PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

LEINER'S DISEASE: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Background: Leiner's disease is a syndrome characterized by erythema, infiltration and desquamation in the seborrheic area with rapid progression to erythroderma, accompanied by recurrent local and systemic infection, severe diarrhea, anemia and failure to thrive. It was considered to be caused by complement C3 or C5 deficiency or phagocyte dysfunction.

Observation: Child K, 1 month and 15 days old was admitted to the hospital on August 2018 because of generalized skin eruption of 2 weeks duration. The lesion first had appeared in his neck and elbow as erythematous macular eruption then spread to whole body. There was diarrhea, but no vomit nor fever. From physical findings, the general condition was weak, but still conscious and nutrient status was normal (Z-score WHO 2006). Dermatological examination on the entire skin surface of the body revealed the multiple erythematous macules, unsharply marginated, covered by rough yellowish, greasy layer of squama. There were some erosion but no krasvlek phenomenon and austpitz sign. From the laboratory findings revealed leukocytes 10.200/ul, haemoglobin 10,5 g/dL, and hematocrit 31,1% , complemen C3 within normal limit (56 mg/L), C5 was not performed because it was unavailable. Based on clinical findings, the patient was diagnosed with Leiner's Desease and treated with emollient two times daily, natrium fusidat cream 2% for erosion, recuperate patient's general condition with adequate nutrition. After 18 days of admission the patient showed clinical improvment, stools of normal character, and the anemia markedly improved.

Key Message: Leiner's disease is a rarely skin disorder on infant patient. This disease contribute to the rapid loss of skin hydration and could lead to secondary infection with life threatening risk. However, with adequate nutrition and sometimes antibiotic therapy, the condition usually cleared in 3 to 4 weeks and does not recur.