

Beyond Atopic Dermatitis: Unmasking Rare Mimickers

Juana Xiang, Hua Wang, Yizhu Xiao Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University



Takeaway Message:

- Maintain a broad differential diagnosis in suspected cases of atypical eczema especially moderate to severe atopic dermatitis.
- Early and accurate diagnosis is paramount for initiating disease-specific management, improving outcomes, and providing appropriate genetic counseling.

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Contact: xiangjuan1102@163.com



Recognizing the Implications of Misdiagnosis

Backgroud

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common diagnosis for eczematous presentations. However, a subset of patients presents with severe, atypical, or treatment-refractory "eczema" that signals an underlying rare disorder

Consequences

- Delayed diagnosis of the underlying condition
- Inappropriate or ineffective treatment strategies
- Increased risk of complications related to the underlying disease
- Financial burden due to prolonged and ineffective treatments
- Parental stress and anxiety

Importance

Allows for targeted, disease-specific management Improves patient outcomes and reduces morbidity





Primary Immunological Deficiencies: Hyper-IgE Syndrome

A rare primary immunodeficiency characterized by elevated IgE levels, eczema, and recurrent infections.

- Clinical Presentation:
- Severe eczematous dermatitis, often starting in early infancy.
- Recurrent skin and respiratory infections (e.g., Staphylococcus aureus).
- Coarse facial features, Skeletal and dental abnormalities (e.g., retained primary teeth).
- Diagnostic Clues:
- Early onset
- Lack of response to standard treatments
- Markedly elevated IgE levels, eosinophilia
- Genetic testing for mutations in genes: STAT3, DOC8, PGM3, IL6ST, ERBIN, ZNF431.





Case 1 – HIES (4 months)

Presentation:

- Severe, recurrent, chronic eczematoid rash at birth
- Recurrent purulent papules on the scalp
- Special facies emerge with age.
- Refractory to potent topical corticosteroids and meticulous daily skin care
- A history of two pneumonia episodes during infant

Diagnostic Red Flags:

- Early onset
- Lack of response to standard treatments
- Lab reault: WBC 32.8 X 10⁹/L, EOS: 4.5 X 10⁹/L, COV IgE: 28000 KIU/L;
- Diagnosis:
- c.1145G>A (exon13, NM_139276) (9 months old)
- Treatment: Dupilumab + sulfonamides



4-months old



1 year and 3-month-old



1 year and 5-month-old



Baseline 2y9m (2023.7)



Complete clearance (2023.8)



Netherton Syndrome: A Genodermatosis Disorders

Netherton Syndrome:

A rare autosomal recessive genodermatosis caused by mutations in the *SPINK5* gene, encoding LEKTI.

- Unique Characteristics::
- Atopic Diathesis: Increased susceptibility to allergies and eczema.
- Ichthyosis Linearis Circumflexa: Distinctive migratory, serpiginous, scaling lesions.
- Trichorrhexis Invaginata: "Bamboo hair" a characteristic hair shaft abnormality.
- Diagnosis∷
- Hair microscopy to identify trichorrhexis invaginata
- Genetic testing to confirm *SPINK5* mutations



Case 2 – Netherton Syndrome (4 months)

• Presentation:

- Generalized erythroderma
- Alopecia
- Failure to thrive
- three episodes of pneumonia

• Diagnostic Process:

- Microscopic examination of eyebrow hairs revealed trichorrhexis invaginata ("bamboo hair").
- Genetic testing confirmed a SPINK5 mutation.

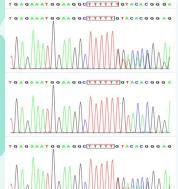
Outcome:

- Diagnosis of Netherton syndrome,
- Despite IVIG and antibiotics, the infant died from severe lung infection











Metabolic Disorders in Dermatological Presentations

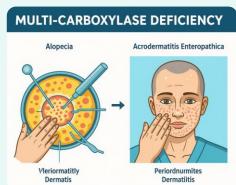
Inherited Metabolic Disorders: can present with dermatological manifestations that mimic atopic dermatitis.

- Multi-Carboxylase Deficiency:
 - Inborn errors in the metabolism of biotin in which there is defective activity of propionyl CoA carboxylase, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase and pyruvate carboxylase.
 - Types:

Holocarboxylase synthetase deficiency - neonatal

Biotinidase deficiency - late onset

- Fetures: eczematous dermatitis, feeding difficulties, alopecia, developmental delays,
 - neurological symptoms
- Diagnostic Approach: Metabolic screening to identify specific markers; Genetic analysis
- **Treatment:** Biotin supplementation





Case 3 – Holocarboxylase synthetase deficiency(3 months)

• Presentation:

- Widespread eczematous erythema
- Leaf-like scaling
- Mild dysphoria
- Lab foundings:
- Elevated lactate and Urinary methylcrotonamide
- Therapeutic Intervention:
 - Biotin replacement therapy was initiated.
- Outcome:
 - Rapid resolution of the rash following biotin replacement therapy.



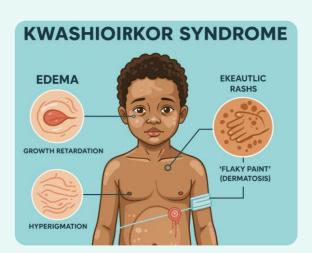




Profound Protein-Energy Malnutrition: Kwashiorkor Syndrome

Kwashiorkor Syndrome:

- A severe form of malnutrition caused by protein deficiency.
- Systemic Effects:
 - Edema, growth retardation, and immune dysfunction.
- Dermatological Manifestations:
 - Eczematous rashes, hyperpigmentation, and desquamation ("flaky paint" dermatosis).
- Diagnostic Considerations:
 - Nutritional assessment and investigation of underlying causes of malnutrition.





Case 4 – Kwashiorkor Syndrome (5 months)

• Presentation:

- Infant initially diagnosed with food allergy
- Treated with amino acid-based formula (AA formula)
- Developed generalized edema, erythema, and skin desquamation after starting AA formula

• Diagnostic Error:

- Initially misdiagnosed as widespread AD.
- Lab results: significant decrease in total protein and albumin levels
- Management: gradually resumed normal milk feeding. All the rashes completely disappeared within 4 weeks.









Take-Home Messages

• Key Points:

- Early disease onset and poor response to conventional therapies necessitate consideration of diagnoses beyond atopic dermatitis.
- Recognize clinical red flags.

• Targeted Investigations:

- IgE levels
- Hair microscopy
- Metabolic panels
- Nutritional assessment
- Genetic testing

• Importance:

- Maintain a broad differential diagnosis in suspected cases of atypical eczema.
- Early and accurate diagnosis is paramount for initiating disease-specific management, improving outcomes, and providing appropriate genetic counseling.







Thank you for your attention!

Juan Xiang Oct 26,2025