



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

A CASE OF PEDIATRIC ROSACEA – SKIN AND OCULAR INVOLVEMENT

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Background: Rosacea is a chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by flushing, erythema, telangiectasia, papules and pustules in the central convex areas of the face. It is most commonly seen in the middle age and is rare in the pediatric population. We describe a 9-year-old boy with cutaneous and ocular manifestation of paediatric rosacea.

Observation: The patient presented with recurrent erythematous infiltrated plaques over bilateral cheeks and forehead. He was initially diagnosed with steroid-induced rosacea given a history of topical steroid use for lichen nitidus. He responded well to a 6-week course of erythromycin. 4 months later he re-presented with similar plaques over his face while concurrently undergoing treatment for non-infectious keratitis. Histology showed non-necrotizing granulomatous dermatitis. Granulomatous rosacea with ocular involvement was diagnosed.

Key message: Childhood rosacea presents a diagnostic difficulty due to the lack of diagnostic criteria and potential mimickers. Ocular involvement is a frequent complication of rosacea in children and may precede cutaneous findings. It is thus important for clinicians to be aware and screen patients appropriately so that treatment can be instituted early.

