



ACNE, ROSACEA, AND RELATED DISORDERS (INCLUDING HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA)

CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF PRIMARY CILIARY DYSKINESIA

M Lahouel⁽¹⁾ - M Korbi⁽¹⁾ - Y Soua⁽¹⁾ - A Migaou⁽²⁾ - H Belhadjali⁽¹⁾ - M Youssef⁽¹⁾ - J Zili⁽¹⁾

University Hospital, Dermatology, Monastir, Tunisia⁽¹⁾ - Univeristy Hospital, Pneumology, Monastir, Tunisia⁽²⁾

Introduction: Primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD), formerly known as immotile cilia syndrome is a disorder of motile cilia structure and function that results in chronic oto-sinopulmonary disease. It typically presents with respiratory distress in infants, early onset year-round cough, and nasal congestion. We report the case of a young man with PCD who showed recurrent deep folliculitis leaving keloid scars.

Observation: A 23-year-old male, with a history of productive cough, recurrent pneumonia and fertility disorders, was diagnosed with PCD. Clinical and imaging findings revealed chronic sinusitis bronchiectasis and pathological semen analysis. The patient presented to our department with a long history of deep folliculitis and acne. On the dermatological examination, we noted many papulo-nodular lesions in the forearm, scarred alopecic plaques of the beard and hypopigmented scars with multiple keloid scars of the back and the limbs. The histopathological examination concluded to the diagnosis of fibrous scar of the dermis. The treatment consisted in multiple course of antibiotics and intralesional injections of corticosteroids in keloid scars with little improvement.

Key points: This is the third case of PCD associated with cutaneous lesions published. This suggests that PCD may have skin symptoms. Further reports are necessary to clarify such association.

