ABSTRACT. Secondary hyperlipidemia is a common laboratory finding in children with nephrotic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, and hypothyroidism. However, clinical signs of hyperlipidemia are extremely rare in childhood.

We report on an 11-year-old girl who presented with a disseminated yellow papulomatous rash on the lower limbs and yellow skin creases on the palms of her hands. Blood tests yielded an opaque serum with a triglyceride concentration of 820 mg/dL and cholesterol of 1050 mg/dL. Skin biopsy of one of the papules confirmed the diagnosis of xanthomas.

Additional examinations revealed clinical (weight gain, diminished growth rate) and biochemical primary hypothyroidism (free T4: 0.4 ng/L [normal 8–22 ng/L]; thyroid-stimulating hormone: >200 mU/L) as a consequence of Hashimoto thyroiditis (thyroid peroxidase and thyroglobulin: 4400 U/mL and >2000 U/mL, respectively; normal <60 U/mL). The patient was started on L-thyroxine, which led to a gradual decline of cholesterol and triglycerides to normal concentrations and a complete remission from the xanthomatous rash.

For the first time, this case depicts disseminated xanthomas of the skin as the presenting complaint of severe hypothyroidism.

CASE REPORT

An 11-year-old girl presented to the pediatric endocrine outpatient department of the University of Erlangen with a disseminated yellow papulomatous rash on her lower limbs and yellow skin creases of the palms of her hands (Fig 1). The rash had been developing gradually over the past 2 years. On presentation, the patient was 137.5 cm tall (standard deviation score [SDS]: −2.4; Fig 2) and had a weight of 37 kg (50th percentile). Body mass index was 19.6 (SDS + 1.8 according to 5). When the patient was 4 years old, her height had been at the 50th percentile (102 cm;
An 11-year-old girl was diagnosed with hypothyroidism and hyperbetalipoproteinemia. She presented with skin xanthomas, which resolved after initiating treatment with l-thyroxine. The patient’s growth and thyroid function were monitored, and she showed clinical improvement with treatment. The case highlights the potential for severe hyperlipidemia in childhood hypothyroidism and emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and intervention.

DISCUSSION

This case illustrates that hypothyroidism in childhood may lead to severe hyperlipidemia with the subsequent emergence of xanthomas. Although hypothyroidism is generally regarded to be one potential cause of hyperlipidemia in childhood, childhood hypothyroidism usually presents with different symptoms and signs, among which deterioration of mental or physical strength, obesity, and a drop in growth rate appear to be the most common.

Oligosymptomatic presentation of hypothyroidism is rare in childhood but tends to become more common in the elderly patient. To our knowledge, xanthoma as the presenting complaint for hypothyroidism in children has not been reported. Even in adulthood, only 1 case of xanthoma tuberosum attributable to hypothyroidism has been published during the last 35 years.

In adulthood, xanthomatous lesions are commonly found in hyperbetalipoproteinemia (type III, according to Fredericksen). However, even in children with severe hyperbetalipoproteinemia, typical lesions usually do not appear before adolescence.

The long period before the lesions occur highlights the rarity of the present case.

There is no indication of a coexisting congenital hyperlipidemia in our patient, as has been previously reported in other patients.

CONCLUSION

Cutaneous xanthomas as a consequence of severe hyperlipidemia may be an extremely rare sign of childhood hypothyroidism.

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Unmasking of Childhood Hypothyroidism by Disseminated Xanthomas
Jörg Dötsch, Kristina Zepf, Stefan Schellmoser, Wolfgang Rascher and Helmuth G. Dörr

*Pediatrics* 2001;108;e96
DOI: 10.1542/peds.108.5.e96

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