



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

GENERALIZED GRANULOMA ANNULARE OF THE CHILD SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH DAPSONE: ABOUT 4 CASES

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Background: Granuloma annulare (GA) is a benign inflammatory skin disease. Localized GA is likely to resolve spontaneously, while generalized GA (GGA) is rare and usually resistant to a variety of therapeutic modalities. We report 4 cases of GGA in children treated with dapsone with good evolution.

Observation: Our patients were between 9 and 15 years old with an average age of 11 years. They had grouped papules in an enlarging annular shape, with atrophic centers and infiltrated periphery ranging from 0.5 to 6 cm in diameter. The lesions evolved for 9 months on average and predominated in the upper and lower limbs in 3 patients with abdominal involvement in the 4th. One of our patients had type 1 diabetes for 2 years. The histological study was compatible with a typical GA in 3 cases and objectified an interstitial granuloma in the 4th. Considering the extent of the lesions and the strong therapeutic demand, the dapsone was started with good evolution in all our patients.

Key message: GGA account for 15% of GA. The localized form is likely to regress spontaneously in a few months or years, while the GAG can persist for years. Several effective treatments in localized GA, such as potent topical steroids, cryotherapy, or intralesional steroid injections, are inadequate for GGA, where large parts of the body need to be treated. There is no established first-line treatment for GGA, and many therapies have been tried with varying success. Dapsone is widely used for dermatological diseases, and experience shows that a dosage of up to 100 mg / day is relatively safe and well tolerated. It has been reported to be effective in managing GAG. We tried it in 4 patients who responded favorably with complete regression of lesions after 4 months of treatment on average.

