PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

PANSCLEROTIC MORPHOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC DIFFICULTIES

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Background : Pansclerotic Morpheus is the rarest and most severe form of localized scleroderma, characterized by rapid progression and significant mortality.
We report the case of a child aged 6 years presenting a Pansclerotic morphing evolving since a few months having posed a problem of care and with whom the combination of mycophenolate mofetil and puvatherapy, has allowed a significant clinical and skin improvement significant that continues 06 months after its initiation, and a good tolerance.

Observation:A boy of 06 years, without particular antecedents was admitted for the management of a Pansclerotic Morpheus, evolving since a few months. The clinical examination found:
-an asthenic child, very thin, with generalized muscular atrophy, and unable to attend school.
- A generalized cutaneous sclerosis with a Rodnan score estimated at 51.
The patient was initially on corticosteroids (1 mg / kg / day) and then in combination with methotrexate (25 mg / m2 / week) for 4 months without any improvement, hence, the relay mycophenolate mofetil at a dose of 600 mg / m2 / day and puvatherapy, with regular sessions of functional rehabilitation, this combination therapy was well tolerated and effective, the child was no longer asthenic or dyspneic, with an estimated weight gain of 05 kg, and the resumption of his schooling, we also note a cutaneous slackening of the face, trunk and thighs with a score of Rodnan at 42, a clear improvement of the joint movements, and possibility of complete closure of the 02 eyes.

Key message : Pansclerotic morphosis, mycophenolate mofetil, puvatherapy.