◇Case Report

〈本文p.467～470〉

Infantile digital fibromatosis showing spontaneous regression: a case report

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Abstract

Infantile digital fibromatosis (IDF) is a rare benign fibroproliferative tumor usually developing during early childhood. We present a nine-month-old boy with three reddish, smooth, round, indurate nodules on the left third and fourth digits. Histopathological findings of a punch biopsy specimen revealed the proliferation of spindle-shaped cells with characteristic eosinophilic inclusion bodies. At the age of twenty-four months, the tumors regressed with

〈本文p.471～474〉

A case of rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma on the thigh

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Abstract

Congenital hemangioma (CH) is a rare vascular tumor that proliferates in utero and presents fully formed at birth. It is classified into three subtypes, rapidly involuting CH (RICH), noninvoluting CH (NICH), and partially involuting CH (PICH), based on their postnatal behaviors. In this paper, we describe a case of RICH on the thigh. A 1-month-old male infant had a raised violaceous subcutaneous tumor measuring 40×35 mm in diameter on left thigh at birth. A diagnosis of CH was made by physical examination, ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging, and histopathological examination. A follow-up during subsequent months by physical examination and ultrasonographic evaluation revealed that the tumor resolved completely and spontaneously in nine months after birth. This subsequent behavior of the tumor enabled us to make a final diagnosis of RICH.

〈本文p.475～478〉

A case of neutrophilic dermatosis after administration of sorafenib (Nexavar) in a patient with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract

A 49-year-old man diagnosed with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma was administered sorafenib as treatment. Two years after treatment initiation, the patient developed multiple erythematous skin eruptions associated with small pustules and blisters. Skin biopsy showed vacuolar changes and subcorneal blister formation with neutrophil-dominant infiltration in the superficial epidermis, similar to that observed in subcorneal pustular dermatosis. Spontaneous remission was observed 4 weeks later.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.479～482〉

A case of generalized granuloma annulare in a child

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Abstract

We report a case of a 3-year-old boy with generalized granuloma annulare (GGA). He had some annular erythemas on his lower legs. A histological examination revealed the degeneration of collagen and histiocytic infiltration around the areas of degeneration. With topical corticosteroid and tacrolimus therapy, all lesions improved within 4 months. GGA in children is often situated on the exposed extremities and is suggested to be associated with sunlight, insect bites, and local trauma. Many cases of GGA in children have been reported that resolved spontaneously without therapy in a few years. Course observation should be considered when GGA is diagnosed in children.

〈本文p.483～486〉

Spontaneous regression in multiple juvenile xanthogranuloma

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Abstract

A 8-months-old female developed multiple yellow-red papules and nodules on her face and trunk. Histlogical examination revealed the typical features of juvenile xanthogranuloma（JXG）with dermal infiltrate of histiocytic cells, foamy cells, and Touton giant cells. As JXG is self-healing disorder, we observed cutaneous lesions over 10 years and confirmed their regression. All lesions regressed completely, while larger lesions healed with anetoderma.

〈本文p.487～490〉

Pseudocyst of the auricle showing spontaneous regression after skin biopsy.

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Abstract

Pseudocyst of the auricle (PCA) is a benign condition of the ear characterized by an asymptomatic, noninflammatory swelling on the lateral or anterior surface of the auricle. Spontaneous regression of PCA is rare. Herein, we report a 56-year-old Japanese man with a subcutaneous tumor, 11 mm in size, located on scapha of his right auricle for one month. Histopathological examination of the biopsy specimen showed that the tumor is endochondral pseudocyst and the cyst wall consists of partially degenerated chondrocytes. This tumor showed spontaneous regression without treatment after skin biopsy in approximately one month. It was suggested that suppression of cytokines by the wound healing after the biopsy may cause the spontaneous regression of this tumor.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.491～494〉

Lichen planus-like keratosis does regress spontaneously. Summary of 40 cases

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Abstract

Natural course of forty cases of lichen planus-like keratosis was observed after histological diagnosis by partial biopsy. Male to female ratio was 9:31. Age ranged from fourth to eighth decade, most frequent in sixth decade. There were 31 lesions on the face, 6 on the extremities, and 3 on the trunk. Most lesions were noticed by the patients a few months before visit, with claims of sudden changes on pre-existed brown macules. Size ranged from less than 10mm to 43mm. Among 40 lesions, 38 lesions had regressed spontaneously after partial biopsy. Other 2 lesions had been observed for only 2 months. These observations confirm the consideration that lichen planus-like keratosis represents the attempted immune rejection of solar lentigo.

〈本文p.495～498〉

A case of annular elastolytic giant cell granuloma which regressed spontaneously after skin biopsy

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Abstract

Annular elastolytic giant cell granuloma (AEGCG) is a very infrequent granulomatous disorder characterized by elastolysis and elastophagocytosis. AEGCG is normally located in sun-exposed areas. A 53-year-old woman presented to our hospital with a three-year history of a gradually enlarging erythematous annular plaque on her light dorsum pedis. Histopathological examination revealed a granulomatous infiltrate without palisading image, made up of lymphocytes, histiocytes and multinucleated giant cells, with phagocytosis of elastic fibers, without mucin deposit. On the basis of these findings, the patient was diagnosed with AEGCG. The lesion regressed spontaneously after skin biopsy. We present this case and discuss reported cases of AEGCG in Japan.

〈本文p.499～502〉

Spontaneous regression of a myrmecia wart with severe inflammation and abscess formation: A case report

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Abstract

A 5-year-old boy, who had a myrmecia wart on his sole of the left foot, was given Japanese herbal medication therapy consisting of coix seed extract. After four days of administration of the extract, his wart developed severe inflammation with abscess formation, and then was found to have been completely eliminated at ten days follow-up. Spontaneous regression is a well-known feature of viral warts, especially for flat warts, and cell-mediated immunity has been proposed for its mechanism. However, the regression accompanying with abscess formation has never been described in flats warts, suggesting an alternative mechanism, like innate immunity, in the regression of myrmecia warts.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.503～506〉

A case of malignant acanthosis nigricans which disappeared immediately after surgical excision of stage IV gastric cancer

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Abstract

The patient was a 73 year-old man who had initially complained of anemia and gastric pain. From the findings of upper endoscopy and clinical data, he was diagnosed as stage IV gastric adenocarcinoma. At nearly the same time, grey-brown hyperpigmentation and/or hyperkeratotic velvety plaques appeared on both axillas, groins, fingers and around eyelids. Histopathological examination on his index finger showed severe hyperkeratosis and epidermal papillomatosis. All the skin lesions disappeared within only 2 weeks after total gastrectomy.

〈本文p.507～510〉

Malignant acanthosis nigricans confined to the hands

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Abstract

A 59-year-old man presented with tripe hands, characterized by grater- or villi-like skin lesions, admixing some verrucous nodules on the volar and dorsal aspects of his hands and fingers. Histology revealed papillomatosis with hyperkeratosis and hypergranulosis. The patient was merged with gastric cancer of advanced stage(StageⅣ), when the skin lesions developed. The diagnosis of malignant acanthosis nigricans was made. Although his gastric cancer advanced further, the tripe hands were resolved within a month and did not relapse. He died after 9 month later. Reports of malignant acanthosis nigricans confined to the hands are relatively rare in Japanese literature.

〈本文p.511～514〉

Bowenoid papulosis

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Abstract

A 53-year-old man with brown papules on the penis glans referred to our hospital in 2012. Diagnosis of bowenoid papulosis was confirmed histopathologically. After three weeks, the lesions showed inflammation without any therapeutic approach and regressed one month later following single cryotherapy. This seems to be the spontaneous regression caused by cellular immune responses against HPV infection.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.515～518〉

Malignant melanoma showing regression of the primary lesion

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Abstract

A 72-year-old male had swelling of the left inguinal lymph node. A needle biopsy from the lymph node revealed metastasis of malignant melanoma. The primary lesion was not found, but a homogeneously bluish pigment freckle was on the left heel. The lesion showed blue-whitish structure in dermoscopy. A total excision of the pigment freckle and lymphadenectomy were performed. Clinically and pathologically, the freckle was diagnosed as a regressed lesion of malignant melanoma. The tumor has not recurred 6 years after the resection operation. We herewith report the present case with other 5 cases of malignant melanoma showing regression in our hospital.

〈本文p.519～522〉

A case of primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma, which regressed spontaneously after skin biopsy

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Abstract

A 53-year-old male presented with a 35-mm dark red tumor with erosion surrounded by some nodules on his left shoulder. Biopsy examination of the skin tumor revealed diffuse atypical lymphocytes in all layers of the dermis. Immunohistochemically, the atypical lymphocytes were CD4- and CD30-positive, and ALK-negative. Based on these findings, the tumor was diagnosed as a primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma. The tumor began to decrease in size after the biopsy, and by two months later, only residual skin erythema remained. We removed the erythematous region surgically and histological examination of the resected skin revealed no atypical lymphocytes.

〈本文p.523～526〉

A case of rhododendrol-induced leukoderma

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Abstract

A 71-year-old female noticed some white macules on her face, neck, and hands after using cosmetics containing rhododendrol for about three years. Rhododendrol (RS-4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanol; RD) derived from Acer nikoense Maxim. inhibits melanogenesis. That was released from Kanebo Cosmetics Inc. (Tokyo, Japan) since 2008 as skin whitening cosmetic items, and recalled in 2013 because leukoderma was developed in numerous consumers. Her manifestation was similar to leukomelanoderma. It was improved spontaneously without treatment after withdrawal the using of RD. It was suggested that the existed melanocytes induced repigmentation.