



EPIDEMIOLOGY

ACQUIRED DIGITAL FIBROKERATOMA: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF 61 CASES

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BACKGROUND: Acquired digital fibrokeratoma (ADFK) is a rare benign fibroepithelial tumor that is mainly localized on the fingers and toes.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the acquired digital fibrokeratoma.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 61 patients who were presented to our department between January 2012 and April 2018 and histopathologically diagnosed with ADFK were examined retrospectively from the clinical records.

RESULTS: A total of 61 ADFKs were identified. Males/female ratio were 41 (67.2%)/20 (32.8%). The mean age at the diagnosis was 43.5 ± 15.2 years. Of the lesions, 22 (36%) were on the right hand, 16 (26%) on the left hand, 5 (8%) on the right foot and 11 (18%) on the left foot. Four lesions were located on the subungual and 2 on periungual region. Seven (11%) lesions occurred on less common sites of body such as the hypothenar region, wrist, elbow, lateral side of foot, lateral malleol and plantar region. 16 lesions (26%) were found on the proximal interphalangeal joint (PIJ), 17 (27%) on the distal interphalangeal joint (DIJ), 2 on the metacarpophalangeal joint (MCP), 2 on the MCP and PIJ, 4 on the interphalangeal joint of the thumb and 5 on the finger pulp. Three patients had pain complaints while the other patients were asymptomatic. Our first two initial diagnoses were digital fibrokeratoma and common wart in 55 of the patients (91%). All lesions were surgically excised and no recurrence was observed.

DISCUSSION: There are limited number of studies about ADFK. Since ADFK often resembles other benign conditions like common warts and supernumerary digit, prompt and accurate diagnosis is important for the efficient management. This study aimed to contribute the clinical and epidemiological data which are lacking in the literature.

