PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

INFANTILE GRANULAR PARAKERATOSIS: CASE REPORT

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Background: Granular parakeratosis (GP) is an idiopathic benign rare skin condition initially described by Northcutt et al in 1991.The exact origin of GP is still nuclear, but were accepted two hypothesis that it is secondary to an external irritation, and other it may represent a disorder of cornification. GP can affect both sexes and patients of all ages. Usually GP presents as grouped, erythematous, red-brown, hyperkeratotic papules, distributed in the axilla and other intertriginous area. Histological features shows hyperkeratosis, compact parakeratosis, and retention pf basophilic keratohyalin granules. The treatment has variable efficacy most of the work shows that the simple suspension of the use of ointments based on zinc oxide and deodorants leads to the disappearance of the lesions. Topical corticosteroids, retinoids, and antifungal agents are also included as therapeutic options

Observation: Male patient, 1 year and 6 months of age presenting papules in the left inguinal region for about 20 days without subjective symptoms. The mother associates the appearance of the picture with the exchange of ointment to prevent the rash that she uses at each diaper exchange. Dermatological examination showed the presence of isolated and clustered hyperchromic papules located in the left inguinal fold. Biopsy and histopathology of the skin revealed the presence of thickened stratum corneum with retention of keratohyalin granules, compatible with the diagnosis of granular parakeratosis. Oriented the suppression of the ointment with the disappearance of the lesions.

Key message: Granular parakeratosis is an uncommon acquired skin disorder, characterized by keratotic papules that are located in intertriginous areas. Histopathologic features consist of hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis and retention of keratohyaline granules in the stratum corneum.