

African Kaposi's Sarcoma

Sarcoma de Kaposi Africano



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Acta Med Port 2018 Nov;**31(11):697-697** • <https://doi.org/10.20344/amp.9754>

Keywords: Africa; Sarcoma, Kaposi; Skin Manifestations
Palavras-chave: Africa; Manifestações Cutâneas; Sarcoma de Kaposi

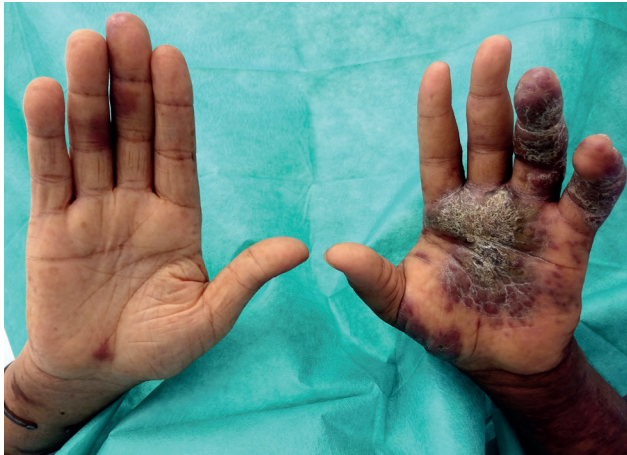


Figure 1 – Multiple erythematous-violaceous plaques both palms

A 45-year-old Guinean man, who had come to Portugal under a Health Cooperation Protocol, presented with a six-month history of progressively enlarging, violaceous infiltrative nodules and plaques on both the upper and lower limbs (Fig. 1). Extensive swelling and hyperkeratotic plaques of both feet were also observed (Fig. 2). The histopathological study confirmed the diagnosis of Kaposi sarcoma (KS). Serologies for HIV 1 and 2 were negative, and imaging studies ruled out systemic disease. The patient started chemotherapy with liposomal doxorubicin but he subsequently

PROTECTION OF HUMANS AND ANIMALS

The authors declare that the procedures were followed according to the regulations established by the Clinical Research and Ethics Committee and to the Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association.

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY

The authors declare having followed the protocols in use at their working center regarding patients' data publication.

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Recebido: 03 de outubro de 2017 - Aceite: 28 de maio de 2018 | Copyright © Ordem dos Médicos 2018



Figure 2 – Swelling and hyperkeratotic plaques on both feet

developed acute heart failure and died.

Kaposi's sarcoma is a vascular malignancy that affects primarily the skin.¹ African or endemic KS, rare in Portugal,² is most commonly found in sub-Saharan Africa.¹ This variant is not related to HIV infection and runs a more aggressive and faster course with wide skin involvement.³

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Luís Soares de Almeida for his contribution in the histological examination.

PATIENT CONSENT

Obtained.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All authors report no conflict of interest.

FUNDING SOURCES

None.

