Pretibial Myxedema in a Euthyroid Patient: A Case Report

Rediet Ambachew

Addis Ababa University School of Medicine, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Copyright: 2021 Ambachew R. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Background: Pretibial myxedema also known as localized myxedema, thyroid dermopathy, or infiltrative dermopathy and rarely as localized mucinosis is an infrequent manifestation of Graves' disease. It can appear before, during, or after the thyrotoxic state. Euthyroid pretibial myxedema is a rare presentation with few case reports in the literature. This case highlights the importance of considering pretibial myxedema when characteristic skin lesions are observed in a euthyroid patient.Case presentation: A 72-year old male Ethiopian patient with a very rare presentation of biopsy-proven pretibial myxedema in a euthyroid state without history of thyroid disease and absence of thyroid autoimmune markers. Resolution of skin lesion: Absence of history of thyroid disorder and normal thyroid function tests should not exclude the diagnosis of pretibial myxedema.

Biography

Dr Rediet Ambachew has obtained her medical doctorate degree at the age of 24 years from Hayat Medical College and completed her postgraduate speciality program on Internal medicine from Addis Ababa University School of Medicine. Currently she is completing her sub speciality fellowship on Endocrinology and Metabolism from Addis Ababa University School of Medicine.

Recent Publications

- Sadok N, Krabbe-Timmerman IS, de Bock GH, Werker PMN, Jansen L (2019) The Effect of Smoking and Body Mass Index on The Complication Rate of Alloplastic Breast Reconstruction. Scand J Surg 1457.
- Garland M, Hsu F, Clark C, Chibe A, Howard-McNatt M (2018) The impact of obesity on outcomes for patients undergoing mastectomy using the ASC-NSQIP data set. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment 168(3):723-726.