



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

CUTANEOUS BOTRYOMYCOSIS IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PATIENTS: A CASE SERIES

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Background: Botryomycosis is a rare chronic suppurative bacterial infection of skin and viscera mostly reported in immunocompromised adults. Most of published literature on botryomycosis are case reports. Though morphological presentation of cutaneous botryomycosis has been described as nodules, sinus, abscesses, and ulcers giving sero-purulent exudates, sequential evolution of lesions is not clear.

Observation: We report a series of three cases of cutaneous botryomycosis in immunocompetent patients (one child and two adults). Lesions were present on forehead, left knee, inguinal area and upper back. Two had localized lesion, while adult male had lesions in a sporotrichoid distribution. In case 2 and 3 the lesions evolved in the form of appearance of subcutaneous swelling which later on developed multiple nodules and papules on surface which either developed erosion, ulceration or sinus on surface associated with sero-purulent discharge followed by crusting and formation of scars over few weeks. In case 1, patient developed subcutaneous swellings and nodules which developed erosion and ulceration on surface along with sinus formation giving sero-purulent discharge. In addition there were nodules and sinus having granulation tissue giving pyogenic granuloma like morphology in case 2 and 3. The organisms isolated from discharge and tissue culture were coagulase negative staphylococcus and methicillin sensitive staphylococcus aureus. All cases were treated with monotherapy of sensitive systemic antibiotic. Two patients fully recovered and one lost to follow-up in the middle of therapy.

Key Message: From the present first case series of botryomycosis, we suggest the evolution of lesions along with demonstration of bacteria in the discharge and tissue culture and characteristic histopathology findings can help to diagnose botryomycosis. Botryomycosis can occur in immunocompetent adults and child. We also highlight new morphological findings like pyogenic granuloma like lesion and sporotrichoid distribution can occur in the botryomycosis.

