

Unusual location of fibrous plaque in Indonesian child with tuberous sclerosis complex

by Prastiya Indra Gunawan

Submission date: 30-Jun-2020 01:06PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1351660108

File name: 14._Unusual_location_Fibrous_Plaque_Pan_African.pdf (283.16K)

Word count: 332

Character count: 2036

Images in medicine

Unusual location of fibrous plaque in Indonesian child with tuberous sclerosis complex



Prastiya Indra Gunawan¹*, Darto Saharso¹

¹Department of Child Health, Airlangga University, Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Prastiya Indra Gunawan, Department of Child Health, Airlangga University, Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

Key words: Tuberous sclerosis, unusual location, fibrous plaque

Received: 02/05/2017 - Accepted: 17/09/2017 - Published: 29/09/2017

Pan African Medical Journal. 2017; 28:92 doi:10.11604/pamj.2017.28.92.12652

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/28/92/full/>

© Prastiya Indra Gunawan et al. The Pan African Medical Journal - ISSN 1937-8688. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Image in medicine

Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is one of the most frequent genetic causes of epilepsy. A 3-year-old boy was referred to Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia with chief complain of intractable seizures. The seizures were frequent and various in type. The skin present red dome shaped papules on face and smooth, firm, nodular or fleshy lesions referred to fibrous plaque on gum, right tarsal and right hallux region. Tarsal and hallux region were unusual skin collagenous fibroma area found in TSC. Five white macules with diameter 4-5mm were also found on the trunk. Electroencephalography resulted epileptiform discharges originating from left temporal posterior and right temporal. Head MRI showed multiple tubers at bilateral cortical-subortical fronto-temporo-parieto-occipital. The patient was diagnosed as tuberous sclerosis and received 3 types of anti epileptic seizure drugs (levetiracetam,

carbamazepine and vigabatrin). The treatment resulted decrease of seizure frequency.



Figure 1: the unusual fibrous plaque in right tarsal and right hallux region

Unusual location of fibrous plaque in Indonesian child with tuberous sclerosis complex

ORIGINALITY REPORT

22%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

22%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1 Leonie Ströbele, Eva Johanna Kantelhardt, Timongo Francoise Danielle Traoré Millogo, Maurice Sarigda et al. "Prevalence of breast-related symptoms, health care seeking behaviour and diagnostic needs among women in Burkina Faso", BMC Public Health, 2018
Publication 9%
- 2 "Scientific Programme", Pediatric Nephrology, 2007
Publication 5%
- 3 Kizito Ongaya, Paul Ssemalullu, Benedict Oyo, Gilbert Maiga, Augustus Aturinde. "Chapter 7 Towards a Spatial-Temporal Model of Prevalence of Nodding Syndrome and Epilepsy", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2019
Publication 3%
- 4 "AES 2014 Annual Meeting Online Abstract Supplement", Epilepsy Currents, 2019
Publication 3%

5

Giovannetti, E.. "Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T and thymidylate synthase promoter (TSER) polymorphisms in Indonesian children with and without leukemia", *Leukemia Research*, 200801

Publication

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

Unusual location of fibrous plaque in Indonesian child with tuberous sclerosis complex

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/100

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1
