GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA

Margarita Gekht [1]

North-western State Medical University Named After I.i. Mechnikov, St.petersburg, Russia, North-western State Medical University Named After I.i. Mechnikov, St.petersburg, Russia, St. Peterburg [1]

Background: Bullosa epidermolysis (EB) is a group of genetically and clinically heterogeneous diseases characterized by formation on the skin and mucous membranes erosions as a result of the slightest trauma.

Objective:- a study of the incidence of EB among bullous dermatoses of newborns.

Materials and Methods: In the department of neonatal pathology from 2017 to 2018 20 newborns with bullous lesions were examined. Clinical, laboratory and genetic examinations were performed.

Results: 5 (25%) newborns were diagnosed epidermolysis bullosa (EB): 3 children were identified dystrophic form EB, 2 newborns - Dowling-Meara epidermolysis bullosa simplex. 7(35%) patients were detected pyoderma (bullous impetigo, vesiculopustulosis). 2(10%) patients were diagnosed bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma/epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. 2(10%) newborns were detected incontinentia pigmenti, 10% children - cutaneous neonatal herpes simplex virus infection type 2. One (5%) newborn was diagnosed bullous mastocytosis, One (5%) - Olmsted syndrome.

Conclusions: EB was detected in 25% of the examined newborns. The task of the neonatologist and dermatologist is to conduct a correct differential diagnosis with other bullous dermatoses of early childhood. Clinical differential diagnosis included bullous impetigo, epidermolysis bullosa and bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma/epidermolytic hyperkeratosis.