



LASERS

SKIN GRANULOMA SECONDARY TO VITAMIN K INJECTION IN AN INFANT TREATED WITH FRACTIONAL CO2 LASER

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Background: Vitamin K is given at birth to reduce the risk of hemorrhage in Newborns. When injected intramuscularly, the main adverse reaction is subcutaneous hematoma. We report an original case of granuloma at the vitamin K injection site treated with the fractional CO2 Laser. To our knowledge this is the first case of foreign-body granuloma to vitamin K. This would be a reaction to the excipients of the product deposited at the level of the hypodermis following an injection that did not reach the muscle.

Observation: A 4-month-old infant presented with a hilly multi-nodular plaque of the left thigh that has been evolving for three months. At birth, the infant had an intramuscular injection of vitamin K, at the left thigh. A few days later he developed an abscess at the injection site requiring surgical incision. The evolution was marked by the appearance of an infiltrated sclerotic plaque surmounted by a few nodules, making 4 cm of large axis. The rest of the examination was without anomaly. The biopsy of this plaque showed the presence of a granuloma composed of giant Müller-type cells with rare Touton-type cells, engulfing an optically empty material. He was associated with many histiocytes. The retained diagnosis was a foreign-body granuloma, particularly an oleoma. The child had a fractional CO2 Laser treatment associated with topical corticosteroids in the following minutes. After a single session, an improvement of 50% of the lesion was noted. The second session allowed for almost a total healing.

Key message: In the case of a foreign-body skin granuloma, several therapeutic options may be used according to the material in question. We highlight the interest of the fractional CO2 laser considered an effective therapeutic means during this attack.

