Rumple Leede

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Rumple Leede

- Rumple is a seven-year-old male who presented to his pediatrician with a rash of 3 months duration.
- This child was entirely asymptomatic and has been in excellent health his entire life.
- There had been no recent illnesses, trauma, nor reported exposures to his skin.
- His past medical history, family history, and review of systems was non-contributory.
The present history indicated that this ‘rash’ began as darkened areas on his right leg that slowly enlarged over a period of 2-3 months.

Failure of the rash to resolve prompted the child’s mother to bring him to his pediatrician.
The physical examination was entirely normal with the exception of the following:

- Symmetrical reddish-brown macular lesion over his distal right fibula and ankle
- Non-palpable petecchiae on the periphery of the macular lesions.
Laboratory tests performed included a complete blood count, platelet count, bleeding time, prothrombin/partial thromboplastin time, and urinalysis. All tests were normal.
Note the macular reddish-brown "bruise" over the distal fibula and dorsum of the right foot. The lesion is non-palpable
Close-up of “bruise.” Note the pin head size petecchial lesions on the periphery.
The thought process...

- This sure doesn’t fit the picture for a malignancy
- The lesions are not palpable... doesn’t fit the picture for Henoch Schonlein's Purpura (HSP)
- No contacts... not likely phytophodematitis
- No medications... not fixed drug eruption
- Persistent “bruising”...hmm...
The answer for this case is...
Schamberg’s Disease
Progressive pigmented purpura

- Classified as one of the pigmented purpuras - a group of conditions with similar clinical and histological appearances
- Each condition is considered to be a capillaritis - superficial blood vessel inflammation with leakage of blood into the dermis
- Hemosiderin-laden macrophages are present on histology
Schamberg's Disease
Progressive pigmented purpura

- Is a benign, chronic condition characterized by petechiae and hyperpigmented macules
- May occur at any age
- Occurs 5 times more commonly in males. The primary lesion are red-brown punctate lesions ("cayenne-pepper spots") at the periphery of a red-brown hyperpigmented patch.
Schamberg’s Disease
Progressive pigmented purpura

- Usually asymptomatic... occasionally pruritic
- Tends to be a persistent process with frequent flare-ups
The Pigmented Purpuras

- Schamberg’s Disease
- Pigmented Purpuric Lichenoid Disorder (PPLD) of Gougerot and Blum
- Purpura Annularis Telangiectodes (Majocchi’s disease)
- Lichen aureus
- Eczematid-like purpura of Doucas and Kapetankis (itching purpura)
References: Schamberg's Disease

References: Schamberg's Disease

- Newton RC, Raimer SS  Pigmented purpuric eruptions. Dermatol Clin, Jan 1985, 3(1) p165-9
References:
Schamberg’s Disease