ATOPIC ECZEMA/DERMATITIS

ASSOCIATION ANHIDROTIC ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA AND ATOPIC DERMATITIS.

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Background: The anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (AED) or syndrome of Christ-Siemens Touraine is a rare genodermatosis that is clinically characterized by a triad: anhidrosis (or hypohidrosis), hypotrichosis and anodontia (or hypodontia). The association of this disease with allergic manifestations has been reported. We report a case of association DEA and atopic dermatitis (DA).

Case report: A 7-year-old child presented to our clinic with a history of pruritic eczema-like lesions of popliteal hollows and elbow folds that are aggravated in summer and after consumption of eggs and wheat .He had personal history of allergic rhinitis, asthmatic bronchitis, cheek eczema as well as the notion of anhidrosis since birth. Physical examination revealed severe xerosis of the skin, minor signs of atopy (Dennie-Morgan sign, facial pallor, and periorbital pigmentation), hypodontia with conical teeth and rarefaction of the hair and eyebrows. The biological test revealed a high level of total IgE at 1618 U / l. The specific IgE were positive with some aeroallergens (mites, cat) and trophallèrgenes (tomato). A cutaneous biopsy was performed in healthy skin objectified a dermis without annexes. So, the diagnosis of AED associated with atopic dermatitis was retained.

Key words: DA is a chronic inflammation of the skin that results from genetic and environmental factors. The diagnosis of AD in our patient was based on Hanifin and Rajka's criteria as well as British criteria. Due to its X-linked recessive inheritance, DEA affects men more frequently. The diagnosis is rarely made prematurely because of the scarcity of clinical signs in the first years of life. AD outbreaks during this disease are favored by skin xerosis and Genetic common factors. The other allergic manifestations are favored by the decrease of the mucous secretions which is frequently observed during this disease