Case Report

Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome in a Child with Nephrotic Syndrome on Steroid Therapy.

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ABSTRACT

Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome (SSSS) is a rapidly progressive exfoliative disease of the skin due to Staphylococcus aureus toxins A or B. Prognosis is favourable, the 4% reported deaths occurring mainly because of dehydration or bacterial superinfection.

Keywords: Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome, nephrotic syndrome, steroid therapy.

INTRODUCTION

Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome (SSSS) is a rapidly progressive exfoliative disease of the skin due to Staphylococcus aureus toxins A or B.[1] Immunosuppressive states like steroid therapy as in the case of nephrotic syndrome are risk factors for developing such life threatening infections.[2]

DISCUSSION

SSSS is a toxin mediated, epidermolytic condition caused by remote production and haematogenous circulation of toxins that predominantly affect young children. Diagnosis of SSSS is clinical in 70% instances.[3] Patients with nephrotic syndrome, a common childhood glomerulopathy, are at risk for such life threatening infections, as in this case. First-line treatment comprises anti-staphylococcal penicillins given intravenously along with supportive management. Stress dose is indicated if patient has been given high dose steroids for over a fortnight in the last year.[2] Prognosis is favourable, the 4% reported deaths occurring mainly because of dehydration or bacterial superinfection.[1]
REFERENCES


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