Ecthyma gangrenosum in pediatrics

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Ecthyma Gangrenosum (EG) is a rare infection of the skin, known as a characteristic lesion caused by Pseudomoma aeruginosa, but also can occur from other types of bacteria like Staphylococcus aureus or beta hemolytic group, among others. This condition is often associated with primary and secondary immunodeficiencies. The lesions present clinically as scaly, erythematous violaceous macules that rapidly evolve into papule-vesicles, bleeding and crusty blisters, leaving a deep punch ulcer with a necrotic base. Mortality is high, between 40% and 75% of immunologically compromised individuals. We describe the case of a girl of 5 years of age who initially presented chickenpox and then superinfection with Staphylococcus aureus, causing a clinical picture of EG. The diagnosis was reached based on symptoms, cultures and skin biopsies. Management was achieved with acyclovir, intravenous clindamycin and cefepime, with a good and quick response by the patient.

Biography
Juan Rojas is a Medical Doctor training in Pediatric Infectious Diseases Fellowship Program in the Universidad El Bosque, Bogota, Colombia and having ample experience in Research of infectious diseases. He completed his MD degree from the Faculty of Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Libre, Cali, Colombia followed by a Postgraduate degree of Pediatrician from the Universidad Libre, Cali, Colombia. He has extensive experience in clinical and epidemiological research in areas such as infectious diseases, bacterial resistance, dengue, as well as experience in training/teaching in the fields of clinical and epidemiological research. He has published over 20 articles on pediatrics, epidemiology and control of infectious diseases. He received recognition from the Colombian Society of Pediatrics, Resident Featured at 2013, in the 28th Colombian Congress of Pediatrics, done in the city of Cartagena, Colombia on 13 and 15 June 2013.

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