



PIGMENTATION

A RARE CASE OF CONFLUENT AND RETICULATED PAPILLOMATOSIS OF GOUGEROT AND CARTEAUD SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH DOXYCYCLINE

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Background: Confluent and Reticulated Papillomatosis is an acquired Ichthyosiform dermatosis seen in young adults characterized by persistent brown scaly papules that are confluent in the center and reticulated in the periphery distributed mainly on the neck, upper trunk and axillae. Aside from its rarity, misdiagnosis is frequent for it resembles lesions like that of Tinea Versicolor and Post Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation. Different treatment approaches have been used such as keratolytics and antibiotics which includes Tetracycline. Minocycline has been the first-line treatment supporting that the condition maybe caused by an infection or inflammation.

Observation: We present a case of a 23-year old male, with one year history of multiple, pruritic, hyperpigmented, reticulated macules, patches and scaly plaques on the back, chest and shoulder misdiagnosed as a case of Tinea Versicolor. Biopsy showed histopathologic findings consistent with Confluent and Reticulated Papillomatosis with no fungal elements seen. Patient was treated with Doxycycline 100mg/capsule once a day for 4 weeks with complete resolution of the skin lesions.

Key message: Confluent and Reticulated Papillomatosis is a rare disease. A high index of suspicion is needed to arrive at a diagnosis. The main treatment options are antimicrobials. The use of Doxycycline as an alternative treatment is promising because of its accessibility, cost-effectiveness and better safety profile.

