



Typical Clinical Image of Ecthyma Gangrenosum

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Clinical Image

Ecthyma gangrenosum is a skin lesion generally associated with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and is generally seen in immune compromised patients. Ecthyma gangrenosum is a rare cutaneous vasculitis, it is thought to be through bacterial hematogenous spread. A 8-month-old male infant was admitted to our Pediatric Emergency Unit, with a 3-day history of fever and widespread skin lesions. Dermatological examination revealed well-defined necrotic ulcers with erythematous halo around the sacral area in both gluteal areas (Figure 1,2). Laboratory findings were notable for bicytopenia (hgb: 3,54g/dl plt: 90,5u/L). No additional features were detected in immunological screening, bone marrow biopsy. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* grew in wound and blood culture. Based on the clinical and laboratory inputs (culture), a diagnosis of ecthyma gangrenosum associated with *P.aeruginosa* was made. The pediatrician refused our skin biopsy offer. The patient was successfully treated with combined antibacterial therapy. We wanted to draw attention to the typical clinical appearance of ecthyma gangrenosum.



Figure 1: Sharp-limited, necrotic ulcers with characteristic erythematous halo around in the gluteal and sacral region.

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Figure 2: Sharp-limited, necrotic ulcers with characteristic erythematous halo around in the gluteal and sacral region.