

REFERENCES

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REPLY

To the Editor,

The patient reported by us, started developing dissemination in 1978 (subacute intestinal obstruction due to a mass of fungi) which became life threatening in 1987 (growth in larynx and trachea), but the existence of HIV in Indian patients became obvious in 1986. Thus there was no reason of suspecting HIV in 1978 (3 years earlier than the first reported case in world) and even by 1987-the diagnostic facilities were not available in Amritsar, neither did we think of HIV.

We are, however, thankful to the Manipal duo of Drs Shenoj and Srinivas for highlighting importance of cryosurgery in management of solitary cutaneous chromoblastomycosis lesions.

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PAPILLON LEFEVRE SYNDROME

To the Editor,

Papillon Lefevre syndrome consists of palmoplantar hyperkeratosis and premature loss of deciduous and permanent teeth caused by homozygosity for autosomal recessive genes.¹ Deciduous teeth erupt normally but exfoliate by the age of 4-5 years. Dystrophic changes occur in periodontal ligament and alveolar bone leading to periodontal pocket. After exfoliation of teeth gingiva becomes normal. Permanent dentition erupts normally but they also exfoliate early by the age of 16

years. Only third molars are preserved.

A 36-year-old female patient presented with pain associated with lower left lateral incisor of a week's duration along with drying, scaling and fissuring of the skin surfaces of the palms and soles bilaterally since childhood. Family history revealed similar lesions in her mother as well as daughter. On general examination, there was facial pigmentation of lips and around the lips. There was thickening of palms and soles with scales. The left sole presented with an abscess. Intra-oral examination revealed normal mucosa and severely inflamed periodontium. History revealed exfoliation of missing teeth. Radiograph showed generalised bone loss in relation to all teeth.

A 19-year-old male patient presented with a chief complaint of missing teeth. History revealed that the deciduous teeth exfoliated at the age of 6-7 years and the permanent teeth did not erupt. Few of the deciduous teeth were retained. General examination revealed hyperkeratotic skin layer on palms and soles which was present since childhood. There was no significant family history. Both the patients were advised total extraction and later complete denture was given.

Papillon Lefevre syndrome results in edentulousness by the age of 16 years as reported by Gorlin et al.¹ But in the present 2 cases the teeth are retained and in second case report, even the deciduous teeth were retained due to the absence of permanent successors.

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Reference

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