



CLINICAL IMAGE

Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis: A Late Presentation

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A 35-years-old female patient presented with multiple asymptomatic raised lesions of 4 years duration on the legs. Examination revealed multiple verrucous plaques over the two legs, size ranged from 0.5-1 cm, round to oval, with normal surrounding areas (Figure 1). Systemic examination was normal.

There was no similar history in any family members. A skin biopsy was performed which revealed foamy cells with distended cytoplasm in the epidermis, hyperkeratosis, focal parakeratosis and acanthosis.

Based on the clinical and histopathological examination, a diagnosis of epidermo dysplasia verruciformis (EV) was made.

The treatment was based on cryosurgery achieving partial removal of the lesions. The patient is still under follow up to detect early a malignant transformation.

EV is a rare genetic disorder characterized by an increase susceptibility to infection with human papilloma virus starting in the early years of life [1]. Several treatments have been used, but life-long follow up for the malignant transformation and excision of the cancerous lesions are imperative for better survival [2].

Conflict of Interest

No conflicts of interest.



Figure 1: Multiple verrucous plaques over the two legs, size ranged from 0.5-1 cm, round to oval, with normal surrounding areas.

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References

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2. Shruti S, Siraj F, Singh A, Ramesh V (2017) Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis: Three case reports and a brief review. *Acta Dermatovenerol Alp Pannonica Adriat* 26: 59-61.