
KERATODERMIA PALMOPLANTARIS PAPULOSA (BUSCHKE-FISCHER-BRAUER). CASE REPORT.

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ABSTRACT

A case of hereditary palmoplantar keratoderma (HPPK) papulosa in a 68-year-old man is presented. The large number of isolated hyperkeratoses symmetrically distributed on the palms and soles appeared at the age of 30 years. The similar changes on the palms and soles had also the patient's father and grandfather as well as his son.

Histologically the lesions consisted of a thickened horny layer with keratotic plugs. There were hypergranulosis and acanthosis. Dermoepidermal junction was normal.

Compared to other types of HPPK, the disease is rare. Until now, sixteen cases have been detected in Slovenia.

KEY WORDS

hyperkeratosis, hereditary, palmoplantar, papular, micromorphology

INTRODUCTION

The term *hereditary palmoplantar keratodermas (HPPK)* includes a number of various clinical types, characterized by the main symptom: hyperkeratoses of the palms and soles (1). The most frequent type seems to be HPPK Unna-Thost, which can not be clinically differentiated from HPPK Vörner type. Certain authors even believe that the majority of Unna-Thost type cases are rather HPPK Vörner type. However, this problem is still not clarified (2, 3). In the group of HPPK other types (nosologic

entities) may be distinguished, e. g. keratosis palmoplantaris transgrediens (Mljet type), keratosis extremitatum hereditaria progrediens, HPPK Papillon-Lefèvre type (4), HPPK Jadassohn-Lewandowsky (pachyonychia congenita) (5), as well as others (1, 6).

HPPK papulosa was first described in 1910 by Buschke and Fischer and later in 1913 by Brauer (7, 8). It is a relatively rare disease. Different synonyms are used: keratosis palmoplantaris papulosa Buschke-Fischer-Brauer, keratoma hereditarium dissipatum palmare et plantare, keratoderma symmetrica

