Prurigo pigmentosa (PP) is a rare inflammatory dermatosis which has been reported mostly in young women from Japan. The pathogenesis of PP is still unclear, although several hypotheses including ethnic preponderance, weight loss from strict diet, wet conditions such as sweating, diabetes mellitus, ketonemia, pregnancy, and mechanical stimulations to skin have been suggested. We report a case of prurigo pigmentosa which appeared after taking a massage. A 32-year-old Korean woman presented with a 2-week history of pruritic erythematous papules on the chest and back. The rash was triggered by receiving a vigorous meridian massage just before her wedding for cosmetic purposes. She had also been on a crash diet for about a month when the skin lesions first appeared. Biopsy findings revealed spongiosis with intraepidermal vesicles, associated with perivascular lymphocytic infiltration. She was commenced on dapsone 25 mg daily for a week. Her pruritic symptom as well as the rash improved rapidly within a week. We report an unusual case of prurigo pigmentosa associated with massage. Since massage as a cosmetic procedure is prevalent in Korea, dermatologists should consider prurigo pigmentosa in differential diagnosis of skin lesion after receiving a massage.

키워드 : Meridian massage, Prurigo pigmentosa

P163

Postpartum pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy with unique distribution
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Pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy (PUPPP) was first described by Lawley et al. in 1979, which was described as the condition of pruritic skin eruptions occurring during pregnancy. In most cases, skin lesions typically develop in third trimester of pregnancy and tiny pruritic erythematous papules first appear in the striae distensae of the abdomen and then spread to the buttocks and legs. There are very few case studies describing postpartum PUPPP. In some cases, the lesions revealed unusual distributions, but abdomen is involved in most cases. A 30-year-old female patient visited our department due to pruritic erythematous papules and plaques on both arms and both legs. She had labored seven days before the lesions developed. We performed a biopsy of the lower leg for an exact diagnosis. On the histologic examination, the specimen showed spongiosis of the epidermis, edema of the papillary dermis and perivascular infiltration of lymphocytes and eosinophils. We could diagnose as PUPPP upon these histologic and clinical findings. The patient was treated with oral prednisolone and antihistamine topical corticosteroid for two weeks. Unlike typical PUPPP, the skin lesion occurred after labor and the lesions were limited to the extremities, sparing the abdomen. This pattern of the disease has never been reported. Therefore, we herein report a case of PUPPP which developed after labor and were limited to extremities.

키워드 : Pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy, Unique distribution, Postpartum

P164

Treatment of lichen amyloidosis associated with atopic dermatitis using fractional CO2 laser
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Lichen amyloidosis (LA) is a disease characterized by multiple pruritic papules, usually on the anterior leg, upper back, chest, arms and thighs. Although different treatments modalities have been advocated, many of them appear to be disappointing. Here we report significant improvements in patients with LA and atopic dermatitis (AD) after fractional CO2 laser therapy. Three patients with LA and AD were treated with CO2 fractional laser therapy. The LA was diagnosed by clinical manifestations and histological examination. All of them had long standing lesions which lasted for several years and did not respond to topical or systemic treatments. Lesions were located on the arms, chest and backs. Patients underwent three to four sessions of fractional CO2 laser therapy at four weeks interval. Two patients showed significant improvements after three to four sessions of fractional CO2 laser therapy. In those two patients, papules on the back and arms had flattened and pruritus had decreased. Although the other patient showed partial improvements, he was satisfied with the result and wanted to continue the therapy. Adverse events, such as infection or scarring were not observed in all three patients. This study
first report the efficacy of fractional CO2 laser therapy in the
treatment of LA and suggests that fractional CO2 laser
therapy could be an alternative treatment modality for the
long standing LA in patients with AD.
키워드 : Lichen amyloidosis, Atopic dermatitis, Fractional
CO2 laser

P165

A case of occupational allergic contact dermatitis
to vanilla No.1
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Occupational allergic contact dermatitis is caused by an
allergy as a result of substances found in the workplace that
come into direct contact with the skin. Vanilla No.1 is a
synthetic ingredient that is composed with ferulic acid and
phenylalanine. This compound is widely used in food and
cosmetics for its fragrant property. Very few cases of allergic
contact dermatitis to Vanilla have been reported thus far. We
herein report a rare case of allergic contact dermatitis,
presented with brownish colored macules caused by Vanilla
No.1 that had been used for the ingredient of bread.
키워드 : Occupational allergic contact dermatitis, Vanilla
No.1, Baker, Ferulic acid, Phenylalanine

P166

Atopic dermatitis combined with psoriasis
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College of Medicine
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Atopic dermatitis (AD) is known as a Th2-dominant,
paradigmatic genetically complex disease associated with
abnormalities in skin barrier function and allergen
sensitization. Psoriasis is known as a Th1-dominant, chronic
inflammatory skin disease, with a strong genetic basis,
characterized by complex alterations in epidermal growth and
differentiation. Therefore, it has been assumed for a long
time that AD is pathogenically completely different from
psoriasis. However, in recent years, some there have been
evidences that many similarities exist between two diseases. A
9-year-old girl visited our department with complaints of
pruritic eczematous lesions in the periorbital and periauricular
area. She had been treated due to a history of psoriasis for 4
years, in our department. But she had a family history of
allergic rhinitis of her father, xerotic skin, and serologic tests
presenting high eosinophil count (580/ml), high total IgE
level (2,522IU/ml) and high specific IgE to mite and dust
allergens in MAST allergy test. Collectively, she was
diagnosed as atopic dermatitis combined with psoriasis.
Coexistence of AD and psoriasis is uncommon. Although, in
most of reported cases, psoriatic lesions occurred after AD
lesions, our case is showed AD lesions later than psoriatic
lesions.
키워드 : Atopic dermatitis, Psoriasis

P167

Sorafenib (Nexavar®)-induced hand-foot skin reaction
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Sorafenib (Nexavar®, BAY 43-9006) is an orally administered
multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor developed to delay
disease progression in advanced solid organ malignancies or
metastatic melanoma. About 39 percent of patients receiving
this drug have been reported to develop hand-foot skin
reaction (HFSR), but many dermatologists are not familiar
with it. HFSRs are distinct from hand-foot syndrome (HFS)
caused by traditional chemotherapy agents. HFSRs and HFS
commonly represent acral erythema, but sorafenib-induced
HFSR is more frequently associated with palmar and/or
planter hyperkeratosis and more prominent epidermal
cytotoxic damage in histopathology. The recommended
treatments depend on the symptoms and patients’ tolerance.
We report a case of a 63-year-old woman diagnosed as
hepatocellular carcinoma with multiple metastasis, who
developed erythematous patches with central yellow-colored,
well-demarcated blisters on the palms and soles within two
weeks of initiation of sorafenib. The lesions were improved
after discontinuation of sorafenib. Herein, we report the case
of HFSR due to sorafenib and emphasize that in addition to
drugs that cause HFS, sorafenib also can cause similar lesions
of the palms and soles.
키워드 : Sorafenib, Nexavar, BAY 43-9006, Hand-foot skin