



DERMATOPATHOLOGY

PRIMITIVE OMBILIC ENDOMETRIOSIS

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Background: Umbilical endometriosis is a rare localization of endometriotic disease estimated at 0.5 to 1%. It is a woman's condition during a period of genital activity with an average age of about 40 years. Its dermoscopic features were reported only in 4 patients. We report a new case of primary umbilical endometriosis with dermoscopy.

Observation: We report the case of a 29-year-old female patient, with no notable pathological antecedents including no notion of abdominal surgery, having a regular cycle, mother of 3 children, consulted for a painful erythematous nodular umbilical lesion that had evolved since 3 months, without notion of bleeding during menstruation, the dermatological examination found a pigmented nodule with smooth papillomatous surface, measuring 1 cm in diameter, firm, painless on palpation, arising on the umbilicus, dermoscopy revealed the presence of a homogeneous reddish pigmentation. Abdominal, pleuropulmonary and gynecological examination was without abnormalities. Pelvic and endovaginal ultrasound was normal. The histological study of the nodule showed the presence of a glandular structure surrounded by a pseudostratified cylindrical epithelium and a cytogenous chorion containing fusiform cells with presence of hemosiderin pigment with Perls staining, without specific lesions or signs of malignancy. The diagnosis of primary umbilical endometriosis was retained. The patient was referred to a gynecology department for omphalectomy.

Key message: Endometriosis is certainly not a malignant disease, but nevertheless a disease that is progressively worsening. It is constantly forming new islets of mucosa. All treatment aims to interrupt this process, to destroy endometriosis foci and to prevent the spread and aggravation of the disease. Hence the interest of recognizing this entity as well as its dermoscopic appearance.

