

# Giant Aplasia Cutis Congenita of the Scalp in a Newborn, Case Report

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**Abstract:** Aplasia cutis congenita is a rare disease of unknown etiology, usually affects the scalp, but any part of the body may be affected, full thickness loss is extremely rare. We report a case of a boy born with a large scalp and skull defect measuring 8\*9 cm without associated anomalies. After 2 years follow up with conservative treatment, the patient now is without neurodeficit, with approximately healing of affected skin and small reduction of the bone defected size.

**Keywords:** Aplasia Cutis Congenita, Giant, Scalp

## 1. Interduction

Aplasia cutis congenita (ACC) is a rare disease of unknown etiology, usually affects the scalp (up to 84%), but any part of the body may be affected, most commonly presents as a solitary defect of variable extent range from 0.5 to 10 cm or more.

The pathophysiology of ACC is not completely understood, although intrauterine trauma, vascular compromise, infection, and teratogenic medications have all been implicated. A few reports describing a familial occurrence (1).

## 2. Case Report

Full term male newborn, born by normal delivery after an uncomplicated pregnancy presented with extensive tissue defect of the scalp (measuring 8\*9cm) and large underlying bony defect, the affected area consisted of a membranous and crusts cover over the entire posterior-parietal region (Figure 1). He showed no signs of acute distress or neurological impairment, MRI of brain revealed no abnormalities. There were no other organ abnormalities, routine laboratory data, infection, metabolic and hematological laboratory panels were normal. Karyotype was 46, XY.



Figure 1. Aplasia cutis congenita 1. day age newborn.

Affected area was treated conservatively (gentle cleansing of the denuded area with saline- antibiotic-impregnated non-adherent dressing (dermacyn) to promote healing in a moist environment). The dressing was changed every 3-4 days for two months, after that he was discharged home with

ambulatory follow-up (Figure 2).



Figure 2. After 2 months of treatment.

### 3. Discussion

The vast majority of cases of ACC are small, isolated skin defects occurring on the scalp. It is reported that only 15 to 20% of cases of scalp ACC are associated with an underlying bony defect (2). ACC affecting large portions of the scalp (>3 × 5 cm) are very rare. In the cases of extensive scalp ACC it was reported that 75% had skull defects.

CNS malformations with ACC are rare. Non-scalp lesions may involve the trunk and/or extremities, and may be associated with epidermolysis bullosa or other congenital anomalies (3).

Complications of large scalp ACC with bony defect include sagittal sinus hemorrhage or thrombosis, site infection or meningitis. Mortality has been estimated to be as high as 25 to 55%, clinical manifestation of intractable seizures and developmental delay were reported (4). Our

patient presented with an extensive area of scalp ACC (8\*9cm), large underlying bone defect without CNS malformation. No family history of similar condition and no history of medications (Icohol or drugs) or disease during pregnancy could be elicited in our patient.

The patient's skin and bone defects were treated with conservative dressing, with gradual epithelialization, no complications of infection or thrombosis were noted. By 1.5 year of age, the area of ACC was well-healed and the underlying parietal bone partially ossified.

Clinical examination at 18 months revealed normal growth and development, neurologically, the infant had no obvious deficit. Most lesions of ACC heal spontaneously with conservative dressing, small areas of ACC usually heal well with alopecic scars and with no residual problems, but large lesions may necessitate surgical interference with skin grafts or local skin flaps (5).

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