DERMATOPATHOLOGY

LOCALIZED MYXOEDEMATOUS LICHEN: A RARE SUBTYPE OF CUTANEOUS MUCINOSIS

Mounia Bennani [1] - Sara Elloudi [1] - Hanane Baybay [1] - Zakia Douhi [1] - Fatima Zahra Mernissi [1]

Hassan Ii University Hospital Center, Dermatology, Fez, Morocco [1]

Background: Cutaneous mucinosis is a large group of disorders characterized by abnormal deposition of mucin On the skin. Localized myxoedematous lichen (DPLM) is a rare subtype included in primary cutaneous mucinosis. Unlike secondary mucinosis, mucin deposition in this subtype is the main feature that determines its clinical appearance.

Observation: A 67-year-old woman with no previous medical history had a slightly itchy rash for 3 years. The dermatological examination had objectified multiple discrete papillae of 2 to 4 mm, of normal skin color with a smooth surface, confluent by some places on a large ill-defined cupboards sitting at the neck, the nape and the upper part of the trunk, without other lesions in the rest of the body. Histological examination showed a normal epidermis with mucin deposition on the upper papillary and reticular dermis, sparing the deep dermis. There was increased spacing between the collagen bundles, but the number of fibroblasts was not increased. Laboratory tests, including blood count, liver enzymes, kidney function, thyroid hormones, serum protein analysis and immunoglobulins; were normal. Serologic tests for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B and C viruses (HBV, HCV) were all negative. The patient was treated with a topical corticosteroid with a good improvement

Key message: DPLM is a rare variant of localized LM. It is a disease limited to the skin, and the prognosis is generally good. There have been only 15 unrelated cases of HIV infection previously reported in the literature. The etiology of this disease remains unknown It is important for clinicians to rule out any possible underlying decease such as gammopathies or HIV infection in such cases.