DERMATOPATHOLOGY

KIMURA DISEASE OF SCALP

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Introduction: Kimura disease, or eosinophilic lymphogranuloma, is a very rare chronic inflammatory disease of unknown etiology. We report a case of Kimura disease in a patient of Moroccan origin located in the scalp, associated with kidney disease.

Observation: A 43-year-old female patient from Morocco with no particular pathological history consulted for a scalp lesion that had been evolving for 3 years. The dermatological examination showed an erythematous and papular lesion of the scalp 4 * 5 cm in diameter. In combination with jugulocyotidian adenopathy of concomitant evolution to the cutaneous lesion, an NFS showed hypereosinophilia and the histological examination of the ganglionic biopsy showed an angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia whose morphological aspect evoked a Kimura disease. A proteinuria of 24 hours was measured for research a related nephrotic syndrome and which returned positive to 0.24g / 24h. the patient was treated by 20 mg / day of prednisone. We could not study evolution because the patient was lost sight of.

Discussion: Kimura Disease affects young men of Asian origin. It usually manifests as cervicofacial subcutaneous nodules, often associated with locoregional adenopathies, salivary gland involvement, eosinophilia and increased serum IgE. His diagnosis is histological based on the identification of follicular lymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilic polynuclear abscesses. In our case kimura disease occurred in a patient of Moroccan origin with a particular clinical appearance and a location that is rare. Renal involvement is rare in this condition and should be routinely sought, the treatment is not codified and often surgery and renal impairment is used in general corticosteroid therapy as the case of our patient.