



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

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER IN CHILDREN 11 YEARS OLD WITH ADJUVANT THERAPY GLYCIRRHIZINIC ACID

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Background: Herpes zoster (HZ) is a skin eruption caused by reactivation of varicella zoster virus (VZV) latent infection in the sensory ganglia. HZ rarely occurs in children. The main therapy of HZ is systemic antiviral. One of the topical treatments that can be administered is glycyrrhizinic acid. Glycyrrhiza also known as licorice and sweet wood have been shown function as anti-oxidant activity to inhibit the generation of reactive oxygen species by neutrophils at the site of inflammation. Glycyrrhizinic acid also have anti-inflammatory and anti-viral activity to inhibit the growth of RNA and DNA viruses including VZV, as well as inhibiting platelet aggregation in the inflammatory process. The objective of this report is to discuss a rare case of HZ cervical thoracic (C5-T1) sinistra in 11-year-old child that successfully treated with adjuvant therapy of topical spray glycyrrhizinic acid.

Observation: An 11-year-old female, presented with clinical feature of zosteriformis vesicles on erythematous macules based accompanied with itchy, pain and burning sensation on her cervical thoracic (C5-T1) sinistra. Patient received oral acyclovir and topical spray glycyrrhizinic acid (applied three times per day). On the 8th day, the skin lesions showed became hyperpigmented macule and the patient feel more comfortable with the cooling sensations that can reduce burning and itching sensation in her skin lesion with no side effect.

Key message: Topical spray glycyrrhizic acid is one of the adjuvant therapy that can be used in the treatment of HZ in children with minimal side effect.

