ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

SWEET SYNDROME WITH ASSOCIATED DISEASE: EXTRA-CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS, TREATMENT AND EVOLUTION

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Background: Sweet syndrome (SS) is a neutrophilic dermatosis with a clinical polymorphism. It can be associated with malignancies, infections or inflammatory disorders and medications.

Objective: We aimed to describe secondary forms of SS and to study associated extracutaneous manifestations, response to treatment and evolution.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective study was conducted to identify patients with SS from 1993 to 2018.

Results: SS was diagnosed in 140 patients (sex-ratio women/men=4.18, mean age=57.4). Twenty three (16.4%) patients had an associated disease or condition. Paraneoplastic SS was found in 11 patients (7.8%): acute myeloid leukemia (n=4, sex-ratio)(women/men)=0.33, mean age=40.6, including a pediatric case: a 13-year-old girl with fatal outcome), multiple myeloma (n=4, sex-ratio=1, mean age=68), pulmonary adenocarcinoma (n=1) and Hodgkin's disease (n=2). Evolutive inflammatory bowel disease was observed in 5 cases (3.5%), all females: Crohn's disease (n=3, mean age=35) and ulcerative colitis (n=2, mean age=37.5). SS was associated with recent infection in two cases: primary cytomegalovirus infection and Pseudomonas aeruginosa sepsis. One case of a druginduced SS (benzylthiouracil taken for Graves' disease) and one case caused by scorpion envenomation were found. Three women developed SS during pregnancy. Among these patients, extra-cutaneous manifestations were: fever (n=16, 69%), asthenia (n=8, 34%), joint pain (n=7, 30%) and conjunctivitis (n=1, 4.5%). There was no significant association between joint involvement and hemopathy (p=0.4) and between ocular involvement and neoplasia (p=0.6). Treatments used were systemic corticosteroids (39%), chemotherapy (13%), topic steroids (9%), antibiotherapy (4.5%) and colchicine (4.5%). Six patients were lost to follow-up. Two patients died because of underlying diseases. Complete healing was obtained otherwise without recurrences.





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Conclusions: Our large case series showed that SS can be associated with various diseases, medications and conditions. The association of SS with an underlying pathology or a particular condition does not seem to favor extra-cutaneous manifestations, therapeutic resistance or recurrences.



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