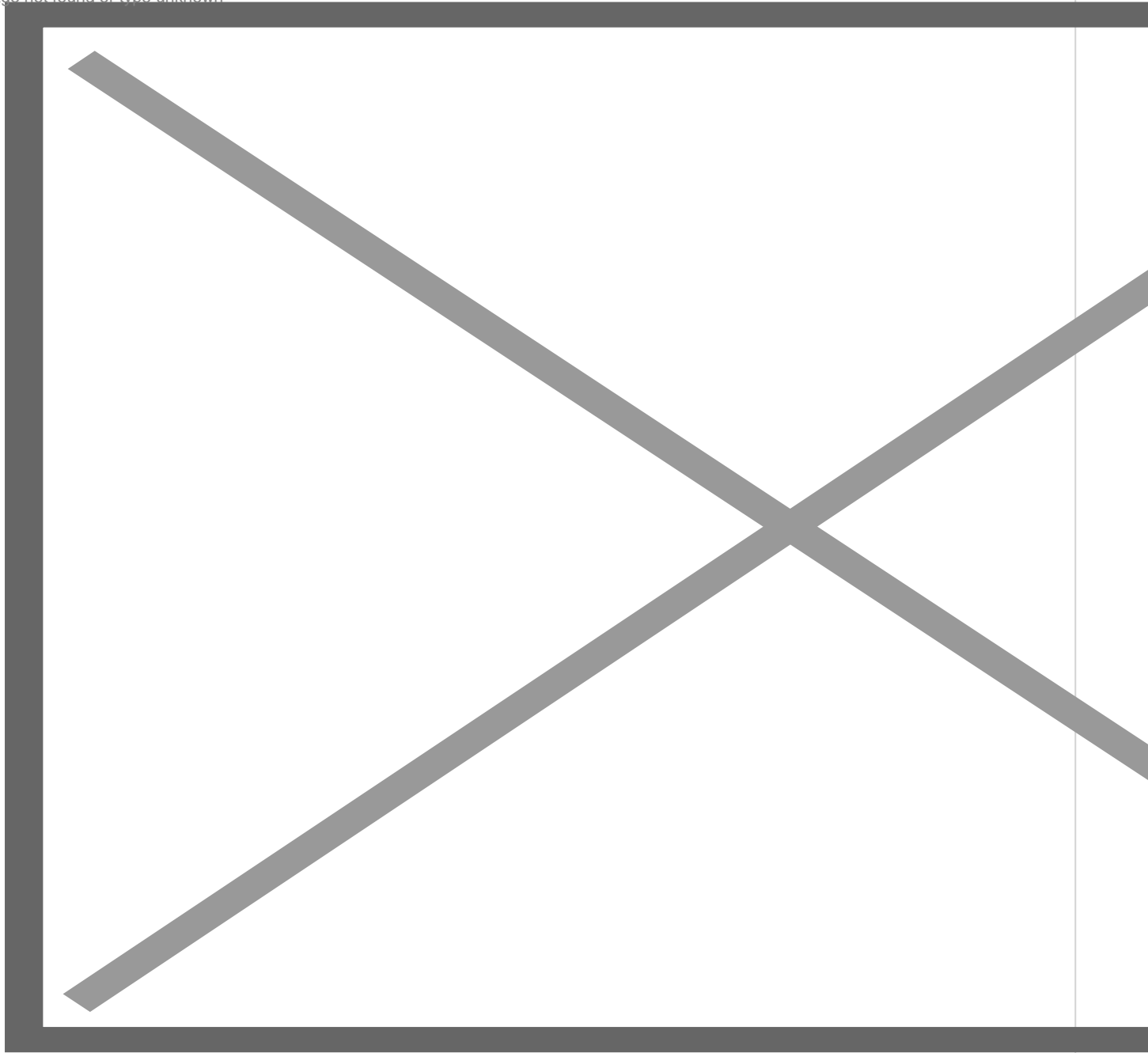


*Health authorities warn of
dangerous skin diseases
spreading among children in
Gaza*

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**Palestinian baby girl Wateen al-Adasi who developed a skin condition due to malnutrition
Wateen al-Adasi is cared for at the Kamal Adwan Hospital in Beit Lahiya, northern Gaza Strip.
The baby girl developed a skin condition due to malnutrition. [Omar Al-Qattaa/AFP]**

Beit Lahiya, July 3 (RHC)-- Wafaa Elwan's five-year-old son cannot sleep in the Gaza tent city where she and her seven children shelter, but it is not the guns of war that cause his nightmares.

“My son can’t sleep through the night because he can’t stop scratching his body,” the anxious mother said.

The boy has white and red blotches over his feet and legs, and more under his shirt. He is one of many in Gaza suffering from skin infections, ranging from scabies to chicken pox, lice, impetigo and other debilitating rashes.

More than 150,000 people in the Palestinian territory have contracted skin diseases in the squalid conditions into which displaced people in the enclave have been forced since the start of Israel’s war on Gaza, according to the World Health Organization.

“We sleep on the ground, on sand where worms come out underneath us,” said Elwan. Her family is one of thousands living on a sandy patch near the sea close to the central Gaza city of Deir el-Balah.

Elwan believes infections are inevitable. “We cannot bathe our children as before. There are no hygiene and sanitary products for us to wash and clean the place. There’s nothing.”

Parents used to tell their children to wash in the Mediterranean. But pollution that has built up as war has devastated basic facilities has accentuated the risk of disease. “The sea is all sewage. They even throw garbage and baby napkins into the sea,” she said.

The WHO has reported 96,417 cases of scabies and lice since the start of the war, 9,274 cases of chickenpox, 60,130 cases of skin rashes and 10,038 impetigo cases.

Scabies and chickenpox are particularly widespread in the coastal Palestinian territory, according to Sami Hamid, a pharmacist who runs a makeshift clinic in the Deir el-Balah camp.

Two boys in the clinic showed dozens of distinctive chickenpox-induced blisters and scabs spread over their hands, feet, backs and stomachs.

Lacking medicines, Hamid, 43, himself displaced, rubbed a calamine lotion on the boys’ skin to soothe the itching. Children’s skin suffers from “the hot weather and the lack of clean water”, he said.

Mohammed Abu Mughaiseeb, the medical coordinator in Gaza for Doctors Without Borders, known by its French initials MSF, said children are vulnerable because “they play outside, they’ll touch anything, eat anything without washing it.”

Abu Mughaiseeb said hot weather increases the sweat and accumulation of dirt that causes rashes and allergies, which if scratched lead to infections. “People are not living in houses any more, there is no proper hygiene,” he said.

MSF doctors fear the appearance of other skin conditions, such as leishmaniasis, which can be fatal in its most virulent form. Gaza’s children are already highly vulnerable to disease, he said, because their immune systems are compromised by malnutrition.

Hamid, the pharmacist, said his team visited a makeshift school recently, where 24 of the 50 students had scabies.

Other diseases have also rampaged through camps for the displaced, feeding on poor hygiene, the WHO warned. “The toilets here are primitive, draining into channels among tents, which ultimately contributes to the spread of epidemics,” said Hamid.

The WHO said 485,000 cases of diarrhoea have been reported.



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