



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

## CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS: AN ATYPICAL FORM WITH HAIR TROPISM

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Background: Cutaneous localizations of tuberculosis disease are rare. Its anatomoclinic polymorphism and the difficulty of isolating MTB make diagnosis difficult. It can associate with other localizations of the disease or reveal them as in the case of our observation.

Observation: A 26-year-old woman with no history has had very pruriginous papular lesions of the upper part of the trunk and back for 10 months.

The examination found ulcerative crusted papules on the back (some of which are grouped in plate at the level of the upper part of the back), neck, anterior face of the trunk, and at the pubis. Examination of the scalp found crusted ulcerations in the occipital region and a generalized squamous condition.

The rest of the examination found painful cervical jugulocardiac lymphadenopathy with no signs of inflammation or fistulization.

Two skin biopsies were performed at different locations (back and scalp) showing caseous necrosis in the center of the follicular ostium, surrounded by numerous epithelioid and gigantocellular granulomas, without the presence of eosinophils, staining with PAS and alcian blue was negative. The excisional biopsy of cervical lymphadenopathy was in favor of specific granulomatous adenitis first suggestive of tuberculosis. We have retained a coexistence of two forms of cutaneous tuberculosis: papulonecrotic tuberculosis and lichen scrofulosorum, associated with a ganglionic tuberculosis.

The chest x-ray was without abnormalities. HIV serology was negative.

The patient was treated with quadruple therapy anti-tuberculosis: attack treatment for 2 months and maintenance treatment with dual therapy for 4 months. The evolution was good with drying of the skin lesions after 3 months.

Key message: In front of any cutaneous tuberculosis and in spite of a good immune status, it is imperative to carry out an investigation in search of another localization that can guide the choice of the appropriate therapeutic regimen.





