Opis choroby *

Definicja

Familial progressive hyperpigmentation is a rare, genetic, skin pigmentation anomaly disorder characterized by irregular patches of hyperpigmented skin which present at birth or in early infancy and increase in size, number and confluence with age. Affected areas of the body include the face, neck, trunk and limbs, as well as the palms, soles, oral mucosa and conjuctiva. No hypogmentation macules are observed and no systemic diseases are associated.

Dane

Klasyfikacja
Choroba

Synonimy
Melanosis diffusa congenita
Dziedziczna melanoza uogólniona
Universal melanosis
Wrodzona melanoza rozsiana
Melanosis universalis hereditaria
Universal melanosis

Kod ORPHA
79146

Kod OMIM
614233

Kod ICD10
L81.4

Kod ICD11
EC23.0

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*Źródło

orphanet