



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

AMICROBIAL PUSTULOSIS OF THE FOLDS (APF): AN EARLY PRESENTATION

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Backgroud: Amicrobial pustulosis of the folds (APF) is a rare disease characterized by aseptic pustular lesions involving cutaneous folds, typically occurring in patients with an autoimmune disorder and in females Marques Balbaset al. Proposed mayor criteria including pustulosis affecting one or more major folds, histologic findings of intraepidermal spongiform pustulosis with neutrophil infiltrate in the dermis, and aseptic pustules; minor criteria are association with one or more autoimmune disorders (antinuclear antibody titers of 1:160 or more, and the presence of additional antibodies.

Observation: We present a 13 years old female, known in our institute for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) since she was 7 years old, with the following criteria: lupic nephropaty, malar rash, ANA+++ and oral ulcers, her treatment was Hidroxicloroquin, Metotrexate, folic acid, enalapril. At 9 years old exacerbate with ganglionar tuberculosis, with antifimic treatment. She has facial impétigo, and recurrent papules, pustules and meliceric crust in inguinal folds and preauricular área. Biopsy findings: intracorneal pustules with cellular detritus and neutrophils, parakeratosis, spongiosis and exocytosis, focal vacuolar degeneration, associated with a superficial perivascular and interstitial neutrophilic inflammatory infiltrate, with some eosinophils. Cultures were negatives

Key message: APF belongs to the spectrum of neutrophilic dermatoses, associated with numerous autoimmune diseases, the most frequent SLE. Diagnosis is often difficult and is mandatory the histological correlation and negative microbiological culture. We present one of the youngest patient with this entity.

