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PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

BENIGN GENERALIZED ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS: PEDIATRIC CASE

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Background: Acanthosis nigricans is an important cutaneous manifestation; obesity and hyperinsulinemia are the most common causes. It is considered as a sign of insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, genetic diseases and it can be associated to malignancy. The classification of the acanthosis nigricans is: benign, associated to obesity, associated to malignancy, related to genetic syndromes, acral, induced by drugs, unilateral, familial, mixed.

Observation: We present the case of a 2-year-old girl, from Yopal, Colombia. Mother described lesions on skin that started since she was 6-months-old. Those lesions were consistent with brown macules on the neck, armpits, and they generalized progressively. The lesions were pruritic. Patient was treated with topical steroids, and almond oil without improvement.

No history of medical diseases, no history of any prenatal o perinatal diseases.

On the physical exam, brown velvety plaques on the neck, armpits, popliteal folds, antecubital folds, abdomen and buttocks. Also, prominent xerosis.

Comprehensive metabolic panel, thyroid function panel, CBC were carried out and the laboratory results were within normal limits. A skin biopsy confirmed the acanthosis nigricans diagnosis.

Key message: Benign acanthosis nigricans is more commonly found in adult population, but it may be present since birth. The condition is more frequently present in dark pigmented populations such as Hispanics and African Americans. The prevalence in overweight children is up to 23%. The benign form spares the soles and palms, and it is rarely generalized.

We present the case of a Hispanic patient with a generalized benign form, not related to overweight or any other cause.

The patient is under continuous follow up.





