asia and Oceania [1]. Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a factor that increase this emergence of the disease [2,3]. Its treatment needs using of specific antibiotics, but also plastic and / or orthopedic surgical methods [3-5]. If the disease is mutilating by itself, its taking care is not less mutilating, in some cases. However, after healing, there are capacity limitations and participation restrictions that occur in a significant number of patients [6-9]. They can range from a simple limitation to ankylosis, or from a loss of substance to an amputation. These are sometimes cancerous lesions, especially after a retreat of at least 5 years [10]. Despite those numerous problems, in Benin patients who are cured return to their homes and are not often reviewed for an assessment of their future. This study aims to examine the becoming of the cutaneous and musculoskeletal sequelae of former UB patients one to five years after returning home.

Patients and Method

Patients

The study's population consisted of patients with BU, treated, monitored and reported to be cured at the Allada Buruli Ulcer Screening and Treatment Center (BUSTC) from 2005 to 2009. Sampling was carried out taking into account criteria listed below:

Inclusion criteria: Were included in the study, patients who had:

- Be detected, cared for and declared cured at the Allada BUSTC from January 2005 to December 2009,
- An address found in the BUSTC database and / or identified by the community relays,
- During the period of study, a residence in Benin within a radius of 100 km at most of the Allada BUSTC (geographical area of the BUSTC of Allada)
- Be found during the study's period
- Given their informed consent to participate to the study.

Non-inclusion criteria

Patients with cutaneous or musculoskeletal abnormalities identified but recognized by the patient or his / her entourage in connection with:

- A history of trauma or rheumatologic lesions that occurred prior to Buruli ulcer disease.
- Neurological complications of medical conditions (diabetic foot, hemiplegia due to arterial hypertension)

Method

Type of study

This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study that took place from January to July 2010 in the geographical area of the BUSTC of Allada in the Atlantic department of Benin.

Progress

From the database obtained at the Allada BUSTC we have identified 347 patients who were followed up and declared cured during the period from January 2005 to December 2009. Assisted by the BU community relays and usually an appointment at their home two hundred and forty- four (244). Patients meeting above criteria were seen at home.

Study's variables

Aspect of wound healing

- Fibro-retractile:** scar stretched, without elevation of the skin or whose elevation is very little marked.
- Hypertrophic/keloidal:** elevated scar and/or in the form of an elongated bead provided with extensions or root digusions
- Good:** In the absence of hypertrophic, keloids or retractile scars.

Research Article

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EH Alagnidé^{1,2}, H Azanmasso¹, DD Niama Natta¹, GM Hounghédji^{1,2} and TG Kpadonou^{1,2*}

¹Department of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, National Teaching Hospital, Benin

²Faculty of Sciences of Health, Benin

***Corresponding author:** Toussaint G Kpadonou, Department of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, National Teaching Hospital, Benin, Tel: 002299758892; Email kpadonou_toussaint@yahoo.fr

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Musculoskeletal disorders

- A. Amyotrophy:** It was said to be present when the difference between the circumference of the healthy limb and the affected limb was greater than or equal to 1/20 of the circumference of the limb healthy.
- B. Stiffness:** It has been defined as a reduction of at least 10% of the articular mobility at the articulation (s) of the member concerned, after a comparative goniometry.
- C. Paresis:** It was defined as a muscular force of muscular chains of the affected limb, less than or equal to 4 according to the rating of the muscular testing by the Medical Research Council.

Data processing and analysis

Data was entered in the Microsoft Office Excel 2007 software. The statistical analysis was done by EPI info version 3.4.3 software. Proportions of different modalities of the variables studied were calculated. The chi-square statistical test (X²) was used to study the influence of a given qualitative variable on another data item. The difference was said statistically significant when p<0.05.

Ethical considerations

This survey was authorized by the National Program for the Control of Leprosy and Buruli Ulcer (NPCLBU). The information was collected after informed consent of patients and / or their parents. Strict respect for anonymity, and medical confidential were observed.

Results

Patient characteristics

Age and sex: The average age of patients in this study was 8 years with the extremes of 6 and 89 years. 50.4% of the patients were male. The sex ratio was 1.01.

Clinical and therapeutic aspects (at entry into the program): At entry, 152 patients (62.3%) were at a decaying ulcer stage; 75 patients (30.7%) were at a non-ulcerated stage (plaque, nodule, papule or edema) in the end at the scar stage for the remaining 7% of patients. Lesions were mostly found in pelvic limbs (53.7%), thoracic limbs (31.6%) and trunk (8.6%). Table 1 presents the clinical and therapeutic characteristics of the patients.

Patients physical becoming

Wound healing was fibro retractile in 62.3% (n = 152), hypertrophic / keloid in 32.4% (n = 79, bout neuro-locomotor level, 75.3% of the patients (n = 165) had atrophy of the affected limb, 65.2% of the patients (n = 159) had sensitivity disorders. Six (6) patients (2.5%) were amputated, five of them (5) were at the pelvic limbs. None of these amputees were paired. Four of amputees used crutches. Table 2 presents the different outcome parameters studied in these patients.

Factors associated with the physical becoming of patient

Factors associated with the type of scar: The treatment

received by the patients had a significant influence on the scar secondary to the BU lesion (p = 6.10-19). As for the initial lesion, it did not significantly influence the type of scar. Table 3 presents the distribution of patients according to the type of scar, the treatment received and the initial lesion.

Table 1: Distribution of Patients by Clinical and Therapeutic Characteristics.

	Number	Percentage (%)
Seat of Lesions		
Pelvic limb	131	53,7
Thoracic limb	77	31,6
Trunk	21	8,6
Neck	4	1,6
Multiple seat	8	3,3
Face	3	1,2
Total	244	100,0
Stage of initial lesion		
Decaying Ulcer	152	62,3
Not ulcerated	75	30,7
scar	17	7,0
Total	244	100,0
Treatment Received		
medicated	47	19,3
Medical-Surgical	49	20,0
Medico-Chirurgical and Rehabilitation	131	53,7
Traditional	17	7,0
Total	244	100,0

Table 2: Distribution of Patients by Clinical Fate.

	Number	Percentage (%)
Type of scar		
Fibro-retractile scar	152	62,3
Hypertrophic scar	43	17,6
Keloidscar	36	14,8
Good healing	13	5,3
Total	244	100,0
Neuro-locomotordisorders		
Amyotrophy of affectedlimb	165	75,3
Sensitivity disorders	159	62,5
Joint stiffness	78	35,6
Muscle paresis	77	35,1
Amputation of limb	6	2,5

Table 3: Patient distribution according to the type of scars according to the initial lesion and the previous treatment.

		Type of Scar				Statistical Tests
		Fibro-Retractile	Hypertrophic/ Keloid	Normal	Total	
Initiallesion	Decayingulcer	91	52	9	152	Chi2 = 2,13; ddl = 4 et p = 0,71
	Not ulcerated	51	20	4	75	
	Scar	10	7	0	17	
	Total	152	79	13	244	
Received traitement	Medicated	35	5	7	47	Chi2 = 98,20; ddl = 6 et p = 6.10-19
	Medical-surgical	16	29	4	49	
	Medical-Surgi cal and rehabili	86	43	2	131	
	Traditional	15	2	0	17	
	Total	152	79	13	244	

Factors associated with neuro-locomotor disorders: They are presented in Tables 4, 5 and , which show that the treatment received by the patients had an influence on the various neuro-orthopedic sequelae whereas the initial lesion type had no influence on these sequelae.

Table 4: Patient distribution according to the initial lesion and the neuro locomotor sequelae.

	Neuro-Locomotor Sequelae		Statistical Tests
	Yes	No	
Amyotrophy			
Decayingulcer	97	36	Chi ² = 1,11
Not ulcerated	55	15	Ddl = 2
Scar	13	3	p = 0,57
Joint Stiffness			
Decayingulcer	52	81	Chi ² = 2,24
Not ulcerated	20	50	Ddl = 2
Scar	6	10	p = 0,36
Muscle Paresis			
Decayingulcer	53	80	Chi ² = 3,34
Not ulcerated	20	50	Ddl = 2
Scar	4	12	p = 0,19
Sensitivity Disorder			
Decayingulcer	93	59	Chi = 21,42
Not ulcerated	56	19	Ddl = 4
Scar	10	7	p = 0,0003

Table 5: Distribution of patients according to the treatment and neuro-locomotor sequelae.

	Neuro-Locomotor Sequelae		Statistical Tests
	Yes	No	
Amyotrophy			
Medicated	7	14	Chi ² = 33,02
Medical-surgical	41	20	Ddl = 4
Medical-traditional	13	6	p = 0,0000
Traditional	13	2	
Medical-surgical-traditional	91	12	
Joint Stiffness			
Medicated	0	21	Chi ² = 18,07
Medical-surgical	18	43	Ddl = 4
Medical-traditional	7	12	p = 0,0012
Traditional	5	10	
Medical-surgical-traditional	48	55	
Muscle Paresis			
Medicated	0	21	Chi ² = 18,07
Medical-surgical	19	42	Ddl = 4
Medical-traditional	5	14	p = 0,0012
Traditional	3	12	
Medical-surgical-traditional	50	53	
Sensitivity Disorder			
Medicated	7	16	Chi ² = 21,42
Medical-surgical	46	21	Ddl = 4
Medical-traditional	12	13	p = 0,0003
Traditional	9	7	
Medical-surgical-traditional	85	28	

Discussion

The distribution of patients by age showed that BU is a condition of any age (6 to 89 years). The average age of patients was 8 years and the vast majority, 57%, was under 15 years of age. Children were therefore the most exposed. This result can be explained by the almost constant use of waterways during games by children. Similarly, the frequent neglected wounds of children during these domestic activities constitute entrance doors of the Mu. Several authors have produced similar results and explanations [6,11-13]. The low immunity of patients has also been mentioned [9,14].

The proportion of male subjects in our series was 50.4%, with a sex ratio of 1.01. Subjects of both sexes were thus achieved in a comparable manner. Authors have reached the same conclusions [12,15,16]. Barker [17] and Kadio [18] reported higher rates among girls than boys in Côte d'Ivoire. Van der Werf [19] on the contrary reported higher rates among men than women in Ghana.

In terms of physical and functional becoming, according to the aspect of the healing of the lesions, table 2 shows that 62.3% of the patients presented fibro-retractile healing. The phenomena of scarring of the lesions in BU are similar to those observed in burns. The high collagen content of black skin may contribute to this spontaneous tendency to fibrous and retractile scarring. These same findings have been reported in the literature [1,9]. Hypertrophic scars or keloids were observed in 32.4% of cases (n = 79). This result is similar to that of Lehman et al [1]. Keloids are today the biggest fear of the cosmetic surgeon.

Six (6) patients in the series, meaning 2.5%, had limb amputation, as reported in table 2. Other authors have also had amputation cases with proportions of 4-5% in their series [20,21]. This result may be related to the sometimes very late discovery of some patients with extensive and severe ulcer lesions. The loss of a part of the body is the most feared thing both by the patients and by the practitioners themselves. These amputations were often of cleanliness and were decided only for very extensive and severe bone lesions [22].

The levels of amputations observed are various. Five (5) patients had amputation to the pelvic limb. The prevalence of BU lesions to pelvic limbs would explain this distribution of the amputation level. None of the amputees had prosthesis. These results illustrate rehabilitation problems faced by these former patients. These include economic, socio-cultural, human resource and equipment problems. There is no doubt that this situation hampers the follow-up of these former patients after healing.

Table 2 shows that three out of four patients (75.3%) had atrophy of the affected limb, 35.6% had joint stiffness, 35.1% had paresis and 65.2% had cutaneous hypoesthesia. There is a causal relationship between stiffness, amyotrophy and paresis. This large percentage of post BU muscular atrophy also accounts for all the severity of BU sequelae. This is evidence of BU muscle involvement related to the action of Mu mycolactone [23]. Prolonged resting of the muscles of the affected limb certainly has its place in the explanation of the occurrence of these neuro-locomotor disorders. Currently, it is recognized that

the major problem caused by BU is sequelae and disability. Most authors agree on the importance of the sequelae resulting from BU, but there is little data in the literature. The evaluation of the management of BU must therefore take into account the presence or not of these sequelae [1].

In our study, 35.6% of patients showed joint stiffness. Functional rehabilitation, although insufficient, may have contributed to the fact that not all of the exposed patients had this joint stiffness. However, this rate remains higher than that of Lehman et al [1] who found that 25% of patients with BU had sequelae and disabilities. This high rate of stiffness could be related to the inadequate use of functional rehabilitation techniques but also to time. Indeed, patients once declared cured and returned home do no longer rehabilitate maintenance skills. The limitations of pre-existing participation in the center persist or worsen if the mobility limitations are not used. At the same time, Kanga et al. [8] noted that functional sequelae were present only in 13% of patients during a survey of the epidemiological aspects of BU in Ivory Coast in 2001. But this study took into account patients with end of their treatment and not patients recovered years after their return home.

35.1% of patients (n = 77) had paresis. This is the result of multiple attacks in BU. These injuries are cutaneous, joint, muscular and / or bone. Is this paresis noted in patients related to the primary involvement of muscles by BU or is it related to joint stiffness or amyotrophy? We believe that all this is linked.

On the neurological level, 65.2% of the patients in the study (n = 159) presented sensitivity disorders such as cutaneous hypoesthesia. In BU, destruction of nerve endings probably by mycolactone is early. This decaying ulcer destroys the entire skin. Regeneration occurs with a deficit of innervation. The skin undergoes a major rearrangement leading to fibrous, retractile and hypertrophic scarring which no longer allows a good innervation of this new skin.

From all the above, we can say that all patients heal with unsightly sequelae. These sequelae range from the simple scar to amputations, to the limitations of movements. All patients are concerned, so it is urgent that in the studies on the occurrence of the sequelae of UB, authors insist on the unsightly aspect of these scarring lesions. Indeed, according to Knipper "if aesthetics already function, the function should be aesthetic" [4]. All these limitations of capacity are sources of enormous psychological, social and economic problems. For example, previous studies report impaired quality of life in Buruli ulcer patients compared to healthy subjects [24]. Similarly, in these patients, anxiety-depressive behaviors are noted in a context of family rejection [25].

Table 3 shows that the initial lesion type was not determinant in the outcome of patients' physical outcome (p = 0.71). However, whether the type of scar carried by these patients or their neuro-orthopedic deformations was significantly influenced by the type of treatment received (Tables 4-6). These findings may be due to the application of routine protocols in the management of these patients with Buruli ulcer. Indeed, in Benin, unlike the management of other conditions that is conditioned by the

financial possibilities of the patient, Buruli ulcer is supported almost entirely by a national program. What would have been the outcome of these patients without this program?

Table 6: Patient distribution according to influence of rehabilitation on neuro-locomotor sequelae.

	Rehabilitation		Statistical Tests
	Yes	No	
Amyotrophy	58	34	Chi ² = 12,91 et p = 0,0003
Joint stiffness	81	60	Chi ² = 0,048 et p = 0,47
Muscle paresis	74	68	Chi ² = 5,728 et p = 0,01
Sensitivity disorders	34	51	Chi ² = 9,83 et p = 0,001

Conclusion

Patients with BU heal with severe sequelae. These cutaneous sequelae include fibro-retractile scars, hypertrophic scarring and/or keloids, muscular amyotrophy. Neuro-muscular sequelae are paresis and cutaneous hypoesthesia. About articular joint sequelae, it is stiffness and bone end Amputations. Those troubles persisted and/or worsened after returning home. The resulting reductions in capacity and participation limitations were diverse. Since the limbs are preferentially affected, these sequelae render their functions unsightly and also cause psycho-socio-professional and family problems.

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Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest related to the completion of this study

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