GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

A CASE OF POROKERATOSIS PTYCHOTROPICA

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Background: Porokeratosis ptychotropica represents an uncommon and less-recognized variant of porokeratosis. The typical presence of porokeratosis is discrete atrophic, annular plaques with distinct, raised ridges include a histological cornoid lamella.

Observation: A 46-year-old man presented with a 20-history of verrucous hyperkeratotic plaques and plaques with marginal induration and scales on scrotum, perianal and gluteal region. The lesions began within a circumscribed intense pruritic plaque on the scrotum with a size of grain and subsequently enlarged, thickened and spread to the perianal area and buttocks. Topical corticosteroids, topical antibiotics and traditional Chinese medicine provided little symptomatic relief. He still presented with thick, tough, red and annular plaques measuring 2*3cm in size with verrucous surfaces and subtly elevated borders diffused to the scrotum, perianal and gluteal region.
Because of the persistence of cutaneous and unsuccessful medical history, considering severe discomfort the patient suffered, a surgery was performed for treatment. Histopathological evaluation of buttocks revealed papillary hyperplasia in epithelium, accompanied by significant hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis and a large number of lymphocyte infiltrate in dermis layer, which is similar to histopathological evaluation of scrotum.Both clinical and pathologic findings were compatible with a diagnosis of porokeratosis ptychotropica. Since received this radical operation, the patient is free of complaint, and the surgical area is in good and stable condition without complications by now.

Key message: Porokeratosis ptychotropica is a relatively rare and less recognized variant of porokeratosis. In a degree, a part of these patients has been misdiagnosed frequently and suffered inappropriate treatment for years. Surgery could be a safe and effective treatment option for recalcitrant porokeratosis ptychotropica.