

## Image Correspondence

# Copper Penny Bodies in Chromoblastomycosis

Pankaj Das<sup>1</sup>, Biju Vasudevan<sup>1</sup>, Gautam Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup>, Devyani Sapra<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Dermatology, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, Maharashtra, <sup>2</sup>Department of Dermatology, Base Hospital Delhi Cantt and Army College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

### \*Corresponding author:

Pankaj Das,  
Department of Dermatology,  
Armed Forces Medical College,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India.

[pankaj3609@gmail.com](mailto:pankaj3609@gmail.com)

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### Quick Response Code:



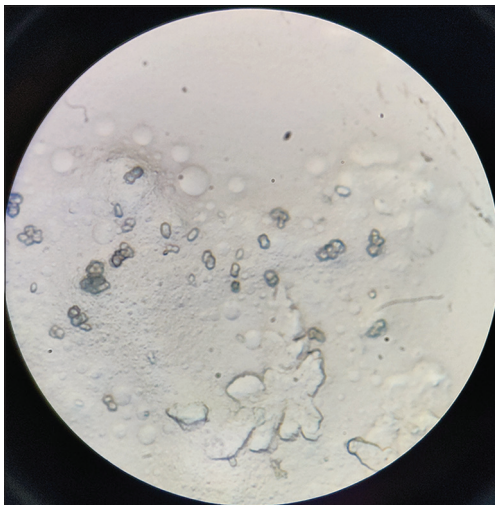
A 63-year-old male presented with ulcerated lesions over the left leg of 3 years duration. Examination revealed verrucous plaques, erosions and ulcers covered with crusts with areas of scarring [Figure 1]. A 10% potassium hydroxide mount revealed small round light-brown coloured bodies lying singly and in clusters called copper penny bodies, medlar bodies and muriform or sclerotic cells diagnostic of chromoblastomycosis [Figure 2]. Chromoblastomycosis is a subcutaneous mycosis caused by a group of dematiaceous (pigment-producing) fungi.<sup>[1]</sup> Medlar bodies are thick-walled cells (5–12 microns) with multiple internal transverse septa or chambers that resemble copper pennies.<sup>[2]</sup>



**Figure 1:** Left leg showing verrucous plaques, erosions, ulcers covered with crusts with areas of scarring, and post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation.

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**Figure 2:** 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) mount showing small round light brown coloured bodies lying singly and in groups called copper penny bodies, medlar bodies and muriform or sclerotic cells diagnostic of chromoblastomycosis ( $\times 100$ , KOH).

### Ethical approval

The research was in compliance with Helsinki declaration 1964.

### Declaration of patient consent

Patient's consent not required as patients identity is not disclosed or compromised.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

### Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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