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Clinical Image

One Redness in Newborn

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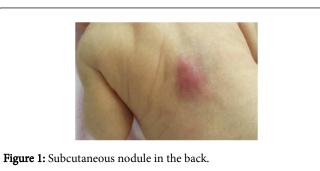
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Clinical Image

A 6-day-old term girl was brought to the hospital due to a lump appearing in the back two days ago, without trauma history or fever. Physical examination revealed a violaceous indurated subcutaneous nodule. Laboratory investigation revealed normal calcium levels. Ultrasound showed increased thickness and echogenicity of the subcutaneous tissue and lipomatous edema. A diagnosis of subcutaneous fat necrosis was made. The lesion regressed gradually, without complications.



Subcutaneous fat necrosis of the newborn is rare and affects fullterm newborns in the first weeks of life often following a traumatic delivery [1,2]. It is a panniculitis and presents mostly on the cheeks, buttocks, arms, thighs or back [1,3]. Hypercalcaemia, which may appear until six months after the skin lesion, is the most severe complication [4]. The majority of lesions resolve spontaneously and prognosis is generally good except for the cases of hypercalcaemia [1,4]. Accurate diagnosis allows early detection and treatment of complications.



Figure 2: Subcutaneous nodule in regression.

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