Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw presenting as dental sinus tract

Bisphosphonates are potent inhibitors of osteoclastic bone resorption and have been used for decades to control medical conditions associated with an increase in bone resorption, such as bone metastases and osteoporosis. Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) is a devastating side effect of bisphosphonate therapy that manifests as exposed bone accompanied by pain, swelling and purulent secretions. Although predominantly recognized by oral and maxillofacial surgeons because of the bony and intraoral manifestations of the disease, ONJ may also present on the skin as a cutaneous sinus tract. We present the case of a 67-year-old woman who presented with ONJ after oral bisphosphonate treatment for osteoporosis.

키워드: Dental sinus tract, Bisphosphonate, Osteonecrosis of the jaw

Blaschkitis successfully treated with glucocorticoid therapy

Blaschkitis is a rare dermatosis characterized clinically by an inflammatory linear eruption presenting as multiple lines of itching papules and vesicles following the Blaschko lines of the body with predominant occurrence at the trunk. Skin lesions disappear spontaneously within days or weeks with no subjective symptoms. Blaschkitis has many similarities to lichen striatus, but more multi-linear pattern, rapid resolution to glucocorticoid therapy and repeated recurrences are the characteristic features that can differentiate it from lichen striatus. We present a 23-year-old female who showed slightly scaly erythematous grouped papules on left abdomen, flank and back following line of Blaschko.

키워드: Blaschkitis, Glucocorticoid

Case of benign cephalic histiocytosis

Benign cephalic histiocytosis (BCH) is a rare non-Langerhans histiocytosis first described by Gianotti, Caputo, and Ermarocca in 1971. Previously it was called “histiocytosis with intracytoplasmic worm-like partices” or “popular histiocytosis of the head” on the basis of their finding of coated vesicles and comma-shaped intracytoplasmic structures on ultrastructural studies. The eruption usually begins in the second half-year of life with small yellowish-brown popular lesions scattered on the upper part of the face and spread over head. After several years, the lesions become flat, leaving atrophic reddish pigmented macules, without visceral involvement. Patients have been described who have developed both Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and Non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis (NLCH), particularly juvenile xanthogranuloma (JXG) or benign cephalic histiocytosis, and overlap between JXGs, generalized eruptive histiocytoma (GEH) and BCH have also been described. These findings indicate that BCH may lie within a spectrum of non-Langerhans histiocytes. We report a case of benign cephalic histiocytosis on the peculiar location but with only solitary lesion.

키워드: benign cephalic histiocytosis, langerhans cell histiocytosis, non-langerhans histiocytosis

Celecoxib induced acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis

Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis is uncommon condition, rapidly evolving, febrile, widespread and non-follicular pustular eruption mainly provoked by drugs. Celecoxib, a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor containing a sulfonamide substitute, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. AGEP is related to a variety of causes such as viral