◇Case Report

〈本文p.21～24〉

A case of acquired dermal melanocytosis of the left leg one side only

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Abstract

An 81-year-old male presented with a blue-gray macule on his left leg that he had first noticed 3 years ago. He did not use a drug that could have caused the pigmentation, and he lacked a metabolic disease or a history of trauma. We performed a skin biopsy from the pigmented spot. Pathologically, spindle-shaped dendritic cells containing melanin granules were observed in the upper dermis. These spindle cells were positive for S100 protein. On the basis of these findings, we diagnosed acquired dermal melanocytosis（ADM）. ADM classically has an adult onset and manifests on the face. This disease arises from an increase in the number of dermal melanocytes, resulting in skin pigmentation. ADM is classified into 4 types depending on its location as face, limbs, back, and widespread types. There have been few reports of cases such as ours in which it has occurred in the leg on one side at an advanced age.

〈本文p.25～28〉

Unilateral Darier's disease

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Abstract

A 30-year-old man was referred to us with hyperkeratotic papules along the Blaschko lines of the trunk that had been present since his teenage years and itched when sunburnt or when he sweated. A skin biopsy revealed well-developed suprabasal acantholysis with clefts and lacunae, and dyskeratosis with corps ronds and grains. These findings were consistent with typical Darier's disease. Some patients have a localized form of the disease known as the linear or segmental form. The patient was diagnosed with unilateral Darier's disease, based on the juvenile onset and the papule distribution along the Blaschko line of a non-exposed area.

〈本文p.29～32〉

A case of granuloma annulare localized to the palms and flexor side of the fingers

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Abstract

A 47-year-old woman presented to our department in mid-March 2015 with subcutaneous nodules on both palms and the flexor side of the fingers developed in mid-February. Results of the skin biopsy of the rash on her left palm showed palisading granulomas that appeared to surround ruptured and degenerated collagen fibers infiltrated by histiocytes and lymphocytes in the dermis. As the degenerated area was positive for colloidal iron staining, granuloma annulare was diagnosed.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.33～36〉

A case of adult xanthogranuloma on finger apex in which dermoscopy was useful for diagnosis

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Abstract

A 30-year old male noticed a nodule at the apex on his left fourth finger. Since the nodule grew bigger, he visited to our hospital 7 months later the onset. Clinical appearance showed a reddish nodule on his finger apex measuring 1 cm in diameter. Dermoscopy showed orange to yellow coloration, whitish streaks and linear vessels. He had no past history. The nodule was excised and histopathological findings showed dense histiocytes infiltration, form cells, and Touton giant cells in dermis. In the central part of the nodule, many fibroblast proliferated. Based on these findings, we diagnosed this case with adult xanthogranuloma. Since adult xanthogranuloma sometimes looks like malignant tumors, dermoscopy is useful for clinical diagnosis.

〈本文p.37～40〉

Two cases of pyoderma gangrenosum on the glans penis

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Abstract

Pyoderma gangrenosum rarely involves the penis, accompanied by conspicuous edema and swelling. Pyoderma gangrenosum on the glans penis manifests as multiple pustules, fistulas, and undermined ulcers. Unfavorable results could include penile deformity, urethrocutaneous fistula, and penectomy without an early general administration of enough corticosteroid. It is considered important for dermatologists to enlighten urologists about penile pyoderma gangrenosum. We here present two cases of pyoderma gangrenosum on the glans penis. Case1 is a 54-year-old Japanese man with multiple lesions also on the abdomen, back, and right heel, unassociated with particular complicated disorders. Partial penectomy could not be avoided due to the delay of the steroid administration. Case2 is a 90-year-old Japanese man with a single penile lesion accompanied by multiple myeloma. An early general administration of corticosteroid was successfully effective.

〈本文p.41～44〉

A case of lipoma on lower lip mucosa

Shono, Yuki[1)] Tanaka, Takamitsu[1)] Shimizu, Tomomichi[1)] Tomita, Manabu[1)]
Tada, Yayoi[1)] Ohnishi, Takamitsu[1)] Watanabe, Shinichi[1)]

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Abstract

A 75-year-old Japanese male presented with an asymptomatic small nodule on his lower lip since 2 years ago. Physical examination revealed a dome-shaped, elastic soft, solitary yellow nodule, 10×10 mm in diameter, with smooth surface. Histopathologic examination of the excised nodule showed a well-circumscribed collection of mature signet-ring fat cells in superficial submucosa. Yellowish clinical manifestation of the present case is speculated to depend on superficial location of fat cells.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.45～48〉

A case of lichen sclerosus et atrophicus of the neck

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Abstract

A 51-year-old woman presented with asymptomatic linear white papules on her neck for a half year. White papules gradually extended and occurred on anterior and right cervical region. A biopsy specimen showed hyperkeratosis, hydropic degeneration of basal cells, cleft and homogenization of collagen in the upper dermis, and an inflammatory infiltrate of lymphocytes in the mid-dermis. The histopathological findings were consistent with lichen sclerosus et atrophicus. We treated the patient with tacrolimus 0.1% ointment and betamethasone butyrate propionate 0.05% ointment, but the size of the lesions showed no change.

〈本文p.49～52〉

Kimura's disease on the eyebrow

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Abstract

A 43-year-old man presented with a nodule on the right eyebrow. The nodule was surgically removed and diagnosed as Kimura's disease 17 years previously. However, he noticed a nodule on the same site about 3 years previously. Histopathological examination showed massive nodular infiltrates throughout the dermis, and it also showed fibrosis and lymphoid follicle. Infiltrated cells were composed of mononuclear cells, many number of eosinophils, and a few IgG4-positive plasma cells. We diagnosed the recurrence of Kimura's disease. The nodule was disappeared by oral prednisolone 20mg/day.

〈本文p.53～56〉

A case of dialysis amyloidosis with dermal symptoms at the sacrococcygeal region

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Abstract

A 63-year-old female presented with a subcutaneous tumor, hard but elastic to the touch and measuring 60×45 mm in size in the sacrococcygeal region. She had been undergoing hemodialysis for chronic glomerulonephritis for more than 33 years, and had experienced recurrent carpal tunnel syndrome for the past 10 years. Histological examination revealed massive deposition of eosinophilic amorphous amyloid throughout the dermis. Congo Red Stain and anti-β2-microglobulin were positive. Blood test results showed a high serum β2-microglobulin level. Based on these findings, dialysis amyloidosis (DA) was diagnosed. DA often occurs in articular regions, and reports of dermal symptoms are rare.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.57～60〉

Eccrine poroma on the face

Yagi, Yosuke[1)] Kanameisi, Shuto[1)] Fujita, Mafumi[1)] Ichinoma, Masami[1)] Takase, Sawako[1)] Nishimura, Yoichi[1)]
Ohta, Miyuki[1)] Tachibana, Takao[1)]

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Abstract

A 73-year-old female presented with reddish pedunculated tumor on her left cheek for one year. The pathological findings from the tumor revealed well circumscribed uniform small cuboidal cells with rounded nuclei, and some ductal lumina. Therefore, we made a diagnosis as eccrine poroma（Poroid neoplasm）. This tumor is usually occurring on palms or soles. In this case, it occurs on the face, rare site.

〈本文p.61～64〉

A case of glomus tumor in the left thigh of elderly patient's

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[2)] *Seijo Dermatology*

Abstract

Glomus tumors are relatively rare benign tumors that most commonly develop under the finger nails.　We report a case of a glomus tumor that arose in the left thigh of a 90-year-old female. A review of the 322 cases of solitary glomus tumors reported in Japan（2008-2015）revealed only 4 cases（1.2％）had glomus tumors in the thigh. Although glomus tumors rarely occur in the thigh, glomus tumors should be considered in the differential diagnosis of tender subcutaneous tumors.

〈本文p.65～68〉

Solitary sclerotic fibroma on the head of a young girl

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Abstract

A 10-year-old female developed a white tumor on her right forehead. It seemed to be a calcifying epithelioma. Histological examination revealed a non-encapsulated dermal nodule composed of collagen bundles with underlying an atrophic epidermis. We diagnosed the tumor as solitary sclerotic fibroma by immunostaining. She didn't show other symptom of Cowden disease. We reported the disease for the first time in Japan.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.69～72〉

A case of pigmented Spitz nevus on the sole

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Oshimo, Tomoko[1] Yanagihara, Shigeto[2] Tsuruta, Daisuke[2]

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Abstract
A 16-year-old male presented with a 2.0×1.5-mm black spot on his sole. Dermoscopy revealed a digitate-type starburst-like pattern, with thick streaks at the periphery. The lesion was resected with a 2-mm margin and histopathologically diagnosed as pigmented Spitz nevus. Comparing dermoscopic and pathological findings, the relatively thick streaks were assumed to reflect tumor nests in the lower epidermis of both resection borders. As the size of the lesion was very small, our case was possibly in the early stages before forming a typical starburst pattern.

〈本文p.73～76〉

A case of palmar basal cell carcinoma

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[2] *Department of Dermatology, Nippon Medical School Musashikosugi Hospital*
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Abstract
An 83-year-old man presented with a small black-brown macule on his left palm, where he experienced an accidental cut with a scrap wood piece. Histological examination revealed the typical features of superficial basal cell carcinoma（BCC）. In many cases, BCC occurs in hairy and sun-exposed areas. Palmar BCC that is glabrous and has less sun-exposure is extremely rare, with only 23 previously reported cases. The mean patient age was approximately 60 years（range, 28–83 years）; 70% were women（16 cases）. Six cases（26%）had antecedent pathology. Further investigation is needed to identify the pathogenesis of palmar BCC.

〈本文p.77～80〉

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans of the vulva

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Abstract
A 58-year-old female first noticed small tumor on the right vulva at 40 years ago. The tumor had been slow-growing, and she has pain of portion. We diagnosed dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans of the vulva on biopsy. The tumor was surgically excised. The relation to the adjacent anatomical structures, extension and depth of the tumor can be demonstrated by MRI. She did not have a relapse one year and a half later.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.81～84〉

Merkel cell carcinoma of thenar eminence of left hand–A case report

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Abstract

A 91-year-old male noticed an elevated skin lesion developing in the left thenar eminence approximately 6 months before presentation. As the lesion gradually enlarged, he visited a nearby clinic for consultation in October 2014 and was referred to us for medical workup. On initial examination, an elevated, elastic hard, and easily bleeding dome-shaped mass, 20 mm in diameter, was observed in the left thumb base region. Histopathologic examination performed upon total excision revealed densely grown, small atypical cells with ovoid nuclei and discrete basophilic cytoplasm showing positive dot-like staining in the dermis. A diagnosis of Merkel cell carcinoma was made on the basis of the above findings. Merkel cell carcinoma has a predilection for the face of elderly people. Because there are only few reported cases of digital Merkel cell carcinoma, a brief report of this case would be useful for further studies.

〈本文p.85～88〉

Microcytic adnexal carcinoma arising from the dorsum of the left thumb

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Abstract

An 80-year-old female with microcytic adnexal carcinoma（MAC）on arising from the dorsum of the left thumb is reported. MAC in the head-and-neck region reportedly account for 74% to 84% of all cases, and MAC developing on a digit is extremely rare. In only 2 cases, including the one documented herein, was the digit affected among the nearly 100 MAC cases reported in Japan until date. Immuno-staining was useful for the differential diagnosis from other tumors. Differences in the staining characteristics were noted between the tumor cells arranged in solid islands and the tumor cells arranged in cords/duct-like structures, which presumably reflects the pluripotential nature of MAC.