Kaposi-Irgang disease: An entity not to ignore

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Clinical image description

A 28-year-old woman was admitted in internal medicine for arthralgia and skin lesions on the face. She reported a recurrent erythematous plaques in her both cheeks. She was initially managed by dermatologists and was given local corticosteroid therapy with no improvement. Physical examination found three atrophic scars on both cheeks of different sizes without inflammatory signs or induration (Figures 1 & 2). There were no other skin lesions. There were no arthritis or synovitis. Skin biopsy was performed and concluded to a superficial and deep dermal lymphocyte infiltration. Laboratory examination showed a mild lymphopenia at 1200 elts /mm³ in blood cell count and erythrocyte sedimentation rate was at 15 mmH [1]. The urine cast and the protinuria were negative and the creatinine was at 60 µmol/l. The anti-nuclear antibody were at 1/640 with anti Sm and anti nucleosome antibody positive. The diagnosis of systemic lupus was retained according to the ACR criteria revised in 1997. Cutaneous lesions corresponded to lupus profundus type or Kaposi-Irgang disease. The patient was treated with hydroxychloroquine at 400 mg/day for 3 months and then tapered to 200 mg/d. The patient was unsatisfied with the unsightly scars and was referred to plastic surgery department for a lipofilling.

Abstract

Kaposi-Irgang disease is a rare chronic form of cutaneous lupus. We describe a case of 28 years who was admitted for atrophic scars on both cheeks. The diagnosis of systemic lupus with chronic lupus profound was retained based on immunological and biopsy results. She was treated with hydroxychloroquine and referred to plastic surgery for lipofilling.

Figure 1: Depressed atrophic lesion on the cheek.

Figure 2: Two lateral atrophic lesion on the cheek.
References
