RESULTS

Table (1) : Distribution of patients with common warts according to age & sex.

Age	Male	Female	Total
< 10	4	10	14
10 -	12	17	29
20 -	17	10	27
30 -	5	3	8
40-50	9	3	12
Total	47	43	90

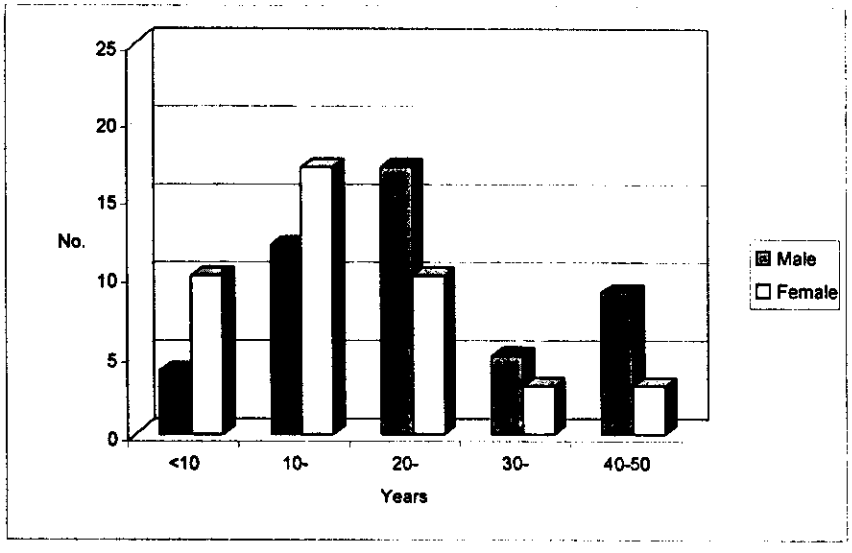


Fig. (1b) : Distribution of cases according to age & sex

- Adult males (20-29 years) more affected than other groups of male age.
- Adolescent females are more affected than other groups of female.
- Youngest male seen in our study was 4 year old and the lesions were of 6 month duration.
- Youngest female patient was 5 years old and lesion was of 3 month duration.
- Among the 90 patients studied 47 were males and 43 were females. Sex ratio was 1.09 : 1 males to females. In the females 17 cases were in the age of 10-19 years and in males 17 cases were in the age of 20-29 years.
- Most cases in both sexes were in age group of 10-19 years followed by 20 - 29 year.

Table (2) : Range of age & sex in group (1) cryotherapy.

Age	Male	Female	Total
< 10	2	4	6
10 -	4	6	10
20 -	8	2	10
30 -	3	-	3
40 - 50	-	1	1
Total	17	13	30

- More affection of patients between 10 - 29 years.
- Male affection is more in the age group 20-29 years.

Table (3) : Range of age and sex in group (2) chemical.

Age	Male	Female	Total
< 10	1	2	3
10 -	5	3	8
20 -	5	3	8
30 -	1	2	3
40 - 50	6	2	8
Total	18	12	30

- Male patients of age group 40-50 years were affected more than other group of age & sex.

Table (4) : Range of age & sex in group (3) electericalcautay.

Age	Male	Female	Total
< 10	1	4	5
10 -	3	8	11
20 -	4	5	9
30 -	1	1	2
40 - 50	3	-	3
Total	12	18	30

Young female patients between 10-19 years were more affected.

Table (5) : Distribution of common warts patients according to family history.

Total	+ ve family history		- ve family history	
	No	%	No	%
90	13	14.4	77	85.6

Family history was positive in 13 patients and it is about 14.4%.

Table (6) : Relation between result and duration of infection.

Result	No. of patients	Duration (year)	
		$\bar{X}$	S.D
Failed	28	0.99	0.74
Cured	59	0.67	0.41

t : 1.81

P : N.S.

This table showed that the mean duration of infection was short in patient with good result while, the mean duration was long in patient with failed result.

Table (7) : The mean number of warts in relation to each group of patients.

Group	No. of patients	Number of warts	
		$\overline{X}$	S.D
Cryo	30	6.13	5.63
Chemical	30	1.73	1.17
Electrical	30	3.33	3.68

F test by ANOVA = 9.53

P value < 0.01

Cryotherapy shows high number of warts while chemically treated cases shows the least number of warts.

Table (8) : Wart diameter in different groups.

Diameter groups	> 5 m		< 5 m		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cryo	14 (5-7m)	46.7	16	53.3	30 100%
Elect	-	-	30	100.00	30 100%
Chemical	10 (5-7m) 5 (7-10m) 4 (>10m)	33.3 16.7 13.3	11	36.7	30 100%
Total	33	36.7	57	63.3	90 100%

$X^2 = 7.08$

P value < 0.05

All patients in electerical group are < 5 mm in diameter, chemical group mainly above 5 mm diameter.

Table (9) : Result of treatment in relation to diameter of warts.

Diameter	No.	Failed		Cured		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
< 5 mm	57	20	36.4	35	63.6	55
5 - 7mm	24	9	37.5	15	62.5	24
7-10 mm	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	5
> 10 mm	4	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
Total	90	33		54		87

- Cure rate is inversely proportion with diameter of warts.
- Wart diameter less than five millimeters was in 57 patients.
- Wart diameter 5-7 millimeters was in 24 patients.
- Wart diameter 7-10 millimeters was in 5 patients.
- Wart diameter more than 10 millimeters was in 4 patients.

Table (10) : Relation between complication; no complication and failure in each method of treatment.

Group / Complication	Cryo		Chemical		Electrical		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Scar	0	0	5	17.9	4	13.8	9
Hypopig	2	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
No complic	20	66.7	13	46.4	15	51.7	48
Failed	8.0	26.7	10	35.7	10	34.5	28
Total	30	100%	28	100%	29	100%	87

$X^2 = 10.05$

$P < 0.05$

There is significance lower rate of complication with cryotherapy and the only complication was hypopigmentation.

Table (11) : Results of treatment in relation to each group.

Groups	Results				Total
	Failed		Cured		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cryo	8	26.7	22	73.3	30
Chemical	10	35.7	18	64.3	28
Electrical	10	34.5	19	65.5	29
Total	28	32.2	59	67.8	87

X^2 = Chi square = 5.95

$P < 0.05$

Significant difference between the results of different methods. The cryotherapy method showing a higher cur rate.

Table (12) : Results of treatment in previously treated and non treated patients

Groups	No	Previous treatment								Non treated		Total	
		Chemical		Electerical		Cryo		Surgical					
		C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Cryo	30	10	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	9	3	22	8
Chemical	30	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	18	10
Electerial	30	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	9	19	10
Total	90	15	8	3	2	-	-	1	-	40	18	59	28

From table (12) there are 29 patients previously treated and failed (not cured) before entery in our study. About 23 patients were previously treated chemically by Salicylic acid, trichloroacetic acid and Salisylic, lactic in flexibile collodion, some use the treatment for 2 months, and others complete for 3 months without cure. Most of them refuse chemical treatment again because of their previous result and the prolonged time of treatment by chemical paint. So we select the patients according to their wart diameter, 9 patients of wart diameter more than 7mm were obligated for chemical treatment again and 14 patients with wart diameter 5-7mm were treated by cryotherapy.

There were also 5 patients of common warts less than 5 millimeter in diameter previously treated by electerical cautery were failed before entery in the present study, 3 of them were treated by

cryotherapy and the other two cases were treated again by electrocautry. A case of scar complicated previous surgical excision present in this study and treated by cryotherapy.

Cryotherapy group contains 30 patients all complete the study 14 were previously treated chemically, 10 cured and 4 failed, 3 previously treated by electerial cautery 2 cured and one failed, one treated previously by surgery and cured by cryotherapy also contains 12 patients non treated before 9 cured and 3 failed.

Chemical group contains 30 patients of common wart two of them are defaulted and 28 complete the study. Previously treated patients in this group were 9 patients by chemical paint and failed, in our study 5 of them are cured and 4 are failed. Also this chemical group contains 19 patients not treated before by any method, 13 of them cured and 6 failed.

Electerical group : contains 30 patients of common warts one of them defaulted so 29 patients complete the study. In this group 2 patients treated before by electrocautery and failed, treated in our study by electrocautery again because of the size is small and less than 5 millimeter in dorsum of the hand. Also this group contains 27 patients not previously treated before by any method, 18 of them cured and 9 failed. So in our study total patients complete the work were 87 patients. Also from table 12 the previously treated patients

by chemical paint were 23 patients 15 cured and 8 failed. Previously treated patients by electrocautery were 5, three of them cured and two failed.

From table (10, 11 and 12) :

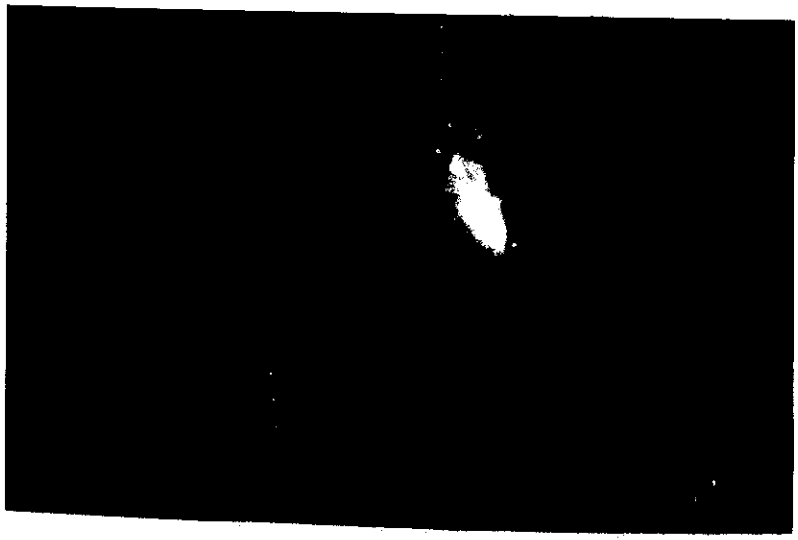
Cryotherapy group :

Most of patients need 3 sitting of treatment once weekly each of 10 - 30 seconds depend on size and thickness of wart.

Healing occurs within 3 weeks after cryotherapy. Our results were assessed at 12 weeks after treatment.

- Patients : 30
- Defaulted : 0
- Cured : 22
- Failed : 8
- Cure rate is 73.3%.
- Cure rate of wart size < 5 mm was 85.7%.
- Cure rate of wart size > 5 mm was 50%.
- Complications of cryotherapy spray are minimal in comparison with other methods.

(a)



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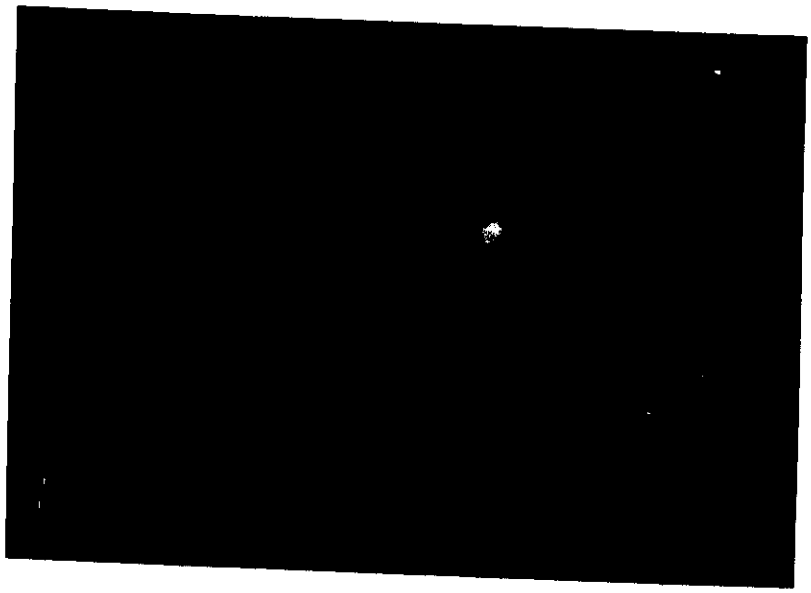


(c)

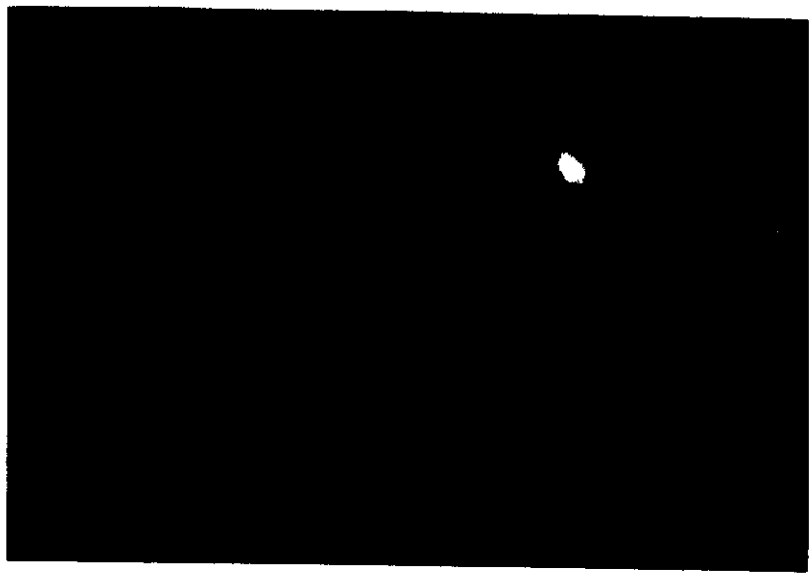


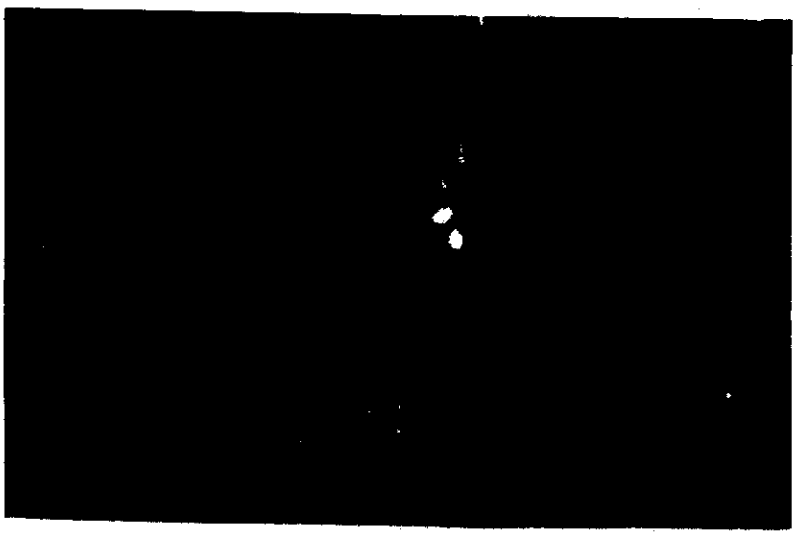
Fig. (2) : Show common warts at the Rt side of the nose treated by cryotherapy

(a) First sitting after spray,

(b) Before third sitting,

(c) 12 week after treatment

(a)



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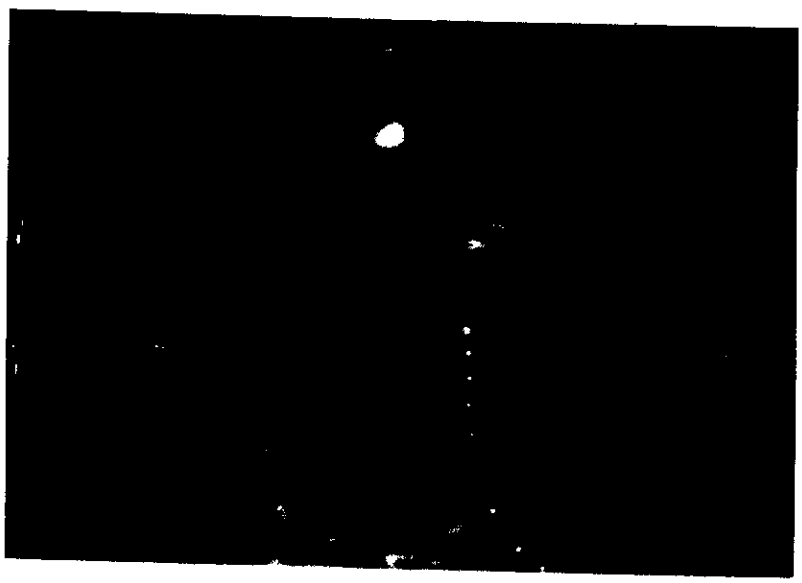

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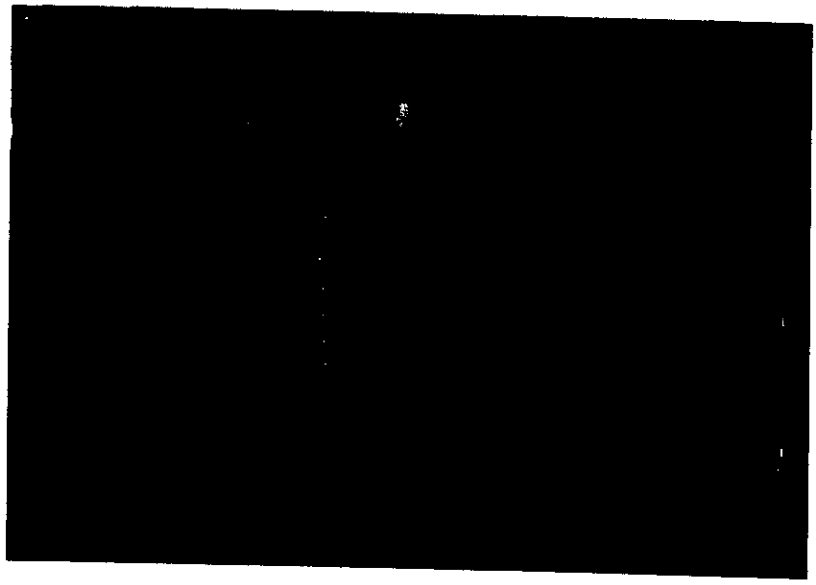


Fig. (3) : Show common wart of Rt thumb, treated by cryotherapy

(a) First sitting after spray,

(b) Before third sitting,

(c) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

(c)

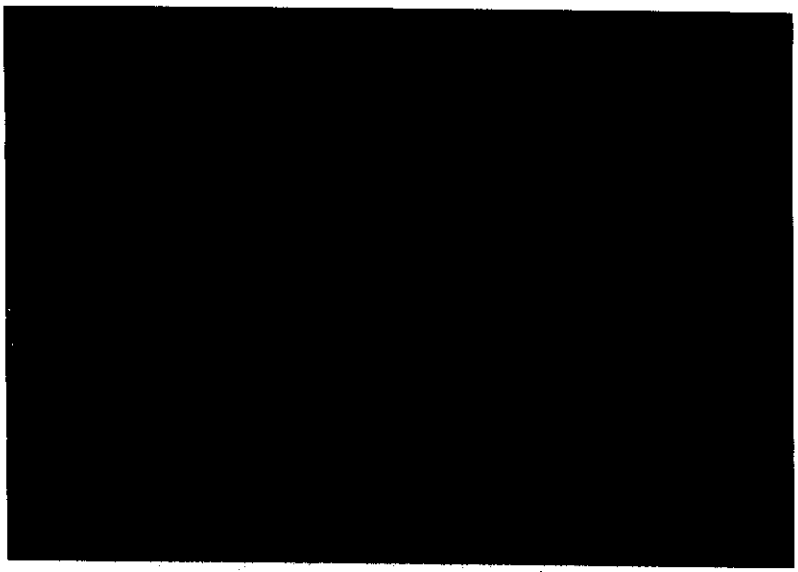
Fig. (4) : Show common warts on upper lip left side, treated by cryotherapy

a) First sitting after spray.

b) Before third sitting.

c) 12 week after treatment

(a)



(b)

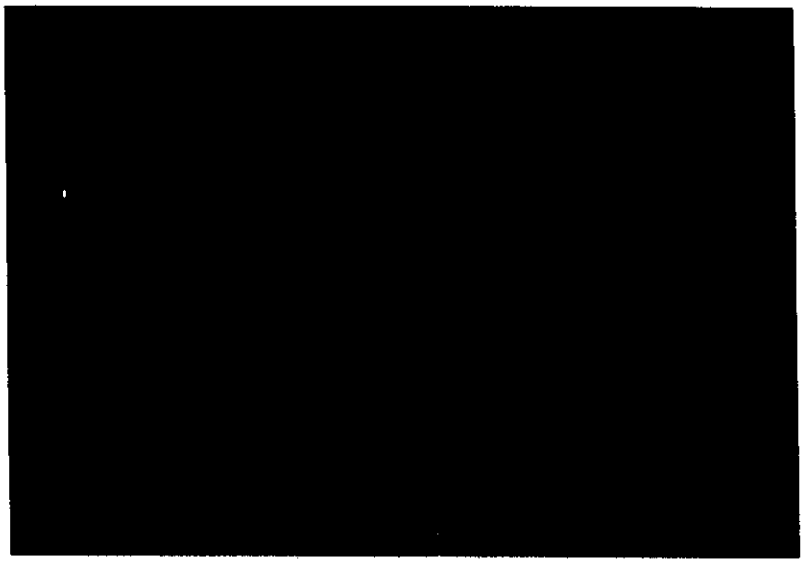
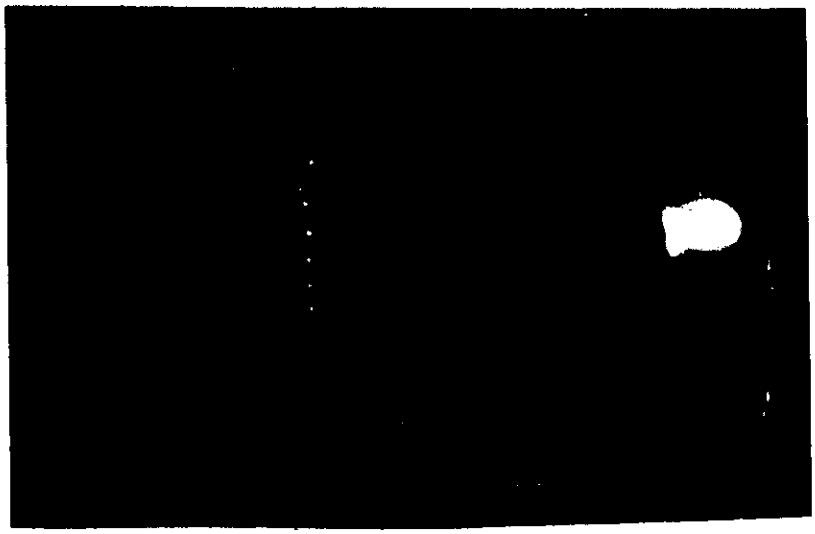


Fig. (5) : Show common wart on inner side of proximal phalanx Rt ring finger treated by cryotherapy (a) First sitting after spray, (b) 12 week after treatment (complete cure

(a)



(b)

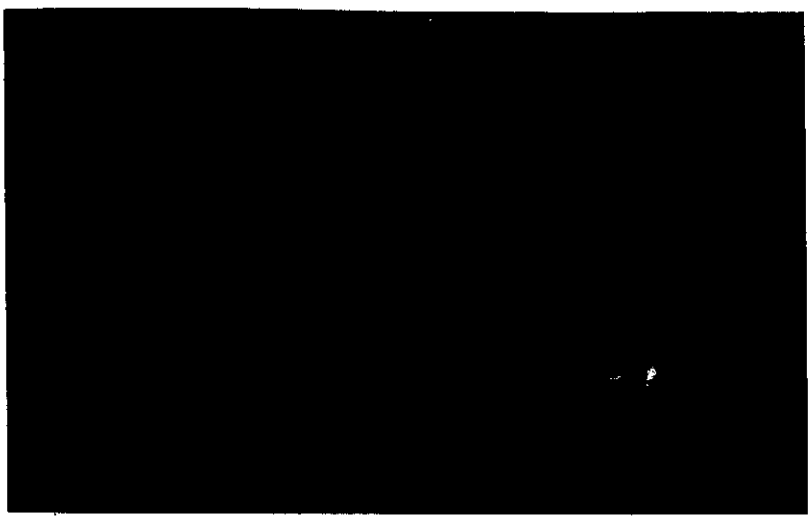
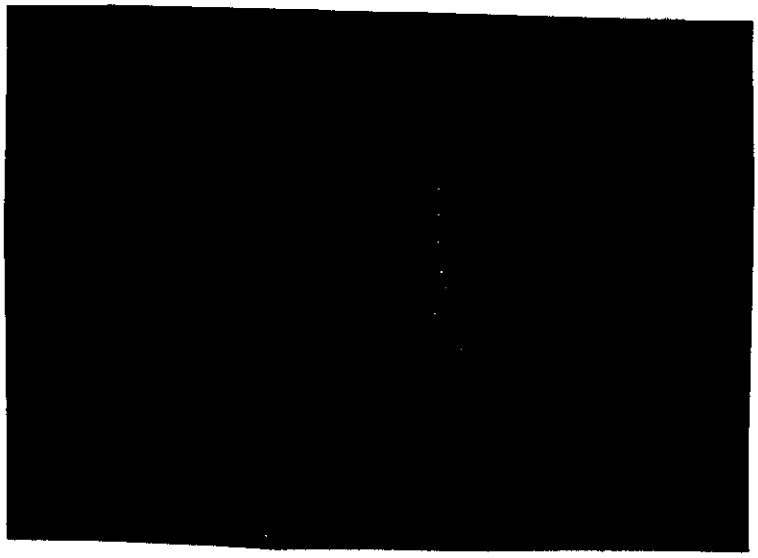


Fig. (6) : Show common wart on Lt. Thumb one at base of proximal phalanx and the others at the root of the nail, treated by cryotherapy (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)



(b)

Fig. (7) : Show common wart on the right side of the cheek, treated by cryothrapy
(a) After spray first sitting, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

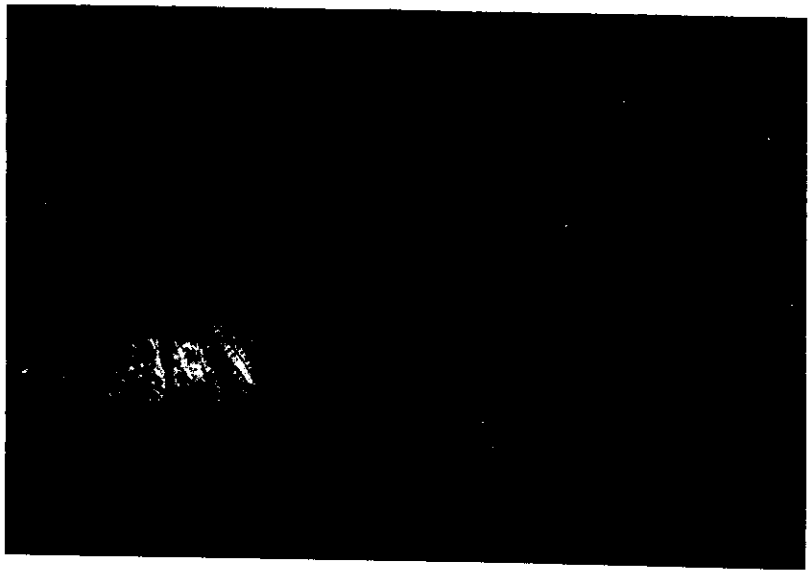


Fig. (8) : Show multiple common warts on the dorsum of Rt hand treated by cryotherapy (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

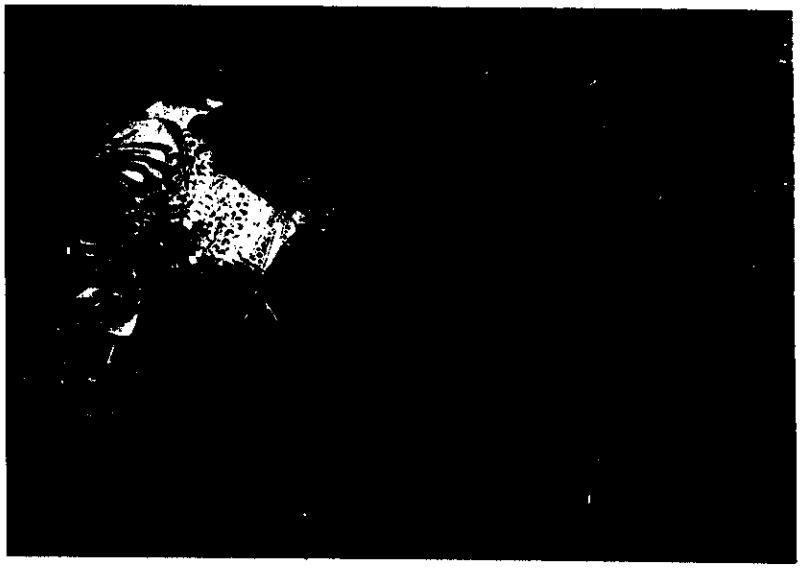


Fig. (9) : Show 2 common warts on the palmar aspect of Lt hand and the other on the lower anterior aspects of Lt forearm treated by cryotherapy
(a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

Chemical group :

Our results were assessed at 12 weeks after treatment.

Patients : 30

Defaulted : 2

Cured : 18

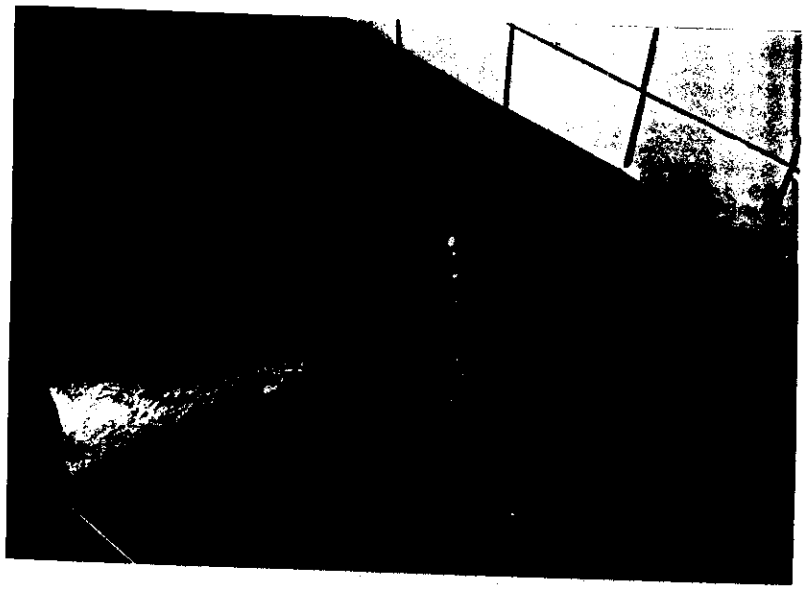
Failed : 10

Cure % = 64.3%.

Cure rate in warts of size < 5 mm was 80%

Cure rate in warts of size > 5 mm was 43.5%.

(a)



(b)

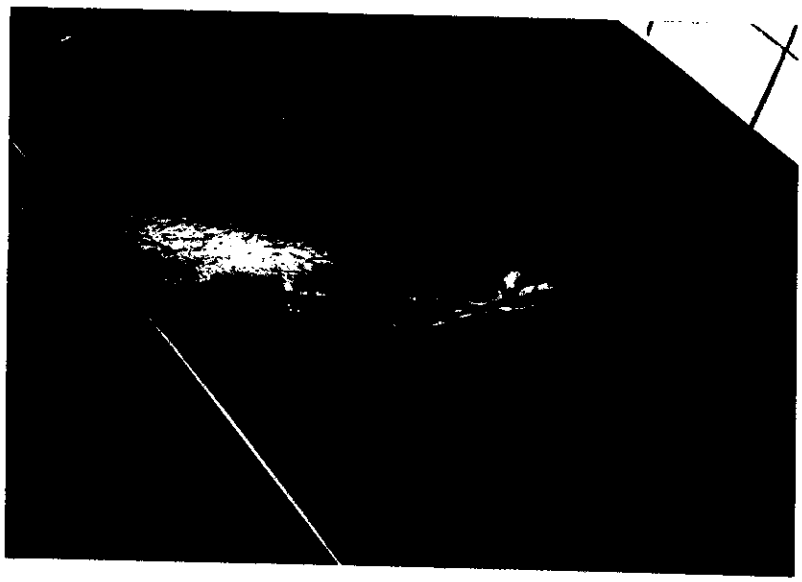
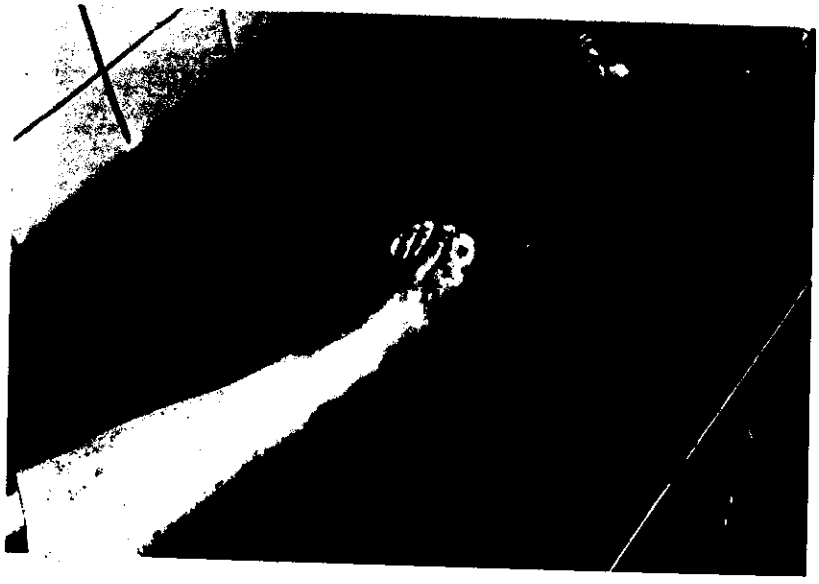


Fig. (10):Show big size common warts of Lt hand at the first metatarsophalengeal joint treated by chemical paint (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)



(b)

Fig. (11) : Show big common warts of size > 10 mm in diameter treated by chemical paint (a) Before treatment,
(b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

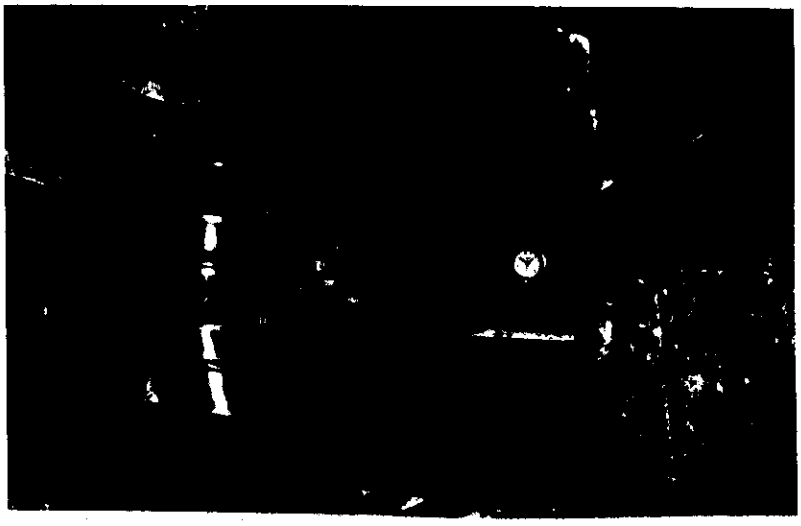
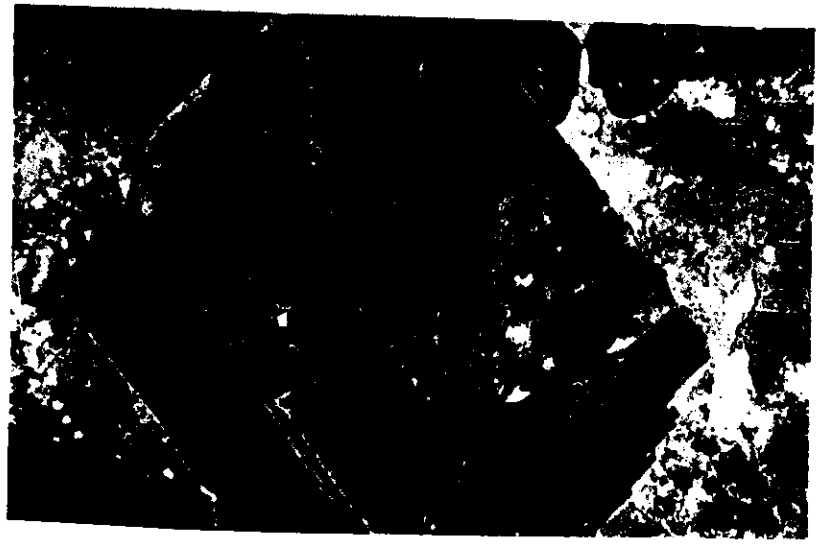


Fig. (12) : Show a big common wart on Lt middle finger, treated by chemical paint
(a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)



(b)

Fig. (13) : Show a common wart of size 7-10 mm in diameter treated by chemical paint (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

Fig. (14) : Show a common wart on palmar aspect of Rt middle finger treated by chemical paint (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

Fig. (15) : Show a big cauliflower common wart on dorsum of Rt thumb treated by chemical paint (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

Electerical group :

Our results were assessed at 12 weeks after treatment :

Number of patient : 30

Defaulted : 1

Failed : 10

Cured : 19

Cure % = 65.5.

Cure rate in warts of size < 5 mm was 76.6%

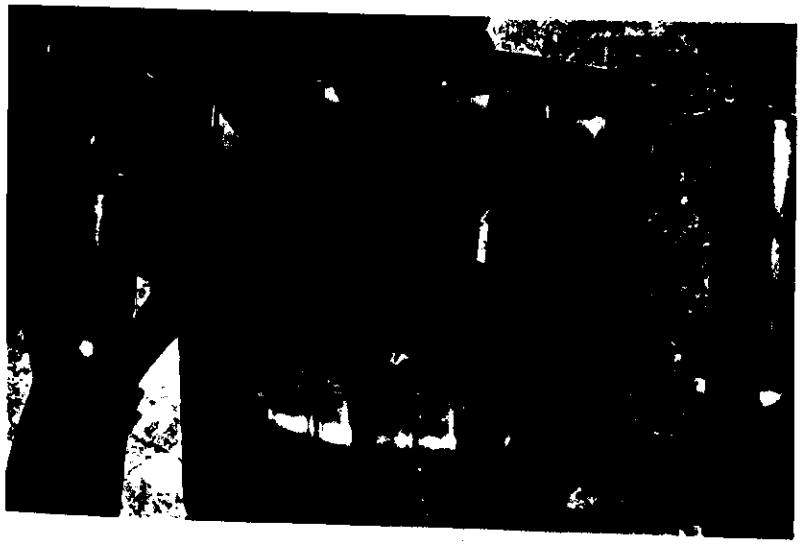
Cure rate in warts of size > 5 m was 43.75%.

(a)

(b)

Fig. (16) : Show a common wart of diameter < 5 mm on dorsum Rt thumb treated by electrocautery and light curettage (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)



(b)

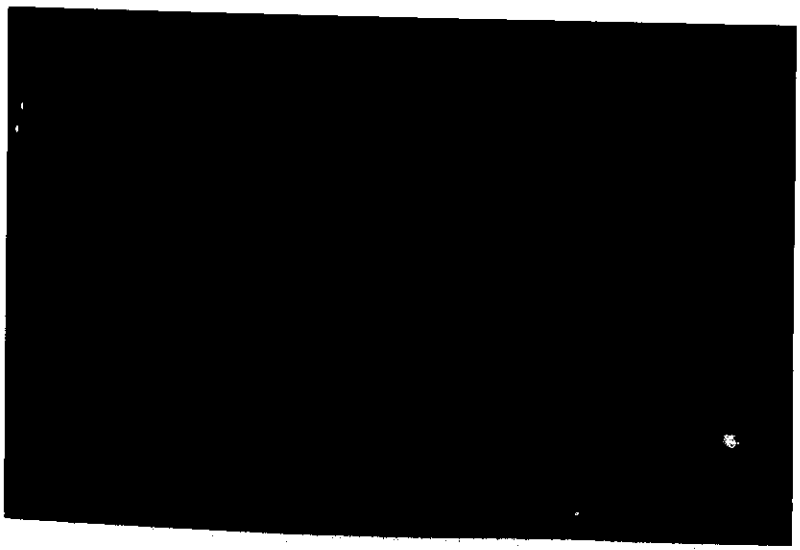
Fig. (17) : Show 2 common warts of diameter < 5mm on the dorsum of Lt hand treated by electrocautery and gentle curettage (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)

(b)

Fig. (18) : Show one common wart on the dorsum of Lt middle finger treated by electrocautery and gentle curettage (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment

(a)



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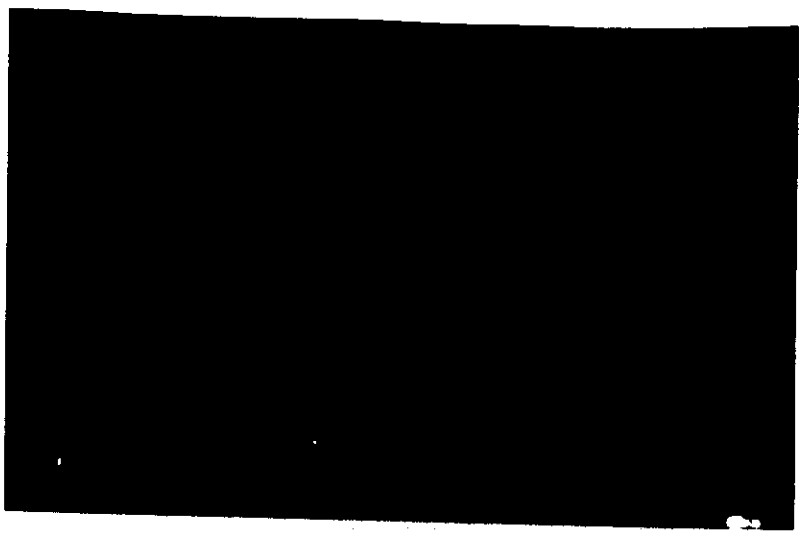

Fig. (19) : Show one common wart on the dorsum of Rt ring finger treated by electrocautery and curettage (a) Before treatment, (b) 12 week after treatment