

75787_Auto_Edited.docx

Unilateral Lichen planus with Blaschko line distribution: A case report

Dong S *et al.* Unilateral Lichen planus along Blaschko's line

Shuai Dong, Wenjing Zhu, Meng Xu, Xueqi Zhao, Yan Mou

Abstract**BACKGROUND**

Lichen planus with distribution of lesions along Blaschko's lines is a rare entity, accounting for 0.24%-0.62% of all patients. Unilateral distribution of lesions in arm, leg, trunk, and waist is even less common. Approximately 10% of patients with lichen planus manifest nail lesions.

CASE SUMMARY

A 20-year-old woman presented to our department with polygonal, purpuric, flat-topped papules over the right arm, right leg, and right side of trunk and waist for the last 5 mo. The patient initially developed nail deformation in the left middle finger with no obvious cause, followed by development of blue-purple and red colored maculopapular rash with pruritus. During the disease course, the skin lesions aggravated and spread to several segments due to scratching. The lesions showed unilateral distribution along the Blaschko's lines. The diagnosis of lichen planus along Blaschko's lines was established based on dermoscopy and skin biopsy. Her cutaneous lesions considerably improved after 4-wk treatment with intramuscular glucocorticoid, oral acitretin, topical glucocorticoid, and retinoids.

CONCLUSION

Cases of Lichen planus involving multiple segments of the body along the Blaschko's lines with nail damage are rare. We report a case of lichen planus with unilateral lesion distribution along the Blaschko's lines. The lesion characteristics, diagnostic workup, and individualized treatment strategy are discussed to offer clinical experience for medical professionals.

Key Words: Lichen planus; Blaschko's lines; Lichen planus involving nails; Case report

Dong S, Zhu WJ, Xu M, Zhao XQ, Mou Y. Unilateral Lichen planus with Blaschko line distribution: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2022; In press

Core Tip: Lichen planus with lesion distribution along the Blaschko's lines can be differentiated from other skin lesions with linear distribution by dermoscopy and pathological biopsy. The isotopic response can occur in patients with lichen planus, which may be an important cause for rapid spread of lesions and involvement of multiple segments. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment are of great significance. Treatment strategy should be individualized based on the lesion characteristics and patient acceptance. Our patient showed considerable improvement of cutaneous lesions after 4-wk treatment with intramuscular glucocorticoid, oral acitretin, topical glucocorticoid and retinoids.

INTRODUCTION

Although cases of lichen planus (LP) are not uncommon, LP with lesion distribution along the Blaschko's lines is a rare entity, accounting for only 0.24%-0.62% of all patients with LP^[1]. Cases with unilateral involvement of upper and lower limbs, chest, back, and waist are even rarer. Moreover, approximately 10% of patients with LP have nail lesion^[2]. We report a rare case of LP with unilateral distribution of cutaneous lesions along the Blaschko's lines along with nail lesion. Our experience with this case

may provide insights into this rare disease and facilitate timely diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

On September 24, 2021, a 20-year-old woman presented to our department with polygonal, purpuric, flat-topped papules over her right arm, right leg, and right side of trunk and waist since the last 5 mo.

History of present illness

In January 2021, the patient noted asymptomatic deformation of her left middle finger nail with no obvious cause along with splitting of the distal nail plate. In April 2021, due to exposure to cherry blossom, she developed red miliary size papules on the inner aspect of right upper arm with severe itching, and was diagnosed as a case of allergic dermatitis at a local hospital. Her symptoms improved after treatment with loratadine and topical compound dexamethasone acetate cream. In May 2021, she had symptoms of hyperhidrosis followed by development of a red polygonal flat papule (size: 5 mm) with pruritus in her right lower limb. Her symptoms were not relieved after topical application of desonide cream. One week later, a similar lesion appeared on the right side of waist. In June, her symptoms were alleviated along with black discoloration of some lesions. In July, the patient had recurrence of pruritus on the same site with no obvious triggering factor. After scratching, the eruption on the right upper extremity and right lower extremity spread to distal sites along the longitudinal axis, which brought the patient to our department.

5

History of past illness

Her past history was unremarkable.

Personal and family history

There was no family history of similar disease.

Physical examination

Systemic examination revealed no obvious abnormalities. Cutaneous examination showed violaceous, erythematous macules and maculopapules sized 1-5 mm on the right upper and lower limbs and on the right side of chest, back, and waist. Some of the lesions had coalesced into flaky plaques with no obvious scale formation. The lesions were distributed unilaterally without crossing the midline, along the Blaschko's lines (Figure 1A-C, E). There was no abnormality in oral mucosa. Splitting in the distal plate of the left middle finger was present and nail pit was also seen (Figure 2).

Laboratory examinations

Due to the financial constraints of the patient, relevant laboratory exams were not conducted.

Imaging examinations

Dermoscopy examination showed linear and punctate blood vessels in the lesions. The vascular structure was radially arranged, and white reticular stripes were seen (Figure 3A). Histopathological examination showed reticular hyperkeratosis of the stratum corneum, wedge-shaped thickening of the granular layer, irregular thickening of spinous layer, basal cell vacuolization and liquefaction, compact bandlike lymphocytic infiltration in superficial dermis, and sporadic infiltration of chromatophilic cells. These were typical features of LP (Figure 4).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

LP along the lines of Blaschko's.

TREATMENT

The patient was prescribed compound betamethasone (glucocorticoid) 5 mg by intramuscular injection; capsule acitretin 10 mg (oral) once a day; topical fluticasone propionate (glucocorticoid) cream, twice a day; topical adapalene gel, once a day. The patient's symptoms showed considerable improvement after 4-wk treatment with the above regime.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Follow-up examination after 4 wk revealed no new cutaneous lesion, while the old cutaneous lesions were resolved or had become pigmented patches with no pruritus (Figure 1D, F). Dermoscopy revealed disappearance of the vascular structure with residual blue-gray spots and faint white reticular stripes (Figure 3B). There was no significant improvement in nail deformation. At 16 wk, the cutaneous lesions had disappeared, but there was still no significant improvement in nail damage.

DISCUSSION

The concept of Blaschko's lines was first proposed by Alfred Blaschko in 1901. It does not follow the distribution of blood vessels, lymph nodes, or nerves, but rather reflects the direction of spread of cell cloning and differentiation during embryonic development^[3]. It is believed that LP along the Blaschko's lines is found in 0.24% to 0.62% of all LP patients^[1], and nail LP affects approximately 10% of all patients with cutaneous LP^[2]. In the published literature, cases of LP with unilateral distribution of lesions along the Blaschko's lines mostly showed involvement of the trunk and limbs^[1,4-6]. Our patient had extensive lesions involving the right upper and lower limb and right side of chest, back, and waist.

² The development of Koebner phenomenon in LP is well documented. It refers to the appearance of new skin lesions on areas of cutaneous injury or trauma in otherwise healthy skin^[7,8]. In the present case, the cutaneous lesions may have resulted from allergic dermatitis or due to the spread of lesion caused by scratching. Patients with LP

should be advised to avoid trauma and seek medical treatment as early as possible to avert further aggravation of symptoms.

⁴ The diagnosis of LP relies on the typical morphology of lesions at the affected site with histopathological correlation^[9,10]. The histological features of LP with lesion distribution along Blaschko's lines is identical to those of generalized LP^[11]. Laboratory investigations can help rule out other systemic diseases or infectious diseases. Unfortunately, our patient did not undergo laboratory investigations due to financial constraints. The differential diagnoses in the present case included inflammatory linear verrucous epidermal Nevus (ILVEN), lichen striatus, and linear porokeratosis^[3]. ILVEN typically occurs in children aged < 5 years and generally involves the legs with intense pruritus. Lichen striatus predominantly occurs in children below the age of ³ 15 years. It typically manifests as asymptomatic linear papules arranged in the form of band with slight scaling and hypopigmentation over proximal parts of limbs with spontaneous resolution in 3-6 mo^[12]. Linear porokeratosis typically occurs in infants^[13], and it can be type I lichen striatus or an isotopic response triggered by trauma. Differential diagnosis can be done based on the history, characteristics of cutaneous lesions, and findings of dermoscopy and histopathological examination. In addition, our case was consistent with type I nail LP, *i.e.*, typical cutaneous lesion with nail damage^[14]. After the diagnosis of LP, the diagnosis of nail LP is straightforward.

The majority of cases of cutaneous LP show spontaneous resolution within 1 or 2 years^[15]. However, in a study, ¹ LP patients rated their disease on the Dermatology Life Quality Index as equivalent to that of psoriasis. ¹ The resulting decrease in the quality of life places increased emphasis on the need for effective, lasting treatments for LP^[16]. The first-line treatment for cutaneous LP includes topical steroids, intralesional injection of triamcinolone acetonide, systemic corticosteroid therapy (oral or intramuscular injection), oral acitretin or isotretinoin^[10,17]. Intramuscular corticosteroids show similar efficacy and improved safety in comparison to oral steroids, since the former allows for stable release of corticosteroids over a relatively long time. Intramuscular corticosteroids is considered ¹ as the most reliable treatment for refractory LP with an

overall success rate of 79%. Besides, topical retinoids also have a good therapeutic effect^[18]. Similar cases reported previously were predominantly treated with topical steroids or oral prednisone^[1,4-6]. Considering the advantages of intramuscular injection and the patient's condition (extensive cutaneous lesions and failure of topical injection), we opted for the following treatment regime and achieved good outcome: compound betamethasone (glucocorticoid) 5 mg (intramuscular injection); oral acitretin 10 mg once a day; topical fluticasone propionate cream, twice a day; topical adapalene gel, once a day.

Compared with the treatment of cutaneous LP, treatment of nail LP is challenging due to limited treatment options and the tendency for frequent relapse^[19]. Systemic application of glucocorticoids is more effective than topical agents alone, thus systemic administration should be used as early as possible for the treatment of nail LP^[2,20]. The nail condition of our patient showed no significant improvement after treatment. A previous case report described considerable improvement in nail lesions after treatment with topical methoxypsoralen and ultraviolet A for 4 mo^[21]. We could not implement this treatment because of the study schedule of the patient. The patient is currently being followed up.

In summary, there is a paucity of reports on LP with lesion distribution along the Blaschko's lines. The condition is liable to be misdiagnosed as other skin lesions with linear distribution. Few previous reports have described pre- and post-treatment clinical images and dermoscopic photographs. In this report, we present the detailed pre- and post-treatment images, which may facilitate the recognition of this condition.

CONCLUSION

LP with unilateral distribution of lesions along the Blaschko's lines is a rare entity that needs to be differentiated from other cutaneous lesions with linear distribution. Isomorphism can occur in patients with LP, which may be an important cause for rapid spread of lesions and involvement of multiple segments. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment are of great significance. Our patient showed considerable improvement in

skin lesions with intramuscular glucocorticoid, oral acitretin, topical glucocorticoid, and tretinoin for 4 wk, with no significant side effects. However, no improvement was observed in nail lesion. Long-term follow up is required to assess the treatment efficacy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the patient and their family members for their support.

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1

Katherine M. Hunt, Skylar Klager, Young J. Kwak, Naveed Sami. " Successful systemic treatment outcomes of lichen planus: A retrospective review ", Dermatologic Therapy, 2021
Crossref

48 words — 2%
- 2

www.acta-apa.org
Internet

27 words — 1%
- 3

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Internet

26 words — 1%
- 4

D. Ioannides, E. Vakirlis, L. Kemeny, B. Marinovic et al. "European S1 guidelines on the management of lichen planus: a cooperation of the European Dermatology Forum with the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology", Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, 2020
Crossref

18 words — 1%
- 5

www.wjgnet.com
Internet

18 words — 1%
- 6

f6publishing.blob.core.windows.net
Internet

14 words — 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON
EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE SOURCES < 12 WORDS
EXCLUDE MATCHES < 12 WORDS