



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

MORPHEA IN CHILDREN

Hanane Baybay⁽¹⁾ - Safae Zinoun⁽¹⁾ - Sara Elloudi⁽²⁾ - Zakia Douhi⁽³⁾ - Fatima Zahra Mernissi⁽²⁾

*Faculty Of Medecine Of Fez, Department Of Dermatology- Uhc Hassan li, Fez, Morocco⁽¹⁾
- Faculty Of Medecine Of Fez, Department Of Dermatology- Uhc Hassan li, Fez, Morocco⁽²⁾ - Faculty Of Medecine Of Fez, Department Of Dermatology- Uhc Hassan li, Fez, Morocco⁽³⁾*

Introduction: Morphea is a fibrotic disorder of the skin and subcutaneous tissues that is rare in children and may affect the functional and aesthetic prognosis.

Objectives: To determine the clinical and epidemiological profile of morphea in children in our region. To evaluate the effectiveness of our therapeutic means, as well as evolutionary modalities.

Material and methods: This is a retrospective single-center study conducted on hospitalized children's files for LS in the dermatology department of Hassan II CHU in Fes between January 2013 and June 2018.

Results: We have collected 9 cases. The average age of our patients at the time of diagnosis was 9 years with extremes of 2 years and 14 years, the mean age of onset of symptoms was 5.6 years, with a sex ratio is 0.28 (7F / 2M). The risk factors found were trauma (vaccination type) in a child and a positive borrelia serology in a 13-year-old girl. The average duration of evolution was 3.1 years. The most common clinical forms were: plate morphea (55.5%) and linear (44.5%) (2 cases in saber stroke and 3 cases in a band on the limb). The locations were: the trunk and limbs (62.5), the face (37.5%). Local treatment was recommended in all cases (dermocorticoid alone (30%), betamethasone-calcipotriol combination (40%), Tacrolimus (30%)). Systemic therapy (oral steroid, steroid bolus, Methotrexate) was indicated for linear morphea. The complications found were: joint stiffness, abnormality of the sub-cortical white matter signal on MRI, cutaneous atrophy and stretch marks with mycotic infection one case each one. The evolution was a stabilization of the lesions in all cases.

Conclusion: Although morphea is a rare condition in children in our population, only early diagnosis and therapeutic will avoid any functional or aesthetic impact, especially the steroid bolus prevent side effects and diet in children.

