



Role of pentoxifylline in generalized granuloma annulare- A case report

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ABSTRACT

A 45 year old women who presented with multiple annular erythematous plaque mainly on knees, elbow , back.

On examination multiple, well defined erythematous, annular, plaque with raised border and slight central clearing present bilaterally suggestive of generalized granuloma annulare

Skin biopsy showed foci of degenerated collagen in the dermis with histiocytes and lymphocytes arranged in an interstitial pattern suggestive of granuloma annulare

I. INTRODUCTION

Granuloma annulare is a benign, usually self limiting, inflammatory skin disease.

Trauma, insect bite, viral infections and certain drugs are known triggers.

Pathogenesis- delayed type of hypersensitivity response and an immunoglobulin mediated vasculitis.

Histopathology- foci of degenerated collagen in dermis with histiocytes and lymphocytes arranged in interstitial pattern

II. CASE REPORT

A 50 year old female presented with multiple, reddish lesion over legs, knee, forearm, elbow without any associated symptoms

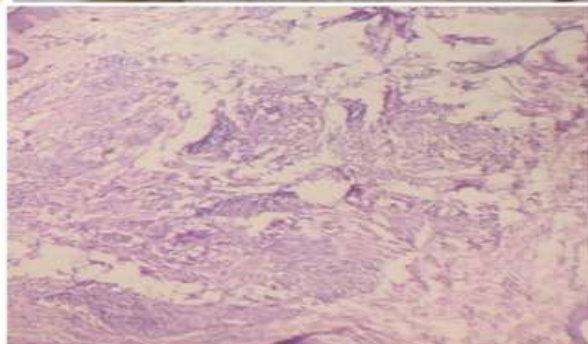
On examination- multiple, well defined erythematous, annular, plaque with raised border and slight central clearing present bilaterally suggestive of generalized granuloma annulare

Other routine investigations were normal

Skin biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of generalized Granuloma Annulare.

A trial of Tab pentoxifylline 400mg thrice daily with emollient was given.

The patient was called to opd for follow up after 1 month.





Multiple annular lesions on elbow and thighs
Biopsy showing foci of degenerated collagen in dermis

III. RESULTS

Patient responded in a month after giving pentoxifylline.

The lesions disappeared and the patient did not complain of any side effects



IV. CONCLUSION

Pentoxifylline is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor which is used in raynauds phenomenon, venous ulcers etc

Exact mechanism of action in granuloma annulare is not known but with its TNF alpha blocking action, inhibits macrophage activation and hence the granulomatous inflammation is reduced

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