

An atypical location of granuloma gravidarum: Subungual granuloma

Granüloma gravidarumun atipik bir yerleşim yeri: Subungual granüloma

Mehmet Emre Yeğin 

Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery, Elazığ Training and Research Hospital, Elazığ, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Granuloma gravidarum is a common entity of pregnancy during the third trimester. However, despite most cases presenting with an oral benign mass, this article presents a subungual granuloma gravidarum of the foot.

Keywords: Granuloma; pregnancy; subungual.

ÖZ

Granüloma gravidarum üçüncü trimesterde gebeliğin ortak bir ögesidir. Bununla birlikte, oral benign bir kitle ile başvuran çoğu olguya rağmen, bu yazıda ayağın bir subungual granüloma gravidarumu sunuldu.

Anahtar sözcükler: Granüloma; gebelik; subungual.

It is a known fact that pregnancy is a risk factor of pyogenic granulomas. However, the classical location of this kind of granulomas are perioral region. This paper represents a case of subungual granuloma of lower extremity in a pregnant patient.

CASE REPORT

A 23-year-old female patient in the 12th week of gestation of her first pregnancy presented to the clinic with painless mass under the nail of her big toe with spontaneous bleeding. The lesion was told to be asymptomatic before the third week of gestation. There were no history of trauma. Physical examination revealed a red, 5 mm diameter papule underneath the nail of the big toe with clots around and oozing blood. The papule was excised along with the nail piece

above it in the out-patient clinic and pathological examination revealed a subungual granuloma (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Preoperative right foot of the patient.

DISCUSSION

Granuloma gravidarum is a benign painless vascular lesion affecting 5% of pregnant individuals. They are histologically identical to pyogenic granulomas occurring in non-pregnant individuals.^[1] Classical appearance of a granuloma gravidarum is in the first trimester.^[2] Mostly, this clinical entity arise around the oral origin.^[3]

To our knowledge, this paper may be representing the first case that demonstrates an atypically located granuloma gravidarum on the foot. The lesion was excised under local anesthesia to prevent further blood loss and subungual tissues were removed to prevent recurrence.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author declared no conflicts of interest with respect to the authorship and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author received no financial support for the research and/or authorship of this article.

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