

Clinical Image

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Cutaneous sarcoidosis with lipid necrobiosis type: A rare atypical form***Corresponding Author: Tarik Hanafi**

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Introduction

Sarcoidosis is a systemic granulomatosis, characterized by the presence of epithelioid and gigantocellular granulomas without necrosis. Lipoid necrobiosis is a cutaneous granulomatosis, closely linked to diabetes, associating palisade granulomas and foci of necrobiosis. We report a case of cutaneous sarcoidosis with the type of lipid necrobiosis.

Clinical case

A 60-year-old woman, followed for type 2 diabetes on Oral Antidiabetic Drugs (OADs) and for moderate obesity with BMI of 27.1. She consulted for erythematous patches on the legs, which had been present for 6 months. Dermatological examination found multiple finely scaly oval erythematous plaques, well defined, with a sclero-atrophic center and an indurated annular border located bilaterally and asymmetrically in the pre-tibial region of both legs (Figure 1). The remainder of the physical examination was unremarkable. Histological examination of skin biopsy showed a well-differentiated squamous coating supported by a fibrous dermis, seat of inflammatory and granulomatous epithelial-giganto-cellular changes, forming palisades around necrobiotic eosinophilic material without vascular or nervous involvement, orienting towards pseudo-necro-

biotic sarcoidosis. As part of the sarcoidosis lesion assessment, a chest CT scan revealed stage 2 mediastino-pulmonary involvement. The patient was put on synthetic antimalarials and topical corticosteroids under occlusion with partial improvement.

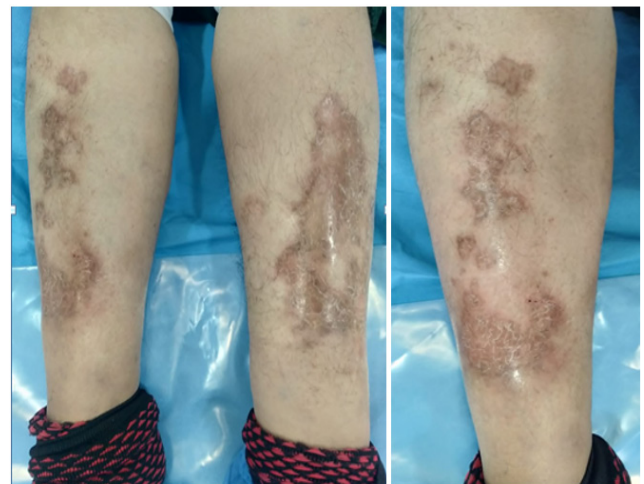


Figure 1: Well-defined erythematous plaques, with a sclero-atrophic center and an annular border, located in the pre-tibial region of both legs.

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