Impressive wide erythematous plaque on the trunk

Introduction

Lupoid cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is a rare and atypical form of leishmaniasis. His diagnosis can be difficult. We report the case of a child with lupoid cutaneous leishmaniasis whose diagnosis was only made after one year of evolution.

Observation

A 4-years old child was referred to our clinic for diagnosis of a large erythematous plaque in the trunk. He had no significant past medical history. The initial lesion started was an asymptomatic, painless papule 0,5-1 cm diameter which slowly coalesced and formed a red infiltrative plaque. Erythematous lesion was reported to have enlarged and spread on the abdomen (about 2/3)despite local and oral treatment with numerous antibiotics in the past 2 months. Clinical examination revealed: erythematous infiltrative plaque , slightly quadrangularcovering 60% of his abdomen. The surface was covered by places with crusts and scales .The patient was apyretic and no other systemic abnormalities were detected. Total blood count and erythrocyte sedimentation rate of the patient were within normal limits. Routine biochemical tests, urine analysis, chest radiography, and intradermal purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin skin test were normal. Histological study showed a tuberculoid granuloma. Culture of the biopsy specimen and Gram smear prepared from the lesion were negative for bacteria, fungi, and mycobacteria. Considering asymptomatic nature of the lesion and unresponsiveness to previous treatments, CL was clinically suspected. Skin smears also revealed the diagnosis of CL and the patient was treated intramuscularly with 10 mg/kg/day systemic meglumine antimoniate.8 weeks after the end of treatment, only slightly erythematous skin was observed

Conclusion

With increased numbers of CL patients, the possibility of encountering unusual forms of cutaneous lesions is rising. Therefore, Leishmania testing, should be routinely performed in any unusual presentation of skin lesions, even in cases where cutaneous leishmaniasis was not previously suspected.