Lipodermatosclerosis: A Commonly Misdiagnosed Complication of Chronic Venous Insufficiency

Figure. Lipodermatosclerosis on the left lower leg of a patient suffering from chronic venous insufficiency.

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A 50-year-old woman with a history of chronic venous disease presented with erythematous, painful, tense, bound-down plaques on the medial aspects of her lower legs, which were diagnosed as lipodermatosclerosis.
Lipodermatosclerosis is a complication of severe chronic venous insufficiency that results from high venous pressure and resulting increased capillary permeability, perivascular fibrin cuffing, and tissue hypoxia. These events culminate in fibrosis and membranous fat necrosis[1].

Lipodermatosclerosis can present as painful, red, indurated plaques that may be easily misdiagnosed as cellulitis, thrombophlebitis, and morphea[2]. It initially develops on the medial aspect of the ankle and then spreads to involve the entire leg circumferentially[3]. In its advanced states, lipodermatosclerosis, along with a lymphedematous upper portion of the leg and an edematous foot, can look like an inverted champagne bottle[3].

Compression therapy, drugs such as stanozolol, and surgical procedures are the current therapeutic options available for this recalcitrant conundrum[2].

REFERENCES


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