

## Discoid lupus erythematosus presenting as an unusual giant plaque on face

A woman in her forties presented with lesions over the face for the past 10 years. It initially presented as pea-sized lesions over the nose and gradually progressed in size. The delay in seeking medical advice was attributed to the superstitions. Examination revealed erythematous hyperkeratotic plaque over the forehead, nose, and cheeks with follicular plugging and adherent crusting [Figure 1]. Dermoscopy showed

whitish scales, red globules, and white structureless areas. A clinical diagnosis of discoid lupus erythematosus was proven histopathologically that showed follicular plugging, dense lymphocytic infiltration, and vacuolar degeneration of basal keratinocytes. The patient improved following oral hydroxychloroquine, topical potent corticosteroids and photoprotection.



**Figure 1:** Solitary erythematous to the hyperpigmented plaque with overlying adherent crusts over the forehead, nasal bridge extending to cheeks.

**How to cite this article:** Jose A, Bhat RM, D'Souza MJ. Discoid lupus erythematosus presenting as an unusual giant plaque on face. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol.* 2025;91:408-9. doi: 10.25259/IJDVL\_1073\_2024

**Received:** July, 2024 **Accepted:** October, 2024 **Epub Ahead of Print:** December, 2024 **Published:** April, 2025

**DOI:** 10.25259/IJDVL\_1073\_2024 **PMID:** 39912171

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**Declaration of patient consent:** The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

**Financial support and sponsorship:** Nil.

**Conflicts of interest:** There are no conflicts of interest.

**Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation:** The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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## Raccoon eye: An ocular presentation in metastatic neuroblastoma

We report the case of a five-year-old girl who presented with progressive painful abdominal distension and bilateral periorbital ecchymosis, subconjunctival haemorrhage, and proptosis (left eye) for two weeks [Figure 1]. The swelling was soft with no limitation of ocular movements. Imaging (ultrasonography, computed tomography) showed a large left suprarenal mass. Bone marrow examination revealed infiltration by small round blue cells, clinching a diagnosis of metastatic neuroblastoma. Post-chemotherapy, there was a

striking improvement in the ocular findings [Figure 2].

Orbital metastasis is seen in 10–20% of neuroblastoma cases, often presenting with a characteristic ‘raccoon eye’ appearance due to the presence of retrobulbar metastases. Proptosis in neuroblastoma is typically asymmetrical and soft, with a normal range of ocular movements, vis-à-vis leukemic ocular metastases (usually bilateral proptosis) and metastatic sarcoma (firm-to-hard and limited range of ocular movements).



**Figure 1:** Bilateral periorbital ecchymosis, swelling, subconjunctival haemorrhage and proptosis of left eye.



**Figure 2:** Normal appearance of the eyes post-chemotherapy for neuroblastoma.

**How to cite this article:** Kumar R, Prakash S, Gupta AK. Raccoon eye: An ocular presentation in metastatic neuroblastoma. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol. 2025;91:409-10. doi: 10.25259/IJDVL\_1378\_2024

**Received:** September, 2024 **Accepted:** November, 2024 **Epub Ahead of Print:** December, 2024 **Published:** April, 2025

**DOI:** 10.25259/IJDVL\_1378\_2024 **PMID:** 39912183

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