

we aim to underline the necessity for additional investigations and close collaboration between specialists to ensure an accurate diagnosis and effective treatment, thereby improving the quality of medical care provided.

Case Presentation

The patient, a 53-year-old male, presents with complaints of hyperkeratotic lesions on the fingers and toes, some with ulcerations, as well as erythematous macules with telangiectasias on an atrophic background on the nose and scalp. Physical examination also revealed other lesions on the lateral arm and back, in the form of large indurated oval plaques (9 cm in diameter), elevated, circumscribed, with a violaceous halo, as well as disseminated lesions on the trunk in the form of hypo-hyperpigmented macules with furfuraceous scaling. The disease history extends over 10 years, with a protracted course. Paraclinical findings showed elevated levels of C-reactive protein, ASLO, and ESR, as well as a positive fungal culture for *Pityrosporum orbiculare*. Skin biopsy revealed interface vacuolar dermatitis - consistent with the diagnosis of discoid lupus erythematosus. Based on anamnesis data, clinical examination, and paraclinical findings, the diagnosis was chronic discoid cutaneous lupus erythematosus, Lewandowski-Lutz epidermodysplasia verruciformis, and tinea corporis - pityriasis versicolor. Treatment consisted of Prednisolone 5 mg, 8 tablets/day, with subsequent gradual dose reduction, Plaquenil 200 mg, 2 tablets/day for 20 days, then 1 tablet/day for 40 days, and topical Ketoconazole shampoo.

Discussion

Differential diagnoses included chronic cutaneous lupus erythematosus, chilblain lupus erythematosus, epidermodysplasia verruciformis, and disseminated pityriasis versicolor. While awaiting biopsy results, management focused on symptom control and patient comfort. The treatment involved a holistic approach aimed at establishing a clear diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan.

Conclusion

Complex cases of dermatosis require an individualized approach and close collaboration between specialists. Diagnosis and management of these conditions can be challenging and may necessitate additional investigations and attention to detail. Through a thorough understanding of the symptoms and clinical presentation of each case, physicians can provide optimal care and effective treatment for patients.

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ERITRODERMIA PSORIAZICĂ LA COPII – STUDIU DE CAZ CLINIC

Chirnicinii M., Emeț Iu., Sturza V., Bețiu M.

Catedra de dermatovenerologie, Universitatea de Stat de Medicină și Farmacie „Nicolae Testemițanu”, mun. Chișinău, Republica Moldova

Introducere

Eritrodermia psoriazică (EP) la copii este o formă rară și severă a psoriazisului, indusă de diversi factori declanșatori sau de tratamente topice iritative. Incidenta EP la copii este de 0,11%, reprezentând 1,4% din cazurile de psoriazis la această grupă de vîrstă [1]. Conform datelor din literatura de specialitate, rata de mortalitate în rândul pacienților cu EP este de 9-15% [2].

Clinic, EP se manifestă prin eritem generalizat și descuamare în lambouri, afectând 75-90% din suprafața corporală (BSA). Din cauza implicării cutanate extinse, pacienții cu EP pot prezenta modificări sistemic cum ar fi: prurit, febră, frisoane, astenie, deshidratare, limfadenopatie și artralgii. Diagnosticul EP se bazează pe manifestările clinice, indicii PASI și BSA, și examenul histopatologic.

Scopul acestui studiu este de a prezenta particularitățile clinice și de conduită ale EP la copii.

Studiu de caz

Pacientul este un băiat de 11 ani, spitalizat în secția de Dermatologie Copii, cu acuze de leziuni cutanate generalizate la nivelul scalpului, feței, trunchiului, membrelor superioare și inferioare, însotite de senzație de arsură și durere, care se intensificau la atingere. Debutul simptomatologiei datează din luna februarie

2023, în contextul unui tratament pentru otită medie și al unui stres psihomotional. Primele erupții eritemato-scuamoase au apărut la nivelul palmelor și plantelor. Medicul dermatolog a prescris vitaminoterapie, hiposensibilizante, antihistaminice, antimicotice și corticosteroizi topici cu efect moderat în dinamică.

Ulterior, procesul cutanat a avansat, leziunile au diseminate pe întregul tegument, însotite de intensificarea senzațiilor subiective și stări de subfebrilitate. Pacientul a fost spitalizat în secția Terapie Intensivă pentru pneumonie intrahilară pe stânga, evoluție severă, pleurezie asociată cu eritrodermie psoriazică. Tratamentul administrat a inclus Cefotaxim, Ceftriaxon, Clemastin, Dexametazon, Prednisolon și unguent Hidrocortizon.

După 7 zile de la finalizarea tratamentului cu Prednisolon, pacientul a prezentat un eritem generalizat (efect rebound), motiv pentru care a fost internat în Clinica Dermatologică pentru asistență specializată. Examenul fizic a arătat: eritem generalizat difuz, pastozitate extinsă a tegumentului (edemare), descuamare pe alocuri în lambouri (pe față și palmoplantar), pe restul tegumentului descuamare lamelară abundantă, BSA 90%, triadă psoriazică pozitivă, eritem și scuame detașabile pe scalp, precum și piting unghial al degetelor mâinii.

Înțial, tratamentul prin detoxifiere cu Tiosulfat de sodiu, soluție Acid ascorbic și creme emoliente a condus la o ușoară ameliorarea clinică. Totuși, în scurt timp procesul cutanat s-a agravat, iar pacientul a fost redirecționat la reumatologii pediatri. Aceștia au administrat sistemic sol. Golimumab subcutanat conform schemei de tratament, cu un impact clinic nesemnificativ, PASI reducându-se cu doar 25%. Tratamentul cu Golimumab s-a asociat cu apariția de *Malassezia-Pityriasis amiantacea*.

Discuții

Conform unui studiu medical efectuat, tratamentul biologic cu Golimumab la un pacient adult cu EP a prezentat un răspuns clinic rapid și semnificativ, fiind asociat cu un profil de siguranță excelent [2]. Totuși, alții autori au observat că EP este adesea rezistentă la terapia biologică contemporană [3].

Tratamentul modern al EP include utilizarea agentilor anti-TNF, cum ar fi Infliximab și Etanercept, care, pentru o eficacitate mai bună, sunt combinații cu agenții imunosupresori tradiționali [4]. De asemenea, pot fi utilizati și anti-IL 12/23 (Ustekinumab) și anti-IL 17 (Secukinumab, Ixekizumab, Brodalumab) ca monoterapie, datorită eficacității lor superioare, constituind astfel și opțiuni de primă linie [4].

Concluzii

EP este o variantă gravă și invalidantă a psoriazisului, care prezintă numeroase provocări clinice și de tratament. Particularitatea clinică a prezentului caz constă în manifestarea procesului cutanat printr-un eritem generalizat și nu printr-un aspect infiltrativ, remarcat mai des la adulți. Tratamentul detoxifiant, anti-inflamator și biologic cu Golimumab nu a condus la rezultate evidente. Având în vedere mortalitatea înaltă asociată cu EP, această afecțiune reprezintă o urgență în practica dermatologică.

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PSORIATIC ERYTHRODERMA IN CHILDREN – CLINICAL CASE PRESENTATION

Chirnicinii M., Emet Iu., Sturza V., Betiu M.

Department of Dermatovenerology, "Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau municipality, Republic of Moldova

Introduction

Erythrodermic psoriasis (EP) in children is a rare and severe form of psoriasis, induced by various triggers or topical irritative treatment. The incidence of EP in children is 0.11%, representing 1.4% of psoriasis cases in children [1]. According to literature data, the mortality rate among patients with EP is 9-15% [2]. Clinically it

is manifested by generalized erythema and flap desquamation, affecting 75-90% of the body surface (BSA). Due to extensive skin involvement, EP patients may experience systemic changes such as pruritus, fever, chills, asthenia, dehydration, lymphadenopathy, and arthralgia. Diagnosis includes clinical manifestations, PASI and BSA indices, and histopathological examination.

This study **aims** to present the clinical and behavioral features of PE in children.

Case presentation

We present the case of a patient, boy, age 11, hospitalized in the Department of Children's Dermatology, with the complaints: generalized skin lesions on the scalp, face, trunk, upper and lower limbs, accompanied by burning sensation and pain, which were accentuated when touched. The anamnesis dates back to February 2023, regarding the treatment of otitis media and a psychoemotional stress, the first erythematous-squamous eruptions appeared on the palms and plants. The dermatologist indicated vitaminotherapy, hyposensitizing and antihistamines, as well as antimycotics, topical corticosteroids with moderate effect in dynamics. Subsequently, the cutaneous process advanced, the lesions disseminated to the entire skin, with the intensification of subjective sensations and subfebrility states, which is why the child was hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit for intrahilar pneumonia on the left, severe evolution, pleurisy associated with psoriatic erythroderma, where he received treatment with Cefotaxim, Ceftriaxone, Clemastin, Dexametazone, Prednisolone, ointment Hydrocortisone. 7 days after finishing treatment with Prednisolone the child presented generalized erythema (rebound effect), which is why he was admitted to the Dermatological Clinic for specialized assistance. Physical examination: diffuse generalized erythema, extensive pastosity of the skin (edema), desquamation in places in flaps (on the face and palmoplantar), on the rest of the skin abundant lamellar desquamation, BSA 90%. Positive psoriatic triad. The skin of the scalp showed erythema and detachable scales. The dermatological status also included nail pitting of the fingers of the hand. Treatment by detoxification with sodium thiosulfate, ascorbic acid solution, topical emollient creams, led to slight clinical improvement. In a short time, the skin process worsened, the decision was made to refer the patient to pediatric rheumatologists, who administered systemic sol. Golimumab subcutaneously, according to the treatment scheme, leading to insignificant clinical impact , PASI was reduced by 25% . Golimumab treatment has been associated with Malassezia-Pityriasis amiantacea.

Discussion

According to a medical study, biological treatment with Golimumab in an adult patient with EP showed a rapid and significant clinical response, being associated with an excellent safety profile [2]. As per to some authors, EP is often resistant to contemporary biological therapy [3]. Modern treatment of EP includes the use of anti-TNF agents such as infliximab, and etanercept, which for better efficacy are combined with traditional immunosuppressive agents [4]. Anti-IL 12/23 (Ustekinumab) and anti-IL 17 (Secukinumab, Ixekizumab, Brodalumab) can also be used as monotherapy, due to their superior efficacy, also constituting a first-line option [4].

Conclusions

EP is a severe and disabling variant of psoriasis that presents numerous clinical and treatment challenges. The clinical particularity of the present case consists in the manifestation of the skin process through a generalized erythema and not an infiltrative aspect, noted more often in adults. Detoxification, anti-inflammatory and biological treatment with Golimumab did not lead to any obvious results. Considering the high mortality with which EP can be associated, it represents an emergency in dermatological practice.

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