

The Clinical and Dermoscopy Aspect of Trichodysplasia Spinulosa: A New Image

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A 67 years old men, HIV-positive, he had consulted after the appearance of a lesion in the nose 3 months ago, asymptomatic. Dermatological examination showed an erythematous plaque with hyperkeratotic pilar papules with an appearance of strawberry. The dermoscopy objected a cylindrical keratosis of about 2 mm immersed from each pilar follicle, with erythematous background (**Figure 1**).

Spinular trichodysplasia (TS) or Trichodysplasia spinulosa, a human polymavirus is a very rare skin disease that occurs only in immunocompromised patients. It is caused by a human polymavirus infection. This disease was first observed in 1995 in a kidney transplant patient. It is characterized by the appearance of indurated follicular papules and keratin spicules measuring 1 to 3 mm in length. These lesions are mainly located on the face and ears and more rarely on the scalp, trunk and limbs. The treatment is topical cidofovir.

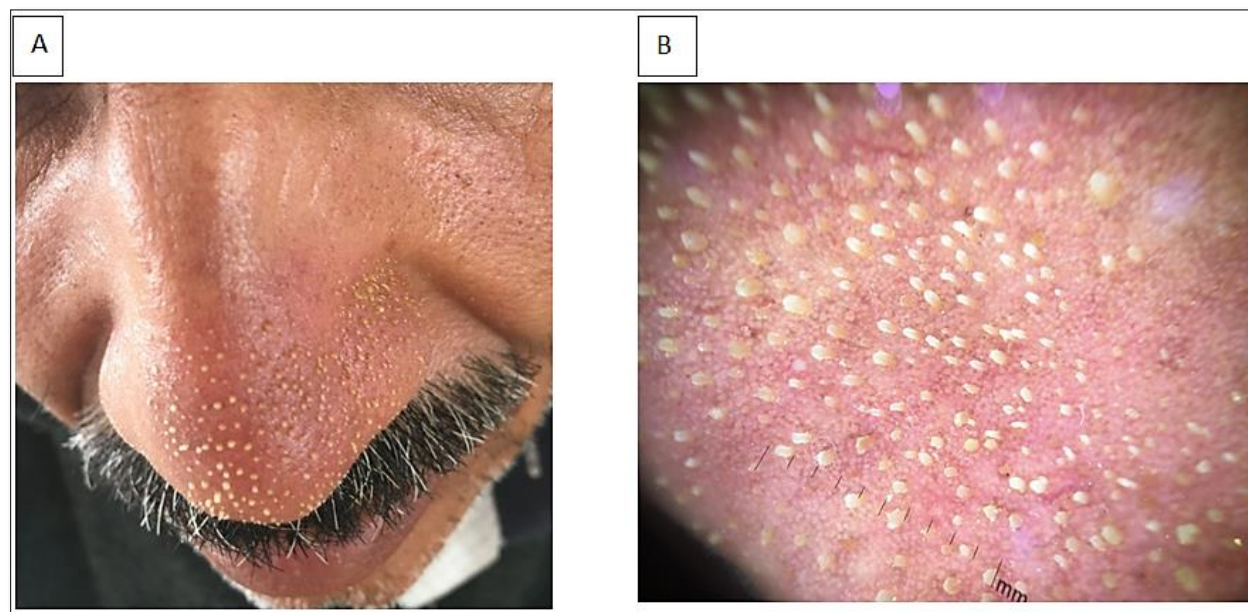


Figure 1. A) Clinical appearance of Trichodysplasie spinuleuse **B)** Dermoscopy with hyperkeratotic follicular papules.

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