children. And some distinctive characteristics in childhood lichen aureus are accompanied: its frequency, more self-limiting than in adults and involvement of uncommon sites such as trunk and arm. Here we report a case of fourteen-year-old girl presenting with erythematous to brownish macules and papules on her chest and leg. Histological examination of the lesion revealed band-like lymphocytic infiltration in the upper dermis with erythrocyte extravasation and mild exocytosis of lymphocytes into the epidermis. Dermoscopic finding shows round to oval red dots and globules over brownish patch on diffuse copper-red colored background. We treated with topical 0.1% tacrolimus ointment for 2 months, and then the lesion has faded with decreased number of red dots and globules on the dermoscopy.

키워드 : Lichen aureus, Childhood, Topical tacrolimus

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Pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatosis of Gougerot-Blum
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Pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatoses (PPD) are classified by clinical features because they share similar histopathology showing lymphocyte-mediated leakage of erythrocytes. Pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatosis of Gougerot-Blum is one of various subgroups of PPD. Clinically, it develops mainly on the legs, thighs and lower trunk without symptom like other variants, but it is characterized by red, brown to violaceous polygonal lichenoid papules which tend to become confluent into irregular plaques. Histologically, it features a dense cellular lichenoid infiltration in upper dermis including classic histological findings of PPD. The epidemiology is unknown but there are only two case reports that present typical features in Korean Dermatologic literature. Here we report a case of a 61-year-old female patient with classic histological findings of PPD and specific clinical characteristics of pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatosis of Gougerot-Blum.

키워드 : Pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatosis, Gougerot-Blum

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Livedo racemosa associated with EBV-induced post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder
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Livedo racemosa (LR) is characterized by a striking violaceous netlike patterning of the skin similar to the livedo reticularis from which it differs by its localization (more generalized), and shape (irregular, broken circular segments). LR is probably caused by patchy impairment of cutaneous arteriolar circulation, resulting in venous dilatation and stasis of blood. LR is always associated with a pathological condition, including hematologic/hypercoaguable disease, vasculitis, connective tissue diseases, neoplasm, lymphoma, infection, cerebrovascular disease, adverse response to a drug, and etc. So, clinical, pathological and laboratory examinations are important to exclude these underlying diseases. To date, there have been few reports of LR secondary to posttransplant lymphoproliferative disease (PTLD) in dermatologic literatures. Herein, we report a case of LR associated with Epstein-Barr virus-induced PTLD in a 19-year-old female, who had generalized reticular erythematous to violaceous patch on whole body after allogenic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation.

키워드 : Livedo racemosa, Epstein-Barr virus, Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder

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Ulcerative infantile hemangioma treated with topical timolol

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Therapeutic options for infantile hemangioma are limited. The nonselective beta-adrenergic receptor antagonist propranolol is an effective therapy for infantile hemangiomas. But systemic propranolol carries a risk of serious side effects including bradycardia, hypoglycemia, arrhythmias, hypotension and bronchospasm. Recently, treatment of infantile hemangioma with topical timolol (nonselective beta-blocker similar to