Subcorneal Pustular Dermatosis: A case report of a patient with diffuse scleroderma

Islam N[1], Shakil MIH[2]

Abstract

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (SPD) or Sneddon-Wilkinson infection is an uncommon, harmless, constant, sterile pustular ejection which is related with different foundational sicknesses including immunoglobinopathies, neoplasms, and immune system issues. This paper reports an instance of SPD in a patient with diffuse scleroderma in a 37-year-elderly person. The speculation that invulnerable dysregulation might assume a part in the pathogenesis of SPD was assumed by the concurrence of diffuse scleroderma and SPD in our patient.

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Key words: Diffuse scleroderma, resistant dysregulation, subcorneal pustular dermatosis

Introduction

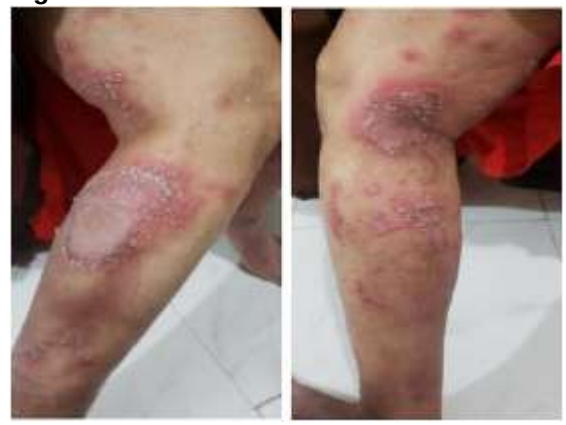
Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (SPD) or Sneddon-Wilkinson is an uncommon, harmless, persistent, sterile pustular ejection which is normal in moderately aged or old ladies. It was initially portrayed in 1956.[1] SPD is related with different fundamental infections including immunoglobinopathies, neoplasms, and immune system disorders.[2-5] This paper reports an instance of SPD in a patient with diffuse scleroderma in a 37-year-elderly person.

Case Report

A 37-year-old female patient was conceded to our medical clinic with a 2-week history of repetitive summed up pruritic pustular ejection found primarily on the storage compartment and the limits. No determination and treatment techniques were made for the patient before her first visit in our unit. Her previous clinical history was remarkable for the presence of diffuse scleroderma for the beyond 7 years. Her drugs included atenolol, valsartan, hydroxychloroquine, furosemide, and nifedipine. The dermatologic assessment showed shallow vesicles and pustules situated on typical skin or erythematous base of the storage compartment and the limits. Gravity actuated outline could barely be seen. The face, palms, soles, and mucous layers were saved [Figures1-3].

No lymphadenopathy or hepatosplenomegaly was introduced. Actual assessment showed a "bird-like" face with a curved nose, telangiectasia, and spiral wrinkling around the lips. The fingers had a smooth, gleaming, tightened appearance with the nails bending over the atrophic phalanges.

Figure 1: Patient's lesions 1



1. *Dr. Nahida Islam, Associate Professor, Head of Department, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Community Based Medical College & Hospital, Bangladesh.*
2. *Dr. Mohammad Imdadul Hoque Shakil, Orthopedic Consultant, Department of Orthopedic, UHC sadar, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.*

Address of correspondence:
Email: nislamcb5@gmail.com

Figure 2 : Patient's lesions 2

Figure 3: Patient's lesions 3

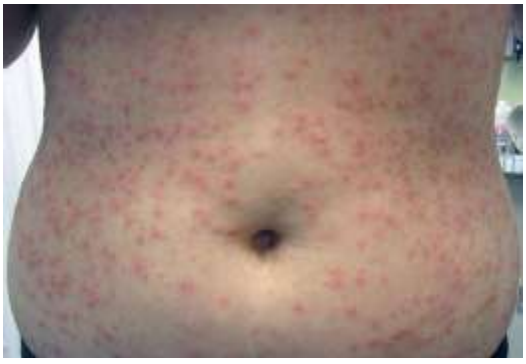
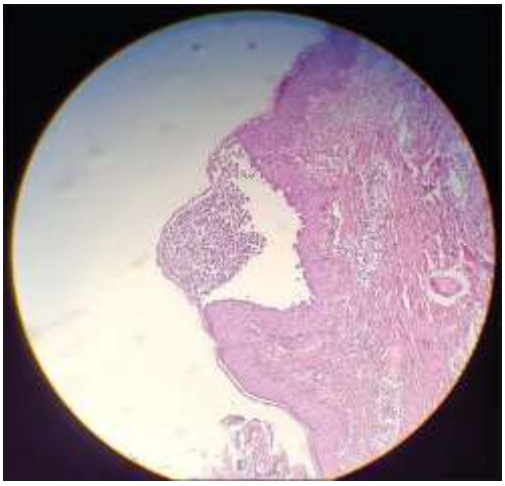


Figure 4: Patient's lesions 4



The differential determination included SPD, IgA-pemphigus, pustular psoriasis, and fungus. Since there was no set of experiences of openness to another medication, intense summed up exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) was not considered in differential determination. Societies of the pustules were sterile. Biopsies were taken for light microscopy and direct immunofluorescence assessments. Minuscule assessments exhibited acanthosis, central parakeratosis, subcorneal pustules, and covering in the epidermis. A couple acantholytic cells were recognized. Central vacuolar degeneration of the basal layer, penetration of lymphocytes, and a couple of eosinophils joined by central edema of papillary dermis were noticed [Figure 4]. Direct immunofluorescence assessment was negative. The determination of SPD of Sneddon and Wilkinson was made dependent on the clinical and histopathological discoveries.

Results of laboratory examinations including complete blood count, serum chemistries, serum protein electrophoresis, urine protein electrophoresis, and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) were normal.

When the normal level of G6PD was confirmed, our patient was started on dapsone at a dosage of 50 mg daily, topical steroid twice daily, Burow's solution every 8 h, and oral hydroxyzine 25 mg daily. She refused to take dapsone and continued on topical medications for 2 weeks. Although the patient initially responded to topical therapy, the disease recurred two times during a 3-month follow-up. Dapsone was prescribed for the patient again, but she refused to take the drug and did not refer to our hospital.

Discussion

SPD or Sneddon-Wilkinson infection was initially depicted in 1956.[1] This uncommon, harmless, constant, sterile pustular ejection typically creates in moderately aged or old women.[2-5] The sores mix into annular, circinate, or serpiginous designs and including all the more oftentimes the storage compartment, intertriginous regions, and flexor parts of the appendages. The face, palms, soles and mucous layers are generally unaffected in this disorder.[4,5]

The differential conclusion incorporates pustular psoriasis, subcorneal-type IgA pemphigus, pemphigus foliaceus, dermatitis herpetiformis, dermatophyte disease, and intense AGEP. Additionally, some research center tests, for example, histopathological and immunofluorescence measures, culture of the pustules, and late medication history are expected to preclude other diagnosis.[2,4,5]

SPD presents alone or with different fundamental infections including immunoglobinopathies, neoplasms, and immune system problems like harmless monoclonal IgA, IgG, and IgM gammopathy, numerous myeloma, minor zone lymphoma, rheumatoid joint inflammation, seronegative polyarthritis, Sjögren illness, and foundational lupus erythematosus.[2-9]

Diffuse scleroderma is a multisystem illness showed by fibrosis, vasculopathy, and cluttered resistant system.[2,10-12] The theory that insusceptible dysregulation might assume a part in the pathogenesis of SPD is upheld by the concurrence of diffuse scleroderma and SPD in our patient. SPD is more successive among ladies matured 40 years or older;[3,5] be that as it may, in our patient, it created younger than 40. The presence of the problem in our patient before her forties might be related with the concurrence of SPD with diffuse scleroderma. A case report by Brantley and Sheth described a 37-year-old female patient with SPD who had past clinical history of rheumatoid joint pain and diffuse scleroderma.[2] In the review, hidden fundamental immunologic deformity was additionally noted as a significant factor in the conjunction of SPD with rheumatoid joint pain and diffuse scleroderma. The patient was treated with dapsone and was steady following 9-month follow-up. The repeat of illness in our patient with skin treatment proposing the significance of dapsone in the treatment of SPD.

Conclusion

SPD might connect with basic diffuse scleroderma and happen in the lower age in relationship with connective tissue infections.

Affirmation of patient assent

The creators confirm that they have acquired all proper patient assent structures. In the structure the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their assent for his/her/their pictures and other clinical data to be accounted for in the diary. The patients comprehend that their names and initials won't be distributed and due endeavors will be made to disguise their character, yet obscurity can't be ensured.

Monetary help and sponsorship

Nil.

Irreconcilable circumstances

There are no irreconcilable circumstances.

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