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### Comparative study of efficacy and safety of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine in polymorphic light eruption: A randomized, double-blind, multicentric study

Anil Pareek, Uday Khopkar, S. Sacchidanand, Nitin Chandurkar, Geeta S. Naik ..... 18

In a double-blind randomized, comparative multicentric study evaluating efficacy of antimalarials in polymorphic light eruption, a total of 117 patients of PLE were randomized to receive hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine tablets for a period of 2 months (initial twice daily dose was reduced to once daily after 1 month). A significant reduction in severity scores for burning, itching, and erythema was observed in patients treated with hydroxychloroquine as compared to chloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine was found to be a safe antimalarial in the dosage studied with lesser risk of ocular toxicity.

**Many faces of cutaneous leishmaniasis**

Arfan Ul Bari, Simeen Ber Rahman .....

Symptomatic cutaneous leishmaniasis is diverse in its presentation and outcome in a tropical country like Pakistan where the disease is endemic. The study describes the clinical profile and atypical presentations in 41 cases among 718 patients of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Extremity was the most common site of involvement and lupoid cutaneous leishmaniasis was the most common atypical form observed. Authors suggest that clustering of atypical cases in a geographically restricted region could possibly be due to emergence of a new parasite strain.



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**Forehead plaque: A cutaneous marker of CNS involvement in tuberous sclerosis**

G. Raghu Rama Rao, P. V. Krishna Rao, K. V. T. Gopal, Y. Hari Kishan Kumar, B. V. Ramachandra .....

In a retrospective study of 15 patients of tuberous sclerosis, eight patients had central nervous system involvement. Among these 8 cases, 7 cases had forehead plaque. This small study suggests that presence of forehead plaque is significantly associated with CNS involvement.

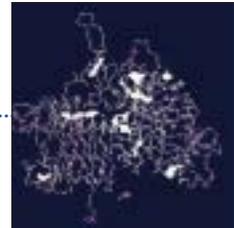


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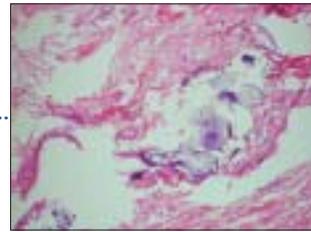
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## Camisa disease: A rare variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome

Sir,

Vohwinkel's syndrome is a rare, dominantly inherited keratoderma of palms and soles with a characteristic honeycomb appearance, linear and/or starfish keratoses on the extensor surfaces of the elbows, knees, knuckles and hands with flexion contractures and constricting bands (pseudoainhum) of digits resulting in autoamputation.<sup>[1,2]</sup> We report a case of Camisa disease, a rare variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome.

A 3-year-old female child born of 2<sup>nd</sup> degree consanguineous marriage presented with hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles, linear hyperkeratotic plaques over dorsa of hands with loss of left great toe, of 1-year duration [Figure 1]. Constricting fibrous bands were seen over the right great toe and right 5<sup>th</sup> toe [Figure 2]. Generalized ichthyosis was present, being more prominent over extremities [Figures 1-2]. Ridging and onychodystrophy was seen in toe nails though hair growth was normal.

Her audiogram, eyes and dental examination were normal. There was no delay in developmental milestones. Hematological and biochemical investigations were within normal limits and peripheral smear showed microcytic hypochromic anemia with mild eosinophilia. Blood serological investigations (HIV and VDRL) were normal. Abdominal scan showed hepatomegaly. Skin biopsy revealed hyperkeratosis, focal parakeratosis, acanthosis, elongation of rete ridges and sparse dermal lymphocytic infiltrate with normal appendages.

Camisa disease is a rare variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome associated with generalized ichthyosis and without deafness.<sup>[1,2]</sup> On the basis of recent molecular studies, it is now clear that Vohwinkel's syndrome associated with ichthyosis is caused by mutations in *loricrin* gene.<sup>[3-5]</sup> However, a variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome which had all the classical clinical features of Vohwinkel's syndrome but lacking atypical associations like ichthyosis and sensorineural deafness with negative gene mapping for *loricrin* mutation has been reported recently.<sup>[6]</sup>



**Figure 1: Linear keratosis over dorsum of hands associated with ichthyosis**



**Figure 2: Constricting fibrous bands over right great toe and fifth toe with loss of left great toe**

Along with the features of Vohwinkel's syndrome, our patient had generalized ichthyosis, which is similar to the previous case reports of Camisa variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome.<sup>[1,4]</sup> The other clinical variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome is associated with deafness but no ichthyosis.<sup>[3]</sup> However, audiogram

revealed no hearing loss in our patient. Histologically the skin lesion showed hyperkeratosis, focal parakeratosis, acanthosis, elongation of rete ridges and sparse dermal lymphocytic infiltrate with normal appendages, which were consistent to earlier case report of an ichthyotic (or Camisa) variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome.<sup>[4]</sup> Thus our case represents a rare variant of Vohwinkel's syndrome, termed as Camisa disease.

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