



Parvovirus B19 Associated Papular Purpuric Gloves and Socks Syndrome

Parvovirüs B19 ilişkili Papüler Purpurik Eldiven ve Çorap Sendromu

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A 10-year-old girl was admitted with complaints of high fever and itchy rash on hands and feet. Her complaints started five days ago with itching and rash on the hands and feet, the rash then spread to the body, and fever was added on the third day of the rash. The patient had no known underlying disease, drug use or recent history of infection. Physical examination revealed a body temperature of 38.5°C, a slapped cheek appearance on the right, vesicular and aphthous lesions on the tongue and hard palate, papulopurpuric rashes on the hands and feet, and petechial rashes on the trunk. Papular purpuric

gloves and socks syndrome (PPGSS) was considered. Parvovirus B19 DNA >15x10⁶ IU/mL was detected by quantitative PCR. There was no growth in throat culture and serologic and PCR tests for viral or bacterial agents did not reveal any other agent. Intravenous fluid, paracetamol and oral care were started on the patient, whose oral intake was not good due to intraoral lesions. No fever was observed as of the second day of follow-up and the rashes started to fade and the patient was discharged. In the follow-up, fever did not recur and the rashes healed with desquamation.



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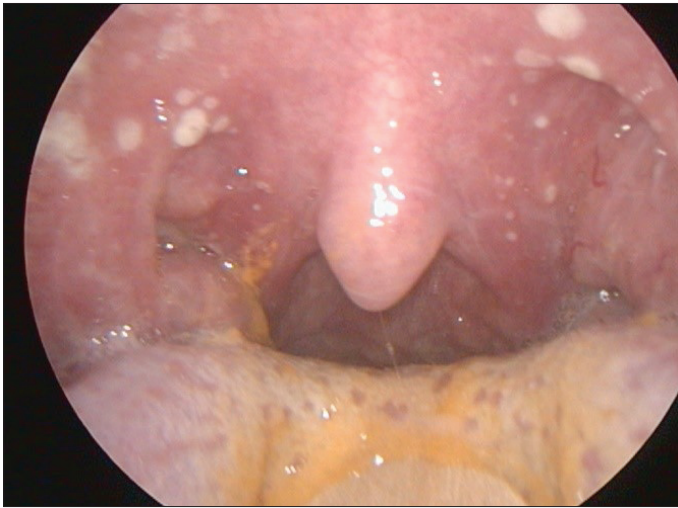
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Parvovirus B19-associated PPGSS is named after the typical distribution of skin lesions on the hands and feet. The disease is most common in young adults and rarely in children. Initially, erythematous macules and papules appear on the skin and progress to petechial purpuric lesions. Exanthema is usually sharply limited in the wrists and ankles and merges, causing the clinical appearance of gloves and socks. In approximately half of the cases, different body parts such as cheeks, thighs and gluteal region are also affected. In some cases, PPGSS may show signs of erythema infectiosum also known as fifth disease. Oral mucosal lesions such as petechiae and aphthous lesions may also be observed. PPGSS is a self-limiting disease that is mostly uncomplicated in individuals with normal immunity.

