



Case Report

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A Vascular Surgeon Should Know What Eritema AB IGNE IS: Case Report

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Abstract

Erythema Ab IGNE (EAI) has been characterized as asymptomatic localized area of reticulated erythema and hyperpigmentation due to chronic and prolonged exposure to heat at relative lower temperatures. Patients with EAI think that the disease is caused by circulatory disorder. Therefore, these patients are frequently referred to the vascular surgery polyclinic. The diagnosis of this disease can be made with a simple physical examination and anamnesis. The treatment is to get away from the exposure of the agent. Although EAI is common and the treatment is very easy, the diagnosis can be challenging for vascular surgeons due to the lack of familiarity. So in this article, a 29-year-old male with EAI has been presented to remind the vascular surgeon of this disease in context of current literature information.

Keywords

Erythema Ab IGNE; Heater; Vascular surgeon

Introduction

Erythema Ab IGNE (EAI) is a heat-dependent dermatosis due to the frequent use of electronic devices and close contact to heaters [1]. Temperature changes between 43-47 °C may cause Erythema Ab IGNE. When electronic devices and heat exposure are introduced repetitively in contact with the body and damage the superficial blood vessels, the lesion turns into permanent, non-blanchable reddish-brown hyperpigmentation and hemosiderin accumulation causes reticular distribution [2,3]. EAI is easy to diagnose based on anamnesis. Since histopathological findings are usually non-specific, skin biopsies are recommended to exclude other differential diagnoses such as cutaneous vasculitis. It is usually asymptomatic, but patients may have skin burning, fever or itching complaints. Initial treatment for EAI involves stopping the contact to heat source and electronic devices. If healing is achieved, the pigmentation abnormality may disappear very quickly. When lesions are visually irritating, topical retinoid with or without topical steroids and 5-fluorouracil cream can be used [4]. Although EAI carries a favorable prognosis, due to which squamous cell carcinoma and Merkel cell carcinoma can arise within lesions of EAI [5,6]. In this article we present a case of heat device-induced EAI in a 29-year-old male with current literature.

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Case Report

A 29-year-old male was admitted to the clinic complaining red-brown rashes below knees (Figure 1). Similar lesions were not found elsewhere in the body. His vascular examination was normal. After detailed anamnesis, he explained that he had close contact with heater in recent months to warm up to normalize his body temperature. EAI was diagnosed so he was recommended to stay away from heaters without medical treatment. He was informed that the existing stains on him may disappear spontaneously. A skin biopsy was not required. At a month's follow-up, a noticeable improvement in the patient's skin was observed (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Cutaneous lesions of erythema Ab IGNE.



Figure 2: Cutaneous lesions of erythema Ab IGNE when exposure to the heater is over for one month.

Discussion

EAI is associated to excessive exposure to heat due to electronic devices or heaters. It is important to know the anamnesis of heat exposure through a detailed questioning. Patients may notice late because lesions are developing slowly. Most of the EAI cases triggered by the use of the heater occur in the lower knee regions. It is enough to move away from the heat source in order for the lesion to disappear spontaneously [7]. If exposure to heat continues, the lesions can become permanent [8]. Patients usually think that this is a vascular disease. For this reason, patients come to vascular surgery centers. A vascular surgeon makes sure patients with EAI. All heaters should not contact our body for a long time. EAI is avoidable. Patients applying for evaluation of lesions in the lower knee regions should be asked whether they have use heater or not in the past.

Conflict of Interests

The authors have no conflict of interests regarding this work.

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