◇Case Report

〈本文p.1129～1132〉

Trichilemmal cyst on the cheek.

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Abstract

A 44-year-old woman presented with a nodule on the right cheek. Physical examination showed a 4.7×4.6 mm sized, reddish yellow solid nodule. Histopathological examination showed cystic tumor in the dermis, and the cyst lumen contained dense, compact keratin debris. The cyst lining displayed trichilemmal keratinization. After punch biopsy, the nodule was much decreased.

〈本文p.1133～1136〉

A case of nasal trichoblastoma requiring clinical differentiation from morphea type basal cell carcinoma

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Abstract

A 82-year-old female with scar-like skin mass developed in the dorsum of nose approximately five years ago, and the dome-shaped nodule of the 1cm size developed about for half a year on the right side. We clinically suspected a morphea type basal cell carcinoma. In the histopathological findings,micronodular basal cell carcinoma needed to be considered as differential diagnosis,and we finally diagnosed this lesion as trichoblastoma.

〈本文p.1137～1140〉

Case study of multiple cutaneous leiomyomas in a band-like arrangement on the left forehead

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Abstract

A 52-year-old man presented with facial skin lesions that had increased gradually in size and number over the previous 10 years. Clinical assessment revealed multiple nodules in a band-like arrangement on the left side of his forehead. Histopathological findings demonstrated the nodules were composed of bundles of smooth muscle fibers, consisting of spindle cells with cigar-shaped nuclei. On immunohistochemical analysis, cells were positive for α-smooth muscle actin, desmin and vimentin and negative for S-100 protein and CD34. These findings are diagnostic of multiple cutaneous leiomyomas. The occurrence of facial nodules arranged in a linear unilateral pattern is relatively rare.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.1141～1144〉

A case of sebaceoma on upper eyelid

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Abstract

A 38-year-old female developed sebaceoma on her upper eyelid. In the dermoscopic image, white small grobular granules accompanied the inside of the pink area, the yellow tone area seemed to surround the margin, and thin dendritic blood vessels were also seen. There are no established dermoscopic findings of sebaceoma yet, but these findings are common findings in the past reports of sebaceoma as well.

〈本文p.1145～1148〉

A case of eccrine poroma on left lower eyelid with arborizing vessels on dermoscopy

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Abstract

A 78-year-old female presented with a half-year history of a red small nodule on her left lower eyelid. It enlarged gradually, but no ulceration or erosion appeared. It was 4×4mm in size, dome-shaped and elastic soft. It showed arborizing vessels with pinkish homogeneous background on dermoscopy, therefore we clinically diagnosed it as a basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Histopathologically the tumor cells were composed of poroid cells and cuticular cells. Thus, we diagnosed it as an eccrine poroma (EP). We suppose a presence of shiny-white area on dermscopy might be an important clue when we differentiate BCC from EP.

〈本文p.1149～1152〉

A case of eccrine angiomatous hamartoma

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Abstract

A 33-year-old man visited our hospital consulting for his 2 tumors. The tumors were in his forehead from 2 years ago. These ware pale-pink-colored nodules and 3 cm, 2 cm in diameter, respectively. Ultrasound examination showed normoechoic dermal thickness. We performed resection of one lesion and skin biopsy of another one. Pathological findings of both tumors were same ; the lesions consisted of mature eccrine sweat gland growth and adjacent capillary growth in the mid to deep dermis. We diagnosed the both lesions as eccrine angiomatous hamartomas (EAH). EAH usually occurs as solitary lesion in the extremities. But our case showed two EAH lesions in his face.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.1153～1156〉

A case of papillary tubular adenoma simulating desmoplastic trichoepithelioma on dermoscopy

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Abstract
A 59-year-old male presented with a reddish 9-mm nodule on the left cheek, which had occurred 10 years earlier and had become hemorrhagic, for the last 6 months. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) or hypopigmented basal cell carcinoma (hBCC) was suspected. Dermoscopy showed fine arborizing vessels and peripheral multiple milia-like cysts on the reddish background, simulating desmoplastic trichoepithelioma. A diagnosis of papillary tubular adenoma was established histopathologically.

〈本文p.1157～1160〉

Ultrasonographic findings in a case of spiradenoma

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Abstract
A 27-year-old female presented with a painful nodule on her left eyebrow. Ultrasonography revealed a well-defined hypervascularized lobulating mass in the subcutaneous tissue. There were anechoic and branching hyperechoic areas in the mass. From histopathological findings, we diagnosed this tumor as spiradenoma. Our report is the third on the ultrasonographic findings of this tumor.

〈本文p.1161～1164〉

Two cases of mixed tumor of the skin

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Abstract
We report two cases of benign mixed tumor of the skin. Case1 a 23 year-old female complaining of a tumor of the nose. Histopathological examination revealed a well-circumscribed nodule in the deep dermis that is composed of tubular structures with two cell layers and spindle cell hyperplasia within the stroma. Cases2 an 82 year-old female complaining of a tumor of the upper left eyelid. Histopathological examination revealed a well-circumscribed nodule in the dermis. Tumor consist of epithelial nests, tubular structures and myxoid stroma. Diagnosis of benign mixed tumor of the skin were established in the both cases.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.1165～1168〉

A case of apocrine mixed tumor of the nose

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Abstract

A 52-year-old man was referred to our hospital with a subcutaneous tumor of the nose. The red exanthema appeared in the nose 3 years ago and the subcutaneous tumor had enlarged gradually in the left back of nose the one year prior to presentation. Resection with several millimeters surgical margin from the subcutaneous tumor was performed. Histopathologically, tumor cells having eosinophilic cytoplasm had trichilemmal keratinization and the tumor nests were continued hair follicles. Decapitation secretions and sebaceous glands were detected. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells were positive for p63 and p53, partially positive for EMA and adipophilin. We diagnosed it apocrine mixed tumor.

〈本文p.1169～1172〉

A case of desmoplastic trichoepithelioma

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Abstract

A 20-year-old Japanese female was referred to our department with a solitary nodule between her eyebrows. It appeared approximately two years earlier and gradually enlarged thereafter. A diagnosis of desmoplastic trichoepithelioma was made on the basis of histopathological examination. Desmoplastic trichoepithelioma is one of the rare benign neoplasms, which is considered to have both a follicular and a sebaceous differentiation. The three characteristic histologic features are composed of narrow strands of tumor cells, horn cysts, and a desmoplastic stroma. Based on these characteristics, this tumor should be carefully differentiated from malignant neoplasms of the skin such as microcystic adnexal carcinoma and morphea-like basal cell carcinoma.

〈本文p.1173～1176〉

A case of multiple miliary osteomas of the face

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Abstract

Sixty seven-year-old women presented with 2 year-history of increasing papules on her face. Examination revealed normal-colored, millet seed sized multiple papules on the face, predominantly of forehead and nasolabial grooves. The surface of papules was smooth and they were firmly palpable. A biopsy revealed amorphous nodules stained acidophilic with fatty marrow of the lumen in the dermis. A number of osteocytes with bright cytoplasm and osteoblasts with stretched nuclei were observed. The diagnosis of multiple miliary osteomas of the face, which was a primary osteoma cutis, was made. If biopsy or simple X-ray photography is not done, papules were possibly misdiagnosed as syringoma.

◇Case Report

〈本文p.1177～1180〉

A case of tuberous sclerosis with a fibrous forehead and scalp plaques on the face

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Abstract

We described a case of tuberous sclerosis (TSC), the proband of which presented with skin manifestation since childhood but had not been diagnosed until the age of 37. Moreover he presented renal angiolipomas, renal hemorrhage and repetitive pneumothorax in thirties, and he was diagnosed with LAM. The case had multiple angiofibromas and fibrous forehead and scalp plaques were diagnosed by skin biopsy. Fibrous forehead and scalp plaques, which feature collagen hyperplasia and a small number of vessels, are important skin lesions of TSC.
Dermatologists have a role to suspect TSC from the skin manifestation for early definitive diagnosis, which requires a skin biopsy, before the occurrence of LAM or renal lesions.

〈本文p.1181～1184〉

A case of lymphocytoma cutis

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Abstract

A 50-year-old Japanese female presented with small red nodules on the left cheek and the left nasal ala. Histological and immunohistochemical findings revealed characteristics of reactive lymph follicles. Centrocyte-like cells could not be detected around the follicles. The nodules have disappeared in six weeks without any recurrences through a follow up of 30 months. We described a case of lymphocytoma cutis, which should be differentiated from extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma.