

MELANOMA AND MELANOCYTIC NAEVI

NEVUS SEBACEUS OF JADASSOHN: A 20-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

N Pastore $^{(1)}$ - M Barrionuevo $^{(2)}$ - M Bueno $^{(2)}$ - C Cambiasso $^{(2)}$ - N Cardozo $^{(2)}$ - R Cuellas $^{(2)}$ - A D'agostino $^{(3)}$ - S Denis $^{(3)}$ - V Forero Lenis $^{(3)}$ - V Gomez $^{(3)}$ - M Iopolo $^{(3)}$ - V Martinez Buttie $^{(3)}$ - M Rodriguez Barros $^{(3)}$ - M Plaza $^{(3)}$

Carlos Bocalandro Hospital, Dermatology, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1) - Carlos Bocalandro Hospital, Dermatology, Buenos Aires, Argentina (2) - Carlos Bocalandro Hospital, Dermatology, Buenos Aires, Argentina (3)

Introduction: The Nevus Sebaceus of Jadassohn is a hamartomatous lesion usually located on the scalp and face classically associated with malignant transformations.

Objective: The objective of this study is to index a number of cases treated in our department, in order to determine the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients diagnosed with a Nevus Sebaceus of Jadassohn, and to establish the frequency of associations with other tumours and their complications.

Material and methods: A descriptive and retrospective investigation was carried out collecting data from medical histories and medical records from patients with anatomopathological reports during a period from January 1997 to January 2017, evaluating a total population of 85,671 patients in our dermatology department at the Dr. Carlos Bocalandro Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Results: From the 85,671 patients examined, 98 cases of Nevus Sebaceus of Jadassohn (0.11%) were diagnosed, of which no gender distinction was observed, 80% were located on the scalp and without any incidence on heredity.

Conclusions: In the present study, we conclude that the Nevus Sebaceus of Jadassohn has a low-incidence rate and is more commonly located on the vortex of the scalp, as indicated in the international bibliography, as well as the equal incidence for both genders, although in our investigation there is a certain predominance in the female population. We found 3 patients with malignant tumour pathology.





