Author's reply

Sir,

I would like to thank you for your interest in our case of two rare variants of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. You have rightly pointed out that there is an increased prevalence of this condition in HIV seropositive cases. However, case 1 described in the letter to the editor had persistent slowly progressive lesion since the past 25 years with no history suggestive of HIV seropositivity occurring before the appearance of lesion and progression of the same over the period of 25 years. You have also rightly stated that the incidence of HIV seroprevalence

in India is higher than global average.³ However, the case in discussion hails from Madhya Pradesh which is a low prevalence state for HIV.⁴ Prevalence of HIV seropositivity in blood donors in the state of Madhya Pradesh was found to be 0.10%, which is lower than the global average (0.2%).⁴ In view of the above factors, HIV testing was not undertaken. We agree with the argument that HIV testing must be done in cases of atypical cases of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans especially in areas of high prevalence of HIV.

Financial support and sponsorship Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Shuken Dashore

Consultant Dermatologist, Dr. Dashore's DHL Clinic, Indore, MP, India

Correspondence: Dr. Shuken Dashore,
Consultant Dermatologist, Dr. Dashore's DHL Clinic, Indore, MP, India.

E-mail: shuken.dashore@gmail.com

References

- Sapadin AN, Gelfand JM, Howe KL, Phelps RG, Grand D, Rudikoff D, et al. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans in two patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Cutis 2000;65:85-8.
- Jain S, Dashore S, Singhania B, Khopkar US, Darkase B. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans: Two rare variants. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2019;85:204-8.
- 3. Paranjape RS, Challacombe SJ. HIV/AIDS in India: An overview of the Indian epidemic. Oral Dis 2016;22 Suppl 1:10-4.
- 4. Yadav UC, Sharma D, Shrivatava M, Jain A. Prevalence of HIV among

blood donors at Madhya Pradesh, a central state of India. IOSR J Dent Med Sci 2018:17:57-64.

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website:
	www.ijdvl.com
	DOI: 10.4103/ijdvl.IJDVL_384_19

How to cite this article: Dashore S. Author's reply. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2019;85:412-3.

Received: May, 2019. Accepted: May, 2019.

@ 2019 Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology | Published by Wolters Kluwer - Medknow