



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DARIER DISEASE: DERMATOSCOPIC FOLLOW UP IN A PATIENT TREATED WITH ACITRETIN

Catalina Buchroithner⁽¹⁾ - María Paz Rollán⁽¹⁾ - Raúl Cabrera⁽¹⁾ - Alex Castro⁽²⁾

Facultad De Medicina, Clínica Alemana - Universidad Del Desarrollo, Dermatology, Santiago, Chile⁽¹⁾ - Facultad De Medicina, Clínica Alemana - Universidad Del Desarrollo, Pathology, Santiago, Chile⁽²⁾

Background: Darier Disease (DD) is an uncommon autosomal dominant inherited disease with complete penetrance, variable expression and a negative impact in life quality. First described by Darier and White in 1889, is caused by a mutation in the ATP2A2 gene, which encodes the sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase type 2 (SERCA2). The classical clinical findings are hyperkeratotic papules in a seborrheic distribution that frequently coalesce to form verrucous plaques, maceration of intertriginous areas, palmar pits, whitish papules in the oral mucosa (often hard palate) and nail abnormalities.

The main histopathologic findings are acantholysis due to loss of cell adhesion and dyskeratotic keratinocytes, described as “corp ronds” in the spinous-granular layers and “grains” in the stratum corneum.

The dermoscopic features in DD are comedo-like openings and a central polygonal or star-like yellowish/brownish structure, surrounded by a whitish halo. A pink homogeneous structureless background is associated with white scales and dotted or linear vessels.

Herein, we report the first case of a dermoscopic follow-up of a patient with DD treated with acitretin.

Observation: A 33 year-old-woman presented since childhood a history of persistent scaly papules on the legs and face. Physical examination showed multiple keratotic, crusted, brown-to dark-brown papules on the face and in the extensor surface of the legs. Under Dermoscopy oval shaped-yellow-brownish areas were surrounded by a white halo. The skin biopsy was compatible with Darier disease. The patient was treated with acitretin 25 mg daily. After two months of treatment a remarkable reduction of the skin lesions was found under clinical and dermoscopic examination.

Key message: To our knowledge this is the first report of a dermoscopic follow-up in a patient with DD treated with acitretin. Dermoscopy was a key tool for the diagnosis of DD and very useful for monitoring the treatment.

