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Intradermal nevus with Lichen simplex chronicus
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Intradermal nevus is a common pigment nevus. It is mainly asymptomatic but, can be itchy due to secretion of interferon alpha-2beta and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 produced by interaction between immune system and melanocyte. Lichen simplex chronicus may develop under various chronic pruritic conditions such as allergic contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis and so on. We report a case of intradermal nevus in a 45-year-old female patient who presented with a erythematous nodule accompanied by scaly lichenified plaque, on left hip which seemed to be lichen simplex chronicus. The skin biopsy of erythematous nodule of left hip revealed hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, acanthosis, irregular elongation of rete ridges with nests and cords of nevus cells within upper dermis. It was totally removed by excisional biopsy and the lesion of lichen simplex chronicus improved without specific treatment. Viewed in this case, lichen simplex chronicus was probably derived from itchy stimulation caused by intradermal nevus.

Keyword: Intradermal nevus, Lichen simplex chronicus

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Circumscripted pigmentations after intravascular iron injection
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Ferric carboxymaltose is a non-dextran-iron complex used in patients with iron deficiency. However, iron injection may lead to long-lasting brown discoloration secondary to extravasation at the injection site. A 36-year-old woman presented with circumscripted pigmentations on her left arm after having undergone intravenous iron injections for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia. Histopathologic examination revealed basal hypermelanosis and dermal infiltration of siderophages with positive staining for Prussian blue. Combined therapy with an Nd:YAG 1064-nm laser and a 595-nm pulsed dye laser was performed to treat the lesion. Marked improvement was noted after five sessions. We herein report a case involving a patient who developed circumscripted pigmentations after intravascular iron injection and was treated successfully with combined laser therapy.

Keyword: Hyperpigmentation, Iron compound

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Localized iron pigmentation after extravasated iron injection
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Heavy metal-induced hyperpigmentation is a frequent event but reports have become scarce in the current literature owing to the decreasing use of these drugs as medications. Iron salts can be used as a treatment in people with anemia caused by an iron deficiency. Injected into the skin of iron salts can cause a permanent gray to blue hyperpigmentation, most of which cases were developed after intramuscular injection. Herein, we report a rare case of localized hyperpigmentation due to extravasated iron injection. A 32-year-old female presented with circumscribed hyperpigmentation of the left arm for 9 months. She treated with intravenous iron for her anemia during the third trimester of pregnancy. On the first injection of the iron, the accidental extravasation in the left forearm produced a painful erythematous, indurated plaque within a few hours. One week later, the lesion had dark discoloration around the extravasated area of the forearm and it persisted without color changes for 9 months until she visited to us. Physical examination revealed a 20 cm x 7 cm sized, gray to brown hyperpigmentation on her left antecubital area and forearm. Histopathologic findings of the lesion revealed dispersed hemosiderin pigments and melanophages dispersed in all dermal layers, extending to the subcutis.