ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

## EXTENSIVE PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM ON BOTH LEGS AND KNEES WITH PATIENT HAS THYROTOXICOSIS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH ANTI-TNF (INFLEXIMAB). A CASE REPORT.

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Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a rare chronic inflammatory neutrophilic disorder manifested by skin ulceration commonly affecting the legs. The etiology of the disorder has not been fully understood. However, an underlying associated systemic disease was reported in more than half of patients with PG including chronic inflammatory bowel disease, hematologic disorders, rheumatoid arthritis and malignancies. The morbidity and mortality of PG are directly related to the associated co morbidities, mode of treatment and follow-up. Systemic medication is indicated for most of the patients suffering from PG. Nevertheless, systemic corticosteroids remain the principal therapy for induction of remission followed by maintenance with steroid-sparing combinations such as immunosuppressive agents e.g. cyclosporine and methotrexate. More recently, TNF-alfa antagonists as targeted therapies have been introduced in the management of PG. We report here a case of 29-year-old Saudi female presented to the ER with bilateral extensive leg and knees ulcerations and fever. She is a known case of thyrotoxicosis for 5y. The patient underwent surgical debridement two months before presentation. Clinical diagnosis of PG was established and confirmed by histopathology. The initial treatment with intravenous antibiotics followed by pulse therapy of corticosteroid and cyclosporine A did not show significant improvement. Therefore, the patient was shifted to Anti-TNF (infleximab) with regular dressing. The skin ulcers show successful improvement in form of size reduction of the leg ulcerations and complete healing of the knee lesion after two months treatment with improved patient quality of life. The case report highlights the association between thyrotoxicosis and PG with successful response to the newer targeted therapies Anti-TNF (infleximab).



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