

DERMATOPATHOLOGY

THREE ATYPICAL CASES OF SYRINGOCYSTADENOMA PAPILLIFERUM

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Background: Syringocystadenoma Papilliferum (SCAP) is an uncommon skin appendageal benign tumour, and head and neck regions are the most commonly involved sites. Rarely, SCAP may develop beyond this region. Here, we are documenting 3 cases of SCAP, of non-head and neck region.

Observations: A 14 year old boy presented with asymptomatic, solitary, fleshy mass over epigastric region for 2 years. On examination, a moist, fleshy plaque of 2 cm \times 4 cm size was noted.

A 32-year-old male presented with mildly painful nodular lesions on right axilla, present since his childhood. The nodular lesion had a sessile base and eroded top.

A 15-year-old girl presented with asymptomatic single plaque on left thigh since her birth. Of note, it started growing rapidly in past 2 years. On examination, it was seen as a firm rubbery plaque of size 2.5 cm × 1.5 cm with crusted surface at places.

Histopathologic examination of all cases were similar and revealed a tumor with cystic epidermal invagination with papillary projections lined by inner luminal columnar cells showing decapitation, outer cuboidal cells and plasma cells rich stroma. These features were characteristic of SCAP.

SCAP mostly occurs over the head and neck region, frequently associated with a nevus sebaceous or de novo sometimes as in our case. Rarely, it may develop over other sites such as back, abdomen, arms, breast, axilla, lower limb, inguinal, vulva and scrotum. To our knowledge, only 7 cases of SCAP have been reported to be present over axilla (2 cases) and abdomen (5 cases). On thigh, only 10 cases of SCAP have been reported globally till date.

Key messages: Although rare, but SCAP is not limited to head and neck regions and histopathologic examination of all such cases is warranted.





