Dermatological manifestations during primary immune deficiency in black skin

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Background

The importance of dermatological manifestations in the early diagnosis of primary immune deficiency has already been reported in some studies but exceptionally in sub-Saharan Africa. The aim of this study is to describe the dermatological manifestations during primary immune deficiency in black skin

Purpose:

To describe the dermatological manifestations during primary immune deficiency on black skin.

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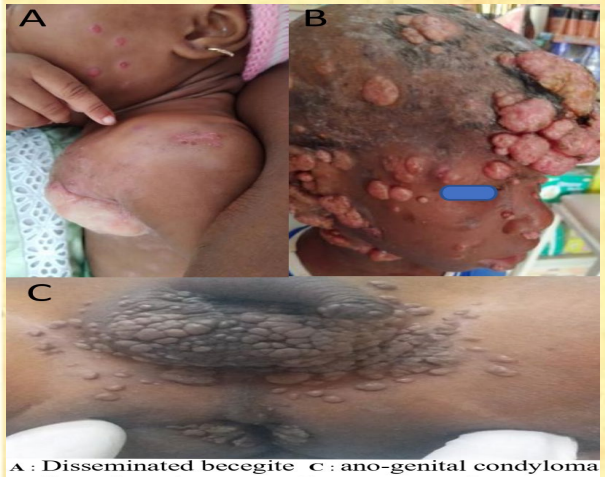
Methods:

Open cohort study of children presenting with dermatological manifestations suspected of primary immune deficiency at the Albert Royer Children's Hospital in Dakar.

The diagnosis of primary immune deficiency was based on the phenotypic classification of the International Union of Immunological Societies.



A : Disseminated becegite C : ano-genital condyloma
B: disseminated tumor molluscum contagiosum

Results:

28 patients were followed up, 18 girls and 10 boys. The average age was 7 years. The age of onset of symptoms was less than 3 years in 17 cases, between 3 and 10 years in 6 cases, more than 10 years in 5 cases. The dermatological manifestations were: ano-genital condyloma (n=9); Kaposi's disease (n=2), epidermodysplasia verruciformis (n=2), malignant varicella (n=1), disseminated tumor molluscum contagiosum (n=1); oral-esophageal candidiasis (n=1); cervicofacial fungal mycetoma (n=1) ; Disseminated becegite (n=1); Scrofuloderma tuberculosis (n=1); Acute lupus (n=3); Extensive vitiligo (n=1); PAPA syndrome (n=1); Eryhroderma (n=1); Acrodermatitis enteropathica (n=2); Cutaneous lymphoma (n=1).

5 cases benefited from exploration for immunological typing of the deficiency. This exploration revealed: 1 CMHII class expression deficiency, 1 hyper Ig E syndrome, 1 primary complement C2 deficiency and 2 congenital Zinc deficiency.

Conclusion:

All cases that benefited from immunological typing were confirmed, suggesting a very high sensitivity of dermatological manifestations for the diagnosis of primary immune deficiencies. This finding should be confirmed by other studies.

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