that resembles chains of streptococci. Under polarized light microscopy, the metallic granules are brilliantly refractile and produce the characteristic "starry sky" image.\textsuperscript{1} In chrysisia (gold deposits in tissue), the granules are typically larger and present red-orange birefringence. Bismuth deposits are positive on Christeller-Komaya staining. The definitive diagnosis is made using electron microscopy, x-ray microanalysis, or other more complex histochemical methods that make it possible to identify the chemical composition of the granules.\textsuperscript{1}

In conclusion, we present 2 cases of localized occupational argyria occurring after years of exposure to silver products. The clinical appearance and dermoscopy findings required other blue-colored lesions, particularly melanoma metastases, to be ruled out. Argyria is probably underdiagnosed, and some authors report that up to 40% of exposed individuals can eventually develop the condition.\textsuperscript{1} A detailed history will help to orientate the diagnosis.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Dr Victor Alegre de Miquel for his valuable contribution to the description of the histopathology findings.

References

istration or endogenous release secondary to psychological stress, several authors have demonstrated the inhibitory action of GCs on fibroblast proliferation.\textsuperscript{6} In both models, systemic GC blockade improved wound healing and barrier recovery.

Because of the potential complications of systemic blockade of GC activity, current research on new treatments is focusing on both the blockade of GC receptors and on the activity of 11\textbeta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase-1 (11\textbeta-HSD1), the enzyme responsible for the peripheral conversion of cortisone to its active form cortisol.\textsuperscript{4,8,9}

Given the high levels of GC observed in diabetic patients and the recent suggestion of a possible association between GC activity and systemic complications in diabetes mellitus,\textsuperscript{4} topical treatments that block such activity would appear to be a promising therapeutic tool in wound healing. The dermatological application of such topical treatments could therefore be very useful in the treatment of leg ulcers. This is a field in which, as Velasco has pointed out,\textsuperscript{1} dermatologists should play a greater role.

Acknowledgements

ISDIN S.A. provided support as a postdoctoral fellow for Elena Godoy Gijón. Mrs. Joan Wakefield provided invaluable editorial assistance.
Radiodermatitis with Signs of Eccrine Squamous Syringometaplasia Following a Diagnostic Procedure

Radiodermitis secundaria a procedimiento diagnóstico con signos de siringometaplasia escamosa ecrina

To the Editor:

Eccrine squamous syringometaplasia (ESS) is a squamous metaplasia of the cuboidal cells of the of the eccrine sweat ducts. ESS is considered a nonspecific reactive response to exposure to toxic agents and drugs but has also been described following cutaneous processes, such as tumors, infections and inflammatory conditions, such as pyoderma gangrenosum, phytophotodermatitis, and chronic ulcers.1-4 We report a peculiar case of radiodermatitis with the unusual histopathologic finding of ESS.

The patient was a 62-year-old man who reported the appearance of an itchy erythematous plaque on the right side of his back. The plaque had developed 15 days earlier. His medical history included metabolic syndrome, hyperuricemia, and chronic ischemic heart disease. The patient was receiving regular treatment with atorvastatin, allopurinol, enalapril, isosorbide, carvedilol, ticlopidine, sitagliptin, and metformin. In the previous 2 months, he had undergone a diagnostic coronary angiography and 2 angioplasties.

Physical examination revealed a square-shaped erythematous plaque (9 × 12 cm) with well-defined borders and an eroded center (Fig. 1). The location coincided with one of the sites irradiated when the patient received a total dose of 7.8 Gy in 3 separate procedures. Histopathology demonstrated hyperkeratosis, irregular acanthosis and dysmaturation of the epidermis, a moderate predominantly neutrophilic perieccrine inflammatory infiltrate in the dermis, and squamous metaplasia of both eccrine coil and duct (Fig. 2). These findings were compatible with ESS.

The radiodermatitis plaque responded favorably to local treatments and topical corticosteroids. At the time of writing, only slight residual hyperpigmentation persisted.

The frequency of radiodermatitis caused by coronary procedures is not known but is thought to be increasing due

Figure 1 Erythematous plaque with an ulcerated center on the right side of the back.