

Case Report

Cure Of Cowden'S Diseases

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Abstract

It is the rare autosomal dominant diseases, multiple hamartoma syndrome with characteristics of mucocutaneous lesion. It is related with abnormalities in breast, GIT, and lead to multiple hamartoma in GIT like Trichilemmomas, oral papillomatosis, facial papules and acral keratosis. This disease derived from the mutation of PTEN gene.

Keywords: Hamartoma Syndrome, Multiple, Pten Phosphohydrolase and Skin Neoplasm.

1. Introduction

Cowden 's diseases is the autosomal dominant diseases and can lead to cause thyroid , breast and other types of cancers and also the high growth of benign hamartoma or over growth on skin or any organ like thyroid . There are also

report of sporadic case [1]. The common mucocutaneous finding is facial Trichilemmomas and oral papillomas. Cowden 's diseases is the most common of the phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) hamartomatous which include other syndrome like Proteus syndrome [2].

Case Report Images of 21 Years Old

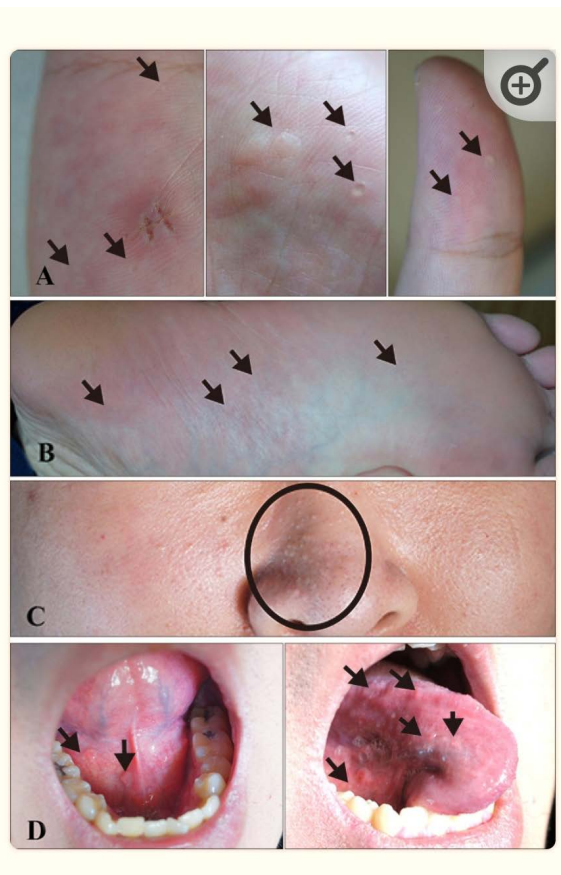


Figure 1: Showing multiple punctate hyperkeratotic male are localized on both 1) palms and both 2) soles (black arrow) [3]. Multiple skin coloured papules are observed on his 3) nose (black arrows) [4]. On his tongue and oral mucosa, several erythematous papules are found resembling cobblestone or fibroma like – polyps. Also observed abnormal esophagogastroduodenoscopy and colonfibroscopy as shown in figure (2).

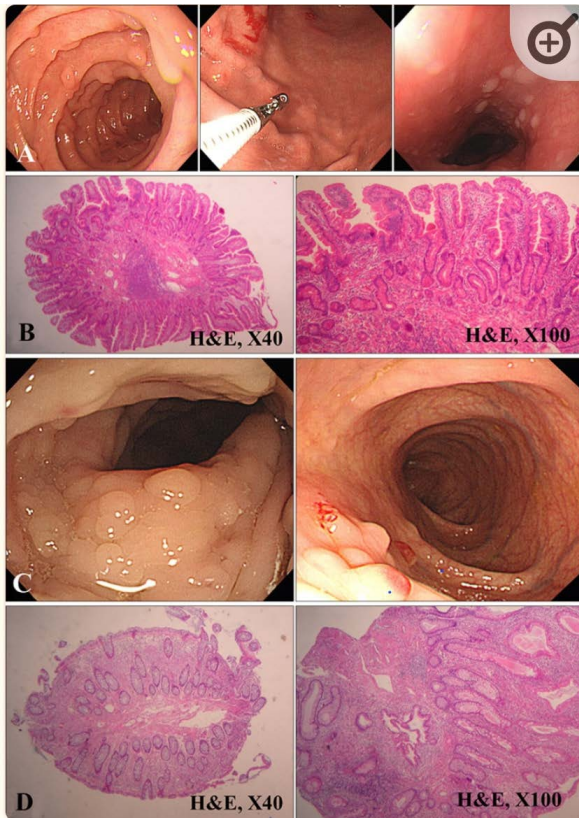


Figure 2: (A) Endoscopic photograph showing multiple hamartomas papillomatosis in the duodenum and stomach, and oesophageal keratosis like nodular lesions in the oesophagus [5]. (B) By biopsy of the gastric lesion and polypectomy, histopathology of a gastric polyp reveals a hyperplastic and inflammatory polyp with prominent reactive lymphoid follicle (H&E; $\times 40$, $\times 100$). (C) Colonoscopy shows several small polyps [6]. (D) Histopathology of a colorectal polyp shows it to be inflammatory (H&E; $\times 40$, $\times 100$).

Also skin biopsy was performed on palm and forehead. Biopsy of a punctate lesions show palmoplantar keratosis with a large hyperkeratotic mound and thickened granular layer [7].

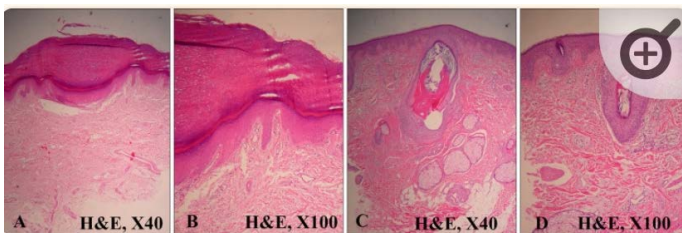


Figure 3: Haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained specimen from palm shows a large hyperkeratotic mound with thickened granular layer [8]. Typical histologic backgrounds of palmoplantar keratosis, including marked hyperkeratosis and epidermal proliferation, are noted (H&E, $\times 40$). (B) Epidermal hyperplasia with hypergranulosis, a thin layer of parakeratosis, and overlying orthokeratosis can be observed [9]. Slightly dilated blood vessels in the papillary dermis and a sparse infiltrate of lymphocytes are noted (H&E, $\times 100$). (C, D) A specimen from forehead shows plugging of the hair follicle by keratin with typical histologic backgrounds of acne including perifollicular lymphocyte infiltration (H&E; C: $\times 40$, D: $\times 100$).

The small bowel series shows a filling defect lesion which suggest a localized polyp on junction of duodenum as shown in figure 4.

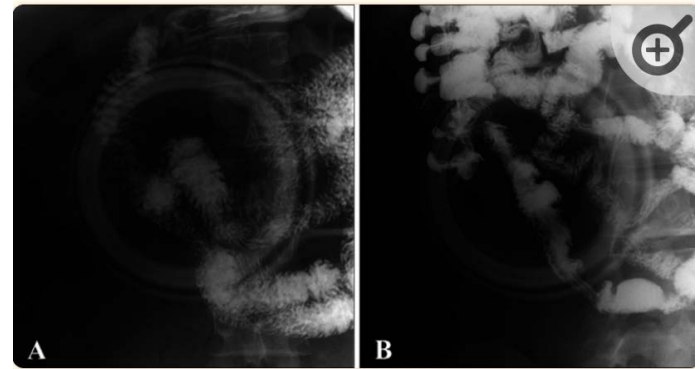


Figure 4: The small bowel series shows (A) Filling defect lesion on the junction of duodenum 2nd and 3rd portion (2 cm long). (B) No other specific filling defect can be observed in the small bowel loops, especially on the terminal ileum [10].

Genetics Analysis

Defect in the gene of PTEN sequencing on chromosome 10q23 was observed and is a result of DNA backward rolling and lead to mutation.

Treatment

Genetherapy and the monoclonal antibody with the corrected gene can help and most suitable is the treatment by correct PTEN gene in the stem cells or stem cell therapy with the correct PTEN gene from amniocentesis cells.

2. Discussion

- Cowden diseases
- Effect of Cowden diseases in the body
- Treatment of Cowden disease

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