

Xanthelasmas and xanthomas striatum palmare in primary biliary cirrhosis

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Figure 1. Middle-aged woman with extensive bilateral xanthelasmas.



Figure 2. Bilateral palmar xanthomas in the palms of a patient with PBC.

Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is a chronic cholestatic liver disease that usually affects middle-aged women. The cause of PBC remains unknown, although genetic and immunologic factors appear to play a role. Many patients are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis. The symptoms and signs of cholestasis develop as the disease progresses. At the physical examination the findings may vary and depend on the stage of the disease. Hypercholesterolemia is present in 50% of the patients and the xanthelasma and xanthomata correlate with it. Xanthelasmas are more common than xanthomata, but this findings are unusual. Less than 5% of patients will eventually develop xanthomata (xanthomata striatum palmare), and are found on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, over extensor surfaces of the elbows and knees, in tendons of the ankles and wrists, and on buttocks.

References

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