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AUTOIMMUNE CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES

ACQUIRED ICHTHYOSIS AND LYMPHOCYTIC COLITIS: FIRST REPORTED CASE

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Background: Acquired ichthyosis is a rare condition most often associated with other conditions (hemotapy, cancers, autoimmune disease...). We report an exceptional association of acquired ichthyosis with lymphocytic colitis.

Observation: A 69-year-old patient with no personal or family history of ichthyosis consulted for the installation of a diffuse cutaneous xerosis with intense pruritus since 3 weeks. Examination revealed diffuse ichthyosis of large polygonal fine scales on non-erythematous skin. The lesions affected the integument and spared the face. The general state was altered. Moreover, the rest of the somatic examination was normal, especially the ganglionic areas were free. The diagnosis clinically evoked of ichthyosis was comforted by a skin biopsy. The patient also had fluid diarrhea for a few weeks. Colon biopsies were used to link diarrhea to lymphocytic colitis. A complete etiological review of acquired ichthyosis did not obey any other associated condition. Treatment with salazopyrin caused an improvement in diarrhea, but also in acquired ichthyosis, which was cured after one month.

Key message: The association of acquired ichthyosis with lymphocytic colitis is exceptional. Indeed, It is, to our knowledge and after a review of the literature, the first reported case of such an association. The evolution of ichthyosis acquired after the treatment of colitis is in favor of a causal link between these two affections in our observation. The occurrence of acquired ichthyosis could be explained by the malabsorption syndrome that could lead to lymphocytic colitis but also by an autoimmune mechanism evidenced by the frequent association of 2 affections with various autoimmune diseases.





