



PIGMENTATION

## PIGMENTARY CUTANEOUS MOSAICISM: ABOUT THREE CASES

*S Salim<sup>(1)</sup> - M Raiss<sup>(1)</sup> - L Benzekri<sup>(1)</sup> - M Meziane<sup>(1)</sup> - B Hassam<sup>(1)</sup>*

*Ibn Sina University Hospital, Rabat, Morocco, Dermatology And Venereology Department, Rabat, Morocco<sup>(1)</sup>*

**Background:** Pigmentary mosaicism is a disorder that appears as hypo- or hyperpigmentation that can be isolated or a part of another syndrome. This is a classic pattern of consultation in pediatric dermatology but still misunderstood or confused with other pigment disorders, hence the interest of this work.

**Observations:** We report the cases of 3 children: one infant of 18 months and 2 brothers of 12 months and 5 years, with no significant pathological history except a similar case in the father of the last 2 patients. Who consulted for dyschromic spots of trunk and limbs, hypo and hyperpigmented, arranged in linear and narrow bands according to Blaschkow's lines for 2 patients and "In chessboard" for the third one, with a clear delimitation by the median line. The rest of somatic examination was normal. The diagnosis of isolated pigmentary mosaicism was established. Genetic counseling with an annual monitoring of the children were then proposed.

**Key message:** Pigmentary mosaicism is defined by the coexistence of two distinct melanocytic cell lines (mutated and normal) with migration abnormality of melanoblasts from the neural crest to the basal layer of the epidermis. Clinically, it appears as hypo- or hyperpigmentation that can be isolated or syndromic. Different patterns are observed: large or narrow bands according to Blaschko's lines, in chessboard, in phylloid form, in sheets or lateralized. No systematic additional examination is proposed in absence of suspicious clinical signs. And in the case of localized pigmentary disorders, as in our patients, pediatric follow-up and monitoring of growth may be recommended.

