

## Keratoses Lesion on the Nose

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### Abstract

Porokeratosis (PK) is a rare skin disease, of unknown etiology, probably due to a disorder of epidermal keratinization. We describe a 24 year-old male patient, with porokeratosis of Mibelli confirmed histopathologically. A young man of 24, from a non-consanguineous marriage, presented to our department with 4 years history of one hyperkeratotic lesion, symmetric, painless and non-pruritic on the nose. Clinical examination revealed the presence in the left wing of the nose, one annular lesion, measuring about 0.5 cm, the centre was atrophic and surrounded by a raised hyperkeratotic border.

**Keywords:** Porokeratosis; Mibelli; Nose

### Introduction

Porokeratosis (PK) is a rare skin disease, of unknown etiology, probably due to a disorder of epidermal keratinization. We describe a 24 year-old male patient, with porokeratosis of Mibelli confirmed histopathologically.

### Case Report

A 24-year-old man, a farmer by profession, without pathological history, consulted for a papular, rounded, slightly squamous lesion. Measured 0.5 cm in diameter, with raised border and depressed squamous center. This lesion is on left wing of the nose (Figure 1). This lesion evolved asymptotically for 4 years.

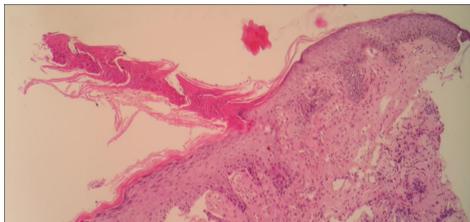
The discussed diagnostics were discoid lupus, basocellular carcinoma, Bowen disease and porokeratosis of Mibelli. A skin biopsy showed the presence of the cornoid lamella (Figure 2) confirming the diagnosis of porokeratosis of Mibelli. A local treatment by retinoid was administered but it was suspensif. Cryotherapy has been a great success without recurrent lesion after 24 months.

### Discussion

PK was first described and named so by Mibelli in 1893, but still the etiology of PK is unclear [1]. Clinically, characterized by annular plaques with an atrophic center with hyperkeratotic edges [2]. It includes a heterogeneous group of disorders that are mostly inherited in an autosomal dominant form [1]. We can describe many types (Porokeratosis of Mibelli, linear porokeratosis, punctate keratosis, palmoplantar keratosis) [3]. But histologically, they all have in common the presence of a cornoid lamella [1]. This disease may be associated with immunosuppression (leukemia, organ transplant) and may undergo malignant transformation [4].



**Figure 1:** Keratotic lesion on the nose.



**Figure 2:** Cornoid lamella.

Cryotherapy is effective in the treatment of individual symptomatic lesions of porokeratosis. Oral and topical retinoid has also been successfully used in the treatment of disseminated porokeratosis of Mibelli [5].

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