Outcome of psoriasis vulgaris on a child with localized scleroderma

Mariem Mohamed, Ines Lahouel, Jameleddine Zili

Dermatology Department, Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia

Corresponding author: Dr. Mariem Mohamed, E-mail: mariemmohamed79@yahoo.fr

A 13-year-old girl was followed by our department for linear morphea type of the right thigh. The diagnosis of linear scleroderma was held on the clinical appearance and skin biopsy data. She was treated by a daily application of a topical combination of a corticosteroid and an analog of vitamin D (Daivobet® ointment) leading to stabilization and softening of the lesion (Fig. 1). Eight months later, the patient developed non-pruritic erythematous and squamous plaques localized on the morphea monomelic plaque and healthy skin (Figs. 2a and 2b). The diagnosis of psoriasis vulgaris was retained from the clinical and histological features.

Figure 1: Linear monomelic morphea in the right thigh.

Figure 2: (a and b) Non-pruritic erythematous and squamous plaques localised on the morphea monomelic plaque. There are no lesions in the other healthy thigh.

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