



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

ERYTHEMA INDURATUM OF BAZIN : STUDY OF 34 CASES

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Introduction: Erythema induratum of Bazin (EIB) is a nodular vasculitis that poses a problem as to its tuberculous origin. Its treatment is therefore poorly codified.

Objective: This work aims to trace the epidemiological, paraclinical, therapeutic and evolutionary features of EIB in our region of Fez and to raise the therapeutic difficulties.

Material and methods: This is a multi-center retrospective study, conducted on patients' files monitored for EIB in the dermatology department of Hassan II CHU in Fes and in the Diagnostic Centers for Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (DCTRD) between January 2006 and April 2018.

Results: We identified 34 cases of EIB. The average age was 48.5 years with extreme ages ranging from 21 to 70 years, the sex ratio was 0.03 with a high female prevalence. A familial tuberculosis contagion was present in one case and a history of pulmonary tuberculosis was found in only one case. The average duration of evolution was 2 years. All patients had a chronic nodular hypodermis of the lower limbs, fistulized in 18 cases and pigmented scars left in all cases. The intradermal tuberculin reaction was phlyctenular in 16 patients. Cutaneous histology showed lipophageal inflammatory granuloma associated with vasculitis in 11 cases. All patients received anti-bacillary treatment for 6 months with complete healing in 29 cases and recurrence of lesions in 7 cases. Dapsone treatment has been proposed in these patients with good progression without recurrence.

Conclusion: Paraclinical balance negativity and post-treatment recurrence make the link between IBS and TB more uncertain. The place of new diagnostic tools, as well as a more precise anatomo-clinical definition of EIB, remain to be defined.

