



ACNE, ROSACEA, AND RELATED DISORDERS (INCLUDING HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA)

COEXISTENCE OF HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA AND STEATOCYSTOMA MULTIPLEX

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Background: Hidradenitis suppurative (HS) is a chronic, inflammatory, recurrent disease affecting the hair follicle in the apocrine gland-bearing areas causing nodules, abscesses, sinus tracts and scarring. Steatocystoma multiplex (SM) is an uncommon autosomal dominant or sporadic disorder affecting the pilosebaceous unit presenting as dermal cysts. The term steatocystoma multiplex suppurativa and steatocystoma multiplex conglobatum are terms used as synonyms to described inflamed SM followed by scarring; the primary cause is unknown. There are a few reports presenting the coexistence of these two conditions.

Observation: We present a case series of patients with coexisting SM and HS. The cases presented with persistent cystic lesions on both axillary areas with intermittent episodes of red inflamed nodules and drainage. On the physical exam, patients had firm whitish firm cystic nodules on both axillary areas with evidence of inflammatory nodules, scarring and tracts. HS lesions showed different degrees of inflammation. Treatment offered included oral and topical antibiotics. Surgical treatment of cystic lesions was offered to patients for cosmetic purposes. There are multiple associations in patients with HS including systemic inflammatory conditions. HS and SM are usually reported independently. Here, we present patients with coexisting presentation of both conditions. Our cases are unique because this observation has partially been recognized in the literature, and our patients presented SM lesions at the same anatomic areas of HS.

Key message: Hidradenitis suppurativa and steatocystoma multiplex may coexist in the same patient. The overlap of these two conditions could be suggestive of an unrecognized defect in follicular proliferation common to both diseases. Recognizing this overlap is important for an accurate diagnosis, future basic science research, treatment purposes, and identification of potential surgical candidates.

