PIGMENTATION

# VITILIGINOUS AMYLOIDOSIS: HYPOPIGMENTED MACULAR AMYLOIDOSIS WITHOUT HYPERPIGMENTATION

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Background: Primary cutaneous amyloidosis (PCA) is a chronic pruritic skin disease with characteristic amyloid deposits in the papillary dermis. The main forms of PCA include macular amyloidosis and lichen amyloidosis. Other uncommon types include poikiloderma-like amyloidosis, amyloidosis cutis dyschromica, bullous amyloidosis, and ano-sacral amyloidosis. Hypopigmented macular amyloidosis without hyperpigmentation is a rare type of PCA, termed as vitiliginous amyloidosis. There are few reported cases. We herein report a case of vitiliginous amyloidosis.

Observation: An 8-year-old boy presented to us with a 3-year history of asymptomatic hypopigmented lesions that had started in the upper back and progressed to the lower back and waist over the last 2 months. He did not have any relevant medical history of note. Cutaneous examination revealed hypopigmented macules and patches involving the right back and waist. Biopsies were taken from the hypopigmented areas in both the upper and lower back. The histopathological examination obtained from the two areas showed similar findings. Amorhphous eosinophilic deposits were seen in the papillary dermis with focal vacuolar interface dermatitis. Congo red stain was positive. Based on clinical and histopathological findings, the diagnosis of vitiliginous amyloidosis was made. Topical application of 1% pimecrolimus was advised. After 10 months of treatment, the lesions almost completely subsided without recurrence after 3 months of follow-up.

Key message: amyloidosis, hypopigmented, vitiliginous