



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

TUMORS ARISING IN NEVUS SEBACEOUS OF JADASSOHN: A REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Background: Nevus Sebaceous is a congenital hamartoma involving epithelial and adnexal structures, more likely located on scalp or face. Various tumors (benign and malignant) can arise from nevus sebaceous. Trichoblastoma is the most frequent benign tumor associated with Nevus Sebaceous. Basal Cell Carcinoma is the most frequent malignant tumor arising from Nevus Sebaceous. Dermoscopy can be useful, non-invasive diagnostic tool to determine an accurate diagnosis.

Observation: No.1. A 48-year-old female presented with lesion above right eyebrow, which had existed since birth. Patient had noticed a new nodular formation in pre-existing nevus. Dermoscopic examination revealed greyish-bluish nodular lesion in diameter of 6 mm with sharply focused linear and branched vessels. Nodular lesion was within yellow papular plaque corresponding to nevus sebaceous. Excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological report: Trichoblastoma with basal cell papilloma within Nevus Sebaceous. No.2. At the first visit a 49-year-old male presented with lesion on his scalp that had been there since birth. Physical examination revealed slightly elevated, alopecic patch in diameter of 15 mm. Dermoscopy: yellow lobular and greyish papillary appearance. In one field of vision an arborizing vessel was noticed. The patient was asked to come for a follow-up visit in 3-6 months. Patient came to dermatology clinic only after 2 years. Physical examination revealed erythematous, smooth patch in diameter 15x20 mm with few nodular formations within the lesion. Dermoscopy: yellowish/greyish papillary appearance, yellow globules, few arborizing, sharply focused vessels, chrysalis structures. To exclude malignant tumor formation (BCC) punch biopsy (4 mm) was performed. Histopathological report: Basal Cell Carcinoma within Nevus Sebaceous.

Key message: Although Nevus Sebaceous is benign, congenital tumor; still there is a risk of benign and malignant tumor appearance within the nevus. Patients should be monitored regularly.

