AN OPPORTUNISTIC MUCO-CUTANEOUS INFECTION WITH NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIA DURING ADALIMUMAB TREATMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Adalimumab is a tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) used for refractory non-infectious uveitis in children. Anti-TNF therapy has been associated with opportunistic infections, such as atypical mycobacteriosis.

CASE REPORT

CONCLUSION

Although rare, atypical mycobacteria infections in patients taking TNF- α inhibitors have been reported in the literature. The diagnosis of *Mycobacterium marinum* infection is difficult and requires a high degree of suspicion. Treatment is challenging and usually includes clarithromycin combined with rifampicin or ethambutol for at least 2 months after disease regression. The multifocal mucous involvement is to our knowledge not previously reported and the authors wonder if treatment or prophylaxis should be maintained longer to prevent relapses in a patient who remains under immunosuppression.

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