



DERMATOPATHOLOGY

POIKILODERMATOUS PLAQUE-LIKE HEMANGIOMA: A NEWLY DEFINED ENTITY

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Background: We present and describe the clinicopathologic features of 16 cases of a distinctive type of acquired vascular proliferation, for which we propose the name of poikilodermatous plaque-like hemangioma (PPH).

Objective: The aim of the study was to clarify the clinical and histopathological features of PPH.

Materials and methods: Sixteen cases were included in this case series and analysed with regards to morphology, immunohistochemical profile and clinical characteristics.

Results: The lesions present as solitary erythematous to violaceous poikilodermatous plaques on the lower extremities and pelvic girdle in predominantly male patients with mean age of 72 years. There is a distinctive band-like proliferation of vascular channels suggestive of post-capillary venules within the superficial dermis with background fibrosis/edema and loss of elastic fibres. Besides the clinical atrophy, the epidermis usually shows acanthosis.

Conclusion: PPH is a distinctive and previously undescribed vascular proliferation that is defined by a constellation of consistent and reproducible clinical and histological features

