REPORTING A RARE CASE OF ECTROPION ASSOCIATED WITH COLLODION BABY

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INTRODUCTION

Collodion baby is an uncommon clinical presentation of several genetic conditions, primarily disorders of cornification. Ichthyosis is an infrequent clinical entity worldwide (1:300,000 births). The word Ichthyosis; is derived from a Greek work 'ikthus' meaning fish.

CASE REPORT

A 24-year-old lady delivered a full term 2.7 Kg female baby by LSCS. New born was covered all over with a tight, shiny yellowish membrane. Due to tightness of the membrane the baby's eyes were remaining open with marked ectropion of the lids of both eyes and the mouth was fixed in an open position [Figure - 1]. On examination of the eyes severe bilateral ectropion were seen at time of birth with congestion of the conjunctiva but no corneal or conjunctival defect. Treatment was initiated with frequent light massage of the entire body surface with white soft paraffin. Tobramycin eye drops 2 hourly, Lubrex eye drops 2 hourly given alternately and plastic protective eye shield was given to the new born to prevent any form of damage to the eye (exposure keratitis etc). A wet saline gauze was lightly placed over the face covering the eyes totally. After two weeks of birth, the condition improved and the child could open his eyes partially [Figure 2]. The mother was advised to continue the same treatment. Frequent follow-ups were done to detect any complication. Further improvement was seen after 1 month in both eyes (Figure 3). Tobramycin eyedrops was replaced by Apdrops eyedrops for 2 hourly which was stopped after 1 month along with Lubrex eyedrops 5 times and Eyemist eye gel twice

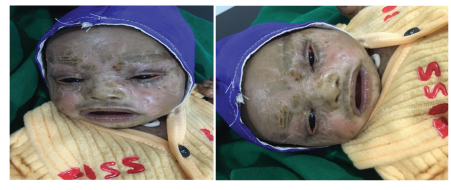
Fig 1: Bilateral upper lid ectropion with collodion membrane



Fig 2: Partial resolution of ectropion after 2 weeks.



Figure 3: Further improvement seen after 1 month



DISSCUSSION

Lamellar Ichthyosis is known to be an inherited autosomal recessive disorder. Though not a feature in our case, 8% of such cases give a history of first degree consanguinity. Similarly, our case was a female child though the disease is reported to be two times more common in males. 25% of such children born premature and 51% have similarly affected siblings. The present case illustrates the severity of ectropion of eyelids and high-lights the importance of proper treatment to prevent exposure keratopathy

CONCLUSION

Lamellar Ichthyosis is known to be an inherited autosomal recessive disorder. Though not a feature in our case, 8% of such cases give a history of first degree consanguinity. Similarly, our case was a female child though the disease is reported to be two times more common in males. 25% of such children born premature and 51% have similarly affected siblings. The present case illustrates the severity of ectropion of eyelids and high-lights the importance of proper treatment to prevent exposure keratopathy

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