

ACOS23P-002: Wood Lamp Finding of Axillary Erythrasma on 66-year-old Woman: A Case Report

**Stefani Dyah Monisa Asmarani Hernowo^{1*}, Muh Nazir Lathif², Stefina Nathania¹,
Muhammad Fatah Anugerah Akbar¹, Fadhilah Isaac Kartika¹, Hafiidh Ilham Kharisma³**

¹Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Central Java, Indonesia,

²PKU Muhammadiyah Islamic hospital, Tegal, Central Java, Indonesia,

³Dr. Asmir Army Hospital, Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia

Corresponding author email: stefanihernowo@gmail.com

Erythrasma is a superficial bacterial skin infection characterized by prominent, irregular reddish-brown patches which appear in intertriginous areas or fissures and white maceration in the toes. It is caused by a group of bacteria known as *Corynebacterium minutissimum*, which produce coproporphyrin III, exhibiting a characteristic coral red fluorescence that can be evaluated using a Wood's lamp. This qualitative research focuses on erythrasma disease, employing observation and documented data evaluation methods. Wood's Lamp examination was also used to diagnose the diseases. In this study, we observed a 66-year-old patient at UNS Hospital presenting with itchy blackish patches in both armpits. The patches, initially coin-sized on the left side, progressively expanded in size. The lesions displayed irregular hyperpigmentation, defined borders, and fine scales in the right and left axilla. Wood's lamp examination revealed coral-red fluorescence, affirming the diagnosis after proper cleansing of the area. Erythrasma can remain asymptomatic for years or display periodic exacerbations. The prognosis is generally favorable, although recurrence may occur if left untreated. There were no sequelae of erythrasma observed in this case. However, in immunocompromised individuals, the infection can spread rapidly, and sometimes relapse may occur after successful antibiotic treatment.

Keywords: Erythrasma, Wood lamp, Bacterial Infection.