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Dermatology and Venereology**

**Enhancing Evidence Based
Dermatology Practice
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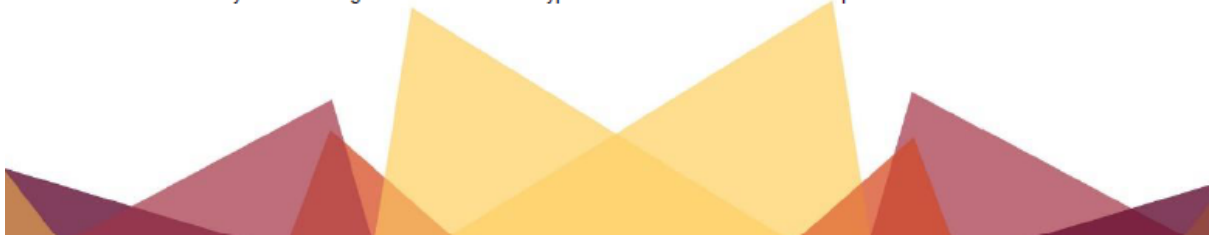


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CR 38

PYODERMA GANGRENUM USLACRATIVE TYPE ON BILATERAL CRURIS: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Pyoderma Gangrenosum (PG) is a rare inflammatory disease of unknown etiology characterized by sterile neutrophilic infiltration of the skin. In the most referral center report one to two cases per year. There is no laboratory test or investigation that establishes the diagnosis of PG with certainty. A 43-years-old woman with painfull ulcers on the right and left lower legs since 2 weeks ago. She has history of scratching the skin due to mosquito bites. On dermatology status, we found multiple ulcers, granulation tissue on base, with purulent exudate, irregular, increased and violaceous edge, size 0,3x0,7x0,1 cm until 2x3x0,2 cm, surrounding with erythematous macules. Laboratory examination result showed a slightly increase of monocyte. There are not any other systemic diseases. Histopathological finding showed lymphocytic vasculities, neutrophilic and perivascular infiltration. The patient was treated with methyl prednisolone 16 mg tablet every 8 hours, cefadroxil capsul 500 mg every 12 hours, mefenamic acid 500 mg tablet every 8 hours, open dressing with potassium permanganate solution 1:2000 every 8 hours and desoximethasone 0,25% cream every 12 hours on the erythema periphery ulcer, provided clinical improvement. The patient fulfilled both major criteria and three minor criteria. The minor criteria fulfilled were the lesions appeared because of scratch or minor trauma, histopathological finding showed lymphocytic vasculities, and rapid treatment response to systemic steroid treatment. Reported a rare case of PG ulcerative type on bilateral cruris in 43-years-old woman. Diagnosis based on clinical and supported by major and minor criteria.

Keywords: pyoderma gangrenosum, ulcerative type, bilateral cruris

