



TROPICAL DERMATOLOGY

TUBERCULOSIS VERRUCOSA CUTIS: A CASE REPORT

E. Sanchez⁽¹⁾ - D. Blanco⁽²⁾ - V. Pou⁽¹⁾ - D. Torres⁽³⁾ - S. Peralta⁽⁴⁾

Instituto Dermatológico Dominicano Y Cirugia De Piel, Dr. Huberto Bogaert Diaz, Clinical Dermatology Department, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic⁽¹⁾ - Instituto Dermatológico Dominicano Y Cirugia De Piel, Dr. Huberto Bogaert Diaz, Clinical Research Department, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic⁽²⁾ - Instituto Dermatológico Dominicano Y Cirugia De Piel, Dr. Huberto Bogaert Diaz, Dermatologic Surgery Fellowship, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic⁽³⁾ - Instituto Dermatológico Dominicano Y Cirugia De Piel, Dr. Huberto Bogaert Diaz, Dermatology Residency, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic⁽⁴⁾

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an endemic disease in the Dominican Republic with a calculated estimated incidence rate of approximately 59.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016, 6.3 million new cases of TB were reported with a regional area of the Americas at 3% of distribution.

Cutaneous Tuberculosis is a relatively uncommon manifestation of TB. It represents 0.5-2% of the extra pulmonary cases. Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis is the second most common form of display, with 8% of the cutaneous cases reported only preceded by scrofuloderma.

The definitive diagnosis of the disease requires the isolation of the microorganism by culture or PCR sequencing. Because of the high frequency of negative cultures, the diagnosis is established based on the pathological correlation and the clinical response to the treatment. We present a case of tuberculosis verrucosa in a 10-year-old female patient, which presented as a verrucous plaque in right elbow associated with trauma. The clinical diagnosis was correlated with histopathology.

The objective of this study is to communicate the importance of monitoring the evolution of the disease process once treatment is established.

