

# A CLINICAL STUDY OF MONGOLIAN SPOT

## (Brief Report)

by

TEJINDER SINGH

## SUMMARY

Mongolian spot (MS) is a hyperpigmented macule of varying size and form, blue-green or blue-gray in colour. It is found most frequently in the sacro-gluteal area of the newborns. In this report, its presentation and incidence in Indian babies has been described.

### Material and Methods

One hundred and seventy-nine consecutively born full term newborns delivered at this hospital were examined for MS prior to discharge.

### Results

Out of the 179 newborns examined, 93 (51.96%) were males and 86 (48.04%) were females. MS were present in 21 (22.58%) males and 23 (26.74%) females. They were present mostly on the upper extremities than lower. Extensor surfaces were involved predominantly. Right side was involved in 18% while left side was involved in 27% cases.

Shape of the MS was irregular, with borders blending with the adjoining skin. The colour was blue-gray in most cases, with some cases having bluish-green tinge.

### Discussion

The frequency of MS varies indifferent ethnic groups and has been reported to vary

from 9.52% in Caucasians to 96.53% in Negros (Jacobs and Walton 1976). In Indian babies, the incidence was found to be 24.58%. Involvement of left side was more common and has been reported earlier also (Coxdova 1981). The presence of MS on flexor surface is usually exceptional and has been reported by very few authors (Brennemann, 1907).

TABLE I  
Showing the distribution of Mongolian Spot

Area	No.	%
Sacrogluteal	23	52.27
Shoulders	11	25.00
Lumber	3	6.81
Dorsum	2	4.54
Rest	2	4.54
One each on thigh, forearm and leg	3	6.81

The patches are present at birth, although, their later appearance has also been reported in literature (Larsen and Godfrey 1927).

MS is a benign lesion, having no pathological significance. It has, however, the possibility of being confused with bruises

From: Division of Pediatrics and Neonatology, Mosaboni Mines Hospital, Singbhum-832 104, Bihar.

Accepted for publication on 20-12-85.

and thus of medico-legal significance. The fact that MS do not change colour and take years to disappear helps to prevent the misdiagnosis of battered baby syndrome.

The report highlights the fact that although benign, a record of their presence is pertinent specially with increasing attention being paid to child abuse and neglect.

References

1. Brennemann, J.: *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* 19: 12, 1907.
2. Cordova, A.: *Clin. Pediatrics*, 20: 714, 1981.
3. Jacobs, A. H. and Walton, R. G.: *Pediatrics*, 58: 218, 1976.
4. Larsen, N. P. and Godfrey, L. S.: *Am. J. Anthropol.* 10: 253, 1927.

FRANKIE

The present study was undertaken to find out the copper ion from C.I.T. over the period of 10 years and also to find out the... of the body.

During the period 1971-1981 the patients studied were a group of 100... and was divided in two groups. In the first group... the second group... the first group... the second group...

The study concludes that the level of copper in the body and its... the period between the constant... of copper from the body.

... which is also with... and...  
The concentration of 100...  
... of the body...  
... of the body...  
... of the body...

The present study...  
... of the body...  
... of the body...  
... of the body...