A 42-year-old man presented with gradually progressive thickening of his scalp, face and extremities. He also complained of hyperhidrosis of palms and soles. On examination, he had coarse ‘leonine like’ facies, with thickened folded skin of face, eyelids and scalp with mechanical partial ptosis (figure 1). Scalp examination revealed typical gyrate appearance (cutis verticis gyrate). He had ‘spade like’ hands and feet. There was moderate clubbing of the fingers and toes, but the hands had ‘claw like’ appearance due to a persistent flexion of the interphalangeal joints (figures 2–4). X-ray of the wrists and ankles revealed a faint radiolucent line beneath the new periosteal bone along the shaft of long bones at their distal ends. X-ray chest and skull were normal. Slit skin smear for leprosy was negative and growth hormone assay was normal. He is the only child of healthy consanguineous parents. Other affected members are not described in this family. All these features are typical of ‘pachydermoperiostosis’ (PDP). PDP, also known as ‘Touraine–Solente–Gole’ syndrome, is a genetic disorder and has an autosomal recessive or dominant (variable expression) inheritance pattern.1 2 The condition usually begins insidiously at puberty and is characterised by pachydermia (thickened skin of face and extremities, thick and corrugated scalp), periostosis (excessive bone formation) and finger clubbing.2 Because of thickness and heaviness of eyelids, mechanical ptosis can occur. This is often known as idiopathic or primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy to
distinguish it from secondary or pulmonary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy. PDP is usually confused with acromegaly and leprosy.

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

REFERENCES

Figure 4  Spade like hand with clawing.