



DERMATOPATHOLOGY

SUB CORNEAL PUSTULAR DERMATOSES - A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF 15 PATIENTS

Vinitha Gopalakrishnan⁽¹⁾ - Jayasree Chandrasekharan⁽¹⁾ - Annu Elizabeth Prakash⁽²⁾ - Mathew Panachakunnel Samuel⁽¹⁾

Sree Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences, Dermatology, Ernakulam, India⁽¹⁾ - Sree Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences, Pathology, Ernakulam, India⁽²⁾

Introduction: Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (SPD), also known as Sneddon–Wilkinson disease, is a relapsing pustular dermatosis whose exact incidence and prevalence is not known. The disease is characterized by hypopyon pustules on the trunk and flexures. Both SPD-type IgA pemphigus and annular pustular psoriasis share similarity to SPD. It is still unclear whether SPD is a distinct entity. SPD is associated with neutrophilic dermatoses, hematologic disorders, connective tissue diseases, and neoplasms.

Objective: The study analyses the histopathology of SPD. We evaluated all the cases for all possible association and progression to other dermatoses.

Materials and methods: A hospital based descriptive analytical study where all patients with clinical and histological diagnosis of Sub corneal Pustular Dermatoses were included after informed consent and ethical committee approval. The study period was from August 2016 to October 2018. The patients were followed up for a period of 2 years for recurrences and associations.

Results: Out of the total 15 patients, 11 had annular plaque with peripheral peripheral scaling whereas hypopyon pustule was noted in 3. Classical histology of subcorneal neutrophils with an unaffected dermis was noted in all. Acantholysis was observed in 9, indicating older lesions. Hypothyroidism was the most common association noted in 6 patients. 2 patients had Ig G gammopathy. On follow up, 2 patients developed well defined erythematous annular plaques studded with peripheral pustules and lakes of pus associated with fever and malaise which was diagnosed as pustular psoriasis.

Conclusion: All patients should be thoroughly evaluated for malignancies and possible associations. There is a long-standing debate as to whether SPD and Pustular Psoriasis are the same disease or different. So patients need to be on constant follow up for prolonged period and further large scale studies are needed on this aspect.

