















Dyskeratosis follicularis

Dyskeratosis follicularis is a genetic disorder characterized by pathogenetic changes of keratinization. V

Dyskeratosis follicularis (Darier's disease) is a ge-netic disorder characterized by the loss of adhesion be

Dyskeratosis follicularis is an autosomal dominant disease caused by mutation in the ATP2A2 gene at 12

testicular agenesis, psoriasis, and multiple *cafe-au-lait* maculae (1,5,6,11-14) can also be found

in patients with dyskeratosis follicularis. Stress, ultraviolet light exposure, heat, sweat, friction,

and oral contraceptives may exacerbate the disease symptoms (2). A case complicated by

herpes simplex virus has also been reported

A 28-year-old man from Zagreb, Croatia, was ad-mitted to the Department of Dermatovenerology at the

On his second visit, he had high fever (41 °C) and numerous keratotic papules and erosions of the skin

macerations. The toenails were hyperkeratotic and yellowish .

Staphylococcus aureus was isolated in hemoculture and the culture of skin, sweat and sebum (55.0 g/l).

The patient was treated (parentally) with saline and glucose infusions, antibiotics (septic and keto and

acitretin was 20 mg daily). All laboratory tests were within normal limits at the time of his discharge from

Discussion

The case we presented was a severe manifestation of dyskeratosis follicularis with a pustular feature.

One of the possible explanations for the infection progressing to sepsis in our patient could lie in impaired

These findings suggest that certain mutations may be specifically disruptive to ATP2A2 function, not only

It would be interesting to search for specific mutations of the ATP2A2 gene in our patient to see whether

