

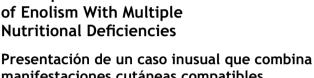
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CASE AND RESEARCH LETTER

Presentation of a Rare Case of Skin Signs Consistent With Scurvy and Acrodermatitis Enteropathica in the Context of Enolism With Multiple Nutritional Deficiencies

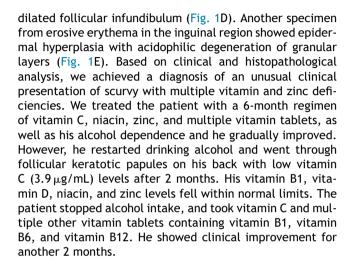


manifestaciones cutáneas compatibles con escorbuto y acrodermatitis enteropática en el contexto de un enolismo con múltiples deficiencias nutricionales

To the Editor,

A 91-year-old man was referred to us for evaluation of a 6-month history pruritic eruptions on his trunk. He was healthy, except for the presence of hypertension and severe alcoholic consumption. The physical examination revealed the presence of pruritic brownish red plagues on the patient's chest and back, follicular keratotic papules on the back, and moist, painful, and erosive erythema in the inguinal region (Fig. 1A-C). There were no disseminated petechiae or hematomas on his entire body, or gingival abnormalities. Peripheral blood test showed normal leukocyte counts (6100/µL: normal, 3.3-8.8/µL) with slightly elevated neutrophils (71%: normal, 36-70%), decreased lymphocytes (13%: normal, 22-53%), and monocytes, eosinophils and basophils within normal limits (12%, 3% and 1%, respectively). Notably, levels of serum vitamin B1 (19 ng/mL: normal, 24-66 ng/mL), vitamin C (2.0 μ g/mL: normal, 5.5–16.8 μ g/mL), vitamin D (13.9 pg/mL: normal, 20-60 pg/mL), and niacin (4.1 μ g/mL: normal, 4.7-7.9 µg/mL) were low, while vitamin B2, vitamin B12, and folic acid fell within normal limits. The serum level of zinc was slightly decreased (58.3 µg/mL: normal, $60-130 \,\mu g/mL$).

A skin biopsy specimen obtained from the erythema on the back revealed irregular and moderate acanthosis with mild spongiosis, superficial perivascular lymphocytes and neutrophils, and extravasated erythrocytes. The most notable finding was the presence of follicular plugging in the



Vitamins are necessary organic molecules for the immune system, cell survival, as well as for the metabolism and function. ^{1,2} They act at low doses and come from the diet. Therefore, vitamin deficiency is almost secondary to nutritional deficiency. In the case of our patient, alcoholism could be the main cause of digestive malabsorption leading to skin signs. Among several interesting findings in our patient, the most impressive was follicular plugging and extravasated erythrocytes in the dermis on histopathology examination. Follicular hyperkeratosis is thought to be an important feature of scurvy.^{3,4} Our observations, along with those from former studies, suggest that the outbreak was associated vitamin C deficiency, although brownish erythematous patches are unusual features.

Our patient had multiple vitamin deficiencies and a mild zinc deficiency. Although the correlation between multiple vitamin deficiencies and skin symptoms remains unclear, inguinal lesions in our patient corresponded to deficiencies of both niacin and zinc deficiencies. We speculate that the unusual clinical presentation can be attributed to deficiencies of multiple vitamins, including vitamin C, as well as zinc deficiency, resulting in the appearance of unusual brownish red plaques with follicular keratotic papules. Therefore, concomitant multiple vitamin and zinc deficiencies can produce complex cutaneous symptoms, as seen in our case. Achieving the histopathological diagnosis would be the best

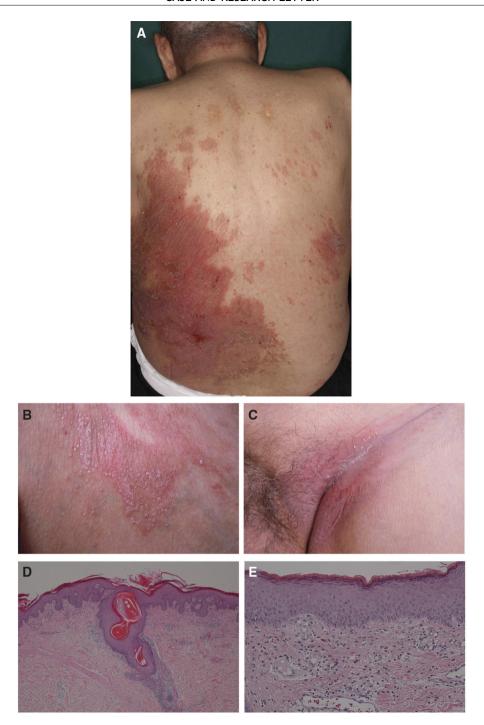


Figure 1 (A) Clinical picture of brownish red plaques on the back. (B) High-power view of follicular keratotic papules on the patient's back. (C) Clinical picture of erosive erythema in the inguinal region. (D) Histopathological examination showing dilated hair follicles and keratin plugging (hematoxylin & eosin staining $100\times$). (E) Histopathology of the inguinal region showed decreased granular cell layer and dilated blood vessels (hematoxylin & eosin staining $200\times$).

method for rare clinical signs in a patient with multiple nutritional deficiencies.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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