



MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

ECCRINE POROMA ARISING WITHIN NEVUS SEBACEOUS

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Background: Nevus sebaceous is a congenital, hamartomatous, benign cutaneous lesion, which commonly presents at birth as skin-colored to yellowish hairless plaques on the scalp. Secondary neoplasms in nevus sebaceous can develop during adolescence and adulthood. A study found that secondary benign tumors accounted for 18.9%. Trichoblastoma and syringocystadenoma papilliferum are the most common benign neoplasms, but poroma is rarely reported.

Observation: A 28-year-old female presented with an asymptomatic mass on the scalp. She has had a hairless lesion on the scalp since birth. A soft mass developed on that lesion four years prior. Physical examination revealed a localized 1x2.5cm-sized brownish, verrucous-surfaced plaque with a 1x1cm-sized pedunculated erythematous tumor on the scalp. We performed skin biopsy on both the plaque and tumor lesions. The histopathological findings demonstrated the plaque lesion consistent with nevus sebaceous and the tumor lesion consistent with eccrine poroma. Surgical mass excision was performed. The patient was eventually diagnosed with eccrine poroma arising within nevus sebaceous.

Key message: Clinically, a poroma usually presents as a solitary, dome-shaped painful papule or nodule commonly located on the palmar or plantar surface. Poroma has been found to occur in other skin diseases and can also develop within nevus sebaceous. To the best of our knowledge, there are only six reported cases of poroma arising within nevus sebaceous.

Herein we report a rare case of eccrine poroma arising within nevus sebaceous. Although rarely documented in the literature, it should be considered as a secondary neoplasm within nevus sebaceous.

