

In Dermatology

Molluscum contagiosum with koebnerisation



MC is caused by molluscum contagiosum virus (MCV) classified within the poxvirus family. This is a common infection in children and occurs when a child comes into direct contact with a lesion. The virus can spread through contact with contaminated objects, such as towels, clothing, or toys. The virus seems to enter the basal epidermis. The cellular proliferation produces lobulated epidermal growth. Cells at the core of the lesion are destroyed and appear as hyaline bodies (molluscum bodies), containing cytoplasmic mass of viruses. Clinically it presents as pearly white umbilicated papule. The distribution of lesions is influenced by the mode of infection, by type of clothing worn. Widespread and refractory lesions on face are seen more commonly with HIV disease. In many instances therapy is not required and natural resolution can be awaited. Individual lesions may be removed surgically, by scraping, de-coring, cryotherapy, or by electrocautery.

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