



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

DISSEMINATE AND RECURRENT INFUNDIBULO-FOLLICULITIS IN CHILDHOOD

A. Miroux-catarino⁽¹⁾ - L. Silva⁽¹⁾ - M. Dias⁽¹⁾ - I. Viana⁽¹⁾

Dermatology Department, Hospital Egas Moniz, Centro Hospitalar De Lisboa Ocidental, Dermatology Department, Hospital Egas Moniz, Centro Hospitalar De Lisboa Ocidental, Lisbon, Portugal⁽¹⁾

Background: Disseminate and recurrent infundibulo-folliculitis was first described in 1968 by Hitch and Lund. Of unknown etiology, it was thus designated by its clinical course and histopathological changes located predominantly in the infundibular portion of the hair follicle. It occurs typically in young males, phototype V-VI of Fitzpatrick's.

Observation: We present the case of a 10-year-old patient, phototype VI, with irrelevant personal history, father with history of atopy and a healthy twin, who comes to the consultation with a dermatosis localized in the trunk, suprapubic and genital area, characterized by multiple papules of 1 - 2 mm spiked, centered by hair, skin color, with fine peri-follicular desquamation, grouped in areas of variable shape with about 2 to 10 cm in diameter, with 3 months of evolution. Associated mild pruritus. Diagnostic hypotheses of lichen nitidus, lichen spinulosus or infundibulo-folliculitis were considered and he was medicated with hydrocortisone butyrate 0.1% cream and emollient with 10% urea.

In the following months, scalp involvement was observed in almost all of its extension, exceeding the capillary implantation line, with circular scaly plaques.

Mycological examination of scalp was negative. Histopathological examination of cutaneous biopsy of the dorsum revealed spongiosis at the level of follicular infundibulum and peri-infundibular parakeratosis suggestive of infundibulo-folliculitis.

Key message: There are few cases described in children. Some authors argue that it may correspond to a manifestation of atopy, but there is often no personal or family history of atopy. The infundibulo-folliculitis is usually resistant to therapy and tends to persist or recur. The existence of this condition as a distinct entity has been questioned, namely because it can be self-limited and localized, however the particular clinical aspect of the lesions has justified that it remains as a single entity.

