PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

CASE OF COEXISTENCE OF APLASIA CUTIS CONGENITA AND GIANT CONGENITAL MELANOCYTIC NEVUS ABSTRACT

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Aplasia cutis congenita (ACC) is a disease that is characterized by a localized or widespread, complete or partial absence of skin at birth. Melanocytic nevi refer to tumor-like malformations of the skin or mucous membrane, due to benign proliferation of melanocytes. A melanocytic nevus is classified as a giant congenital melanocytic nevus (GCMN) when the diameter of the largest nevus exceeds 20 cm. The concurrence of ACC and GCMN is extremely rare to the best of our knowledge. We report a case of coexistence of ACC and GCMN of infancy in a 2-month-old male infant. The lesions consisted of a large hyperpigmented plaque occupying most of his trunk and pelvic region, and smaller hyperpigmented plaques located on the trunk, head, and extremities. Additionally, there were a large, sharply marginated, triangular, depressed atrophic plaques covered by thin, translucent, glistening epithelial membranes in the center of the GCMN on his back. The presumptive diagnosis was coexistence of GCMN and ACC, and this may be the manifestations of SCALP syndrome, a rare neuro-cutaneous condition which is characterized by the presence of Sebaceous nevus, Central nervous system (CNS) malformations, Aplasia cutis congenita, Limbal dermoid and Pigmented (giant melanocytic) nevus.

Key words Aplasia cutis congenita; giant congenital melanocytic nevus; neurocutaneous melanosis; melanoma