ISO-KIKUCHI SYNDROME; AN OVERVIEW
ZESPÓŁ ISO-KIKUCHI; PRZEGLĄD

Khalid Al Aboud
Pathology Department, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC, USA

Corresponding author: Dr Khalid Al Aboud amo65@hotmail.com

Dermatology Eponyms

The first case report of this condition was by Kamei [1], in 1966. Ryosuke Iso (1937–2009) (Fig. 1), a Japanese plastic surgeon collected a series of patients and defined the clinical syndrome [4,5].

Reported later, by Ichiro Kikuchi (Fig. 1), a contemporary Japanese dermatologist, who coined the term 'congenital onychodysplasia of the index fingers' (COIF) and identified a clinical syndrome consisting of nail dysplasia of the index fingers associated with underlying bone abnormalities [6].

The name, Iso-Kikuchi syndrome was given by Baran in 1980 [3].

Most of the reports are from Japan.

Can be either hereditary as autosomal dominant or sporadic.

International incidence of 4.2 cases per 100,000 live births.

Five criteria characterize the syndrome: congenital occurrence, unilateral or bilateral index finger involvement, variability in nail appearance, hereditary involvement and frequently associated bone abnormalities. Micronychia, polyonychia, anonychia, hemyonychrogryphosis and malalignment are the observed index finger defects.

Box I. Lists the historical landmarks and the main features of Iso-Kikuchi syndrome

Figure 1. This photo was taken in the house of Dr Iso during the Tokyo Dermatology Congress (1982).

From right to the left of the photo; Dr Iso, Dr Baran, and Dr Kikuchi, together with the wife’s of Dr Iso and Dr Baran
REFERENCES


