passion for dermatology to the New World. Who could have imagined that in the 21st century the United States, a country unknown to Olavide, would possess copies of the majority of his books and articles?

One of the interesting aspects of this project is that, in addition to learning more about the father of Spanish dermatology, the NLM provided an opportunity to take photographs (thanks to Light, Inc. and the photographer Jeff Knab). In this way it was possible to document some of the covers of Olavide’s works (Figures 1 and 2).

Acknowledgments

To Mary Teloh, Special Collections Librarian, Eskind Biomedical Library, Vanderbilt University, for her valuable assistance in my literary research over the past few years, and for teaching me how to do a historical book search.

To Crystal Smith, History of Medicine Reference Librarian, National Library of Medicine, for her help in locating historical works during my visits to the NLM, and for her long-distance support between visits.

To Jeff Knab of Light Incorporated, for the magnificent photographs of Olavide’s books in the NLM.

References


Proximal White Subungual Onychomycosis Due to Fusarium Species

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To the Editor:

Proximal white subungual onychomycosis (PWSO) is the most unusual presentation of onychomycosis. 

Trichophyton rubrum is the most common causative agent, although other species such as Trichophyton megninii, Trichophyton schoenleinii, Trichophyton tonsurans, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, and Epidermophyton floccosum have also been implicated.

The condition has traditionally been reported in immunodepressed patients, above all those with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and in other immunodeficiencies. In recent years cases of PWSO have also been diagnosed in immunocompetent patients, and we report a new case of this.

The patient was a 19-year-old man receiving treatment for nodulocystic acne with oral isotretinoin and no other relevant history, who presented an abnormal toenail with onset several months previously. There had been no known previous trauma and the infection did not respond to the application of a topical antifungal agent prescribed by his family physician.

On examination, the nail plate on the right great toe revealed discreet subungual hyperkeratosis together with a creamy-white color on the proximal third of the nail with involvement of the nail matrix (Figure). There was no
Temporary Thrombocytopenia Probably Induced by Isotretinoin

P. Coto-Segura, a C. Galache, b J. Santos-Juanes, c S. Mallo-Garcia, d and J.R. Curto-Iglesias a

To the Editor:

Isotretinoin is a drug that is widely used to treat severe nodular or cystic acne.1 It can cause serious adverse effects that should be recognized and monitored by clinicians. We report a case of profound thrombocytopenia due to treatment of severe acne with isotretinoin. This case illustrates a serious adverse effect that can occur at any stage of treatment. A review of the literature revealed only 4 studies on this topic.2,5

A 29-year-old Caucasian woman with nodular and cystic acne refractory to other therapies began treatment with 40 mg/d isotretinoin after providing written informed consent. The patient was taking no other medication except oral contraceptives (ethinylestradiol and cyproterone acetate), which she had begun 3 years earlier. The contraceptive medication was maintained. All laboratory test results prior to treatment (including biochemistry and blood counts) were normal.

A month later, the acne had improved significantly and treatment with isotretinoin was well tolerated, except for chelitis. Further biochemistry and blood counts were normal. No other medication was prescribed during this period.

Six months after beginning treatment, the patient visited our department due to spontaneous vaginal bleeding that had begun 10 days earlier and was not related to menstruation. A petechial exanthema was visible on the torso and limbs.

References

Actas Dermosifiliogr. 2008;99;739-47