



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

BOWENOID TRANSFORMATION OF A SEBORRHEIC KERATOSIS: ABOUT A RARE CASE

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Background: Seborrheic keratosis is a benign and frequent epithelial tumor of unknown etiology and chronic evolution. Its coexistence with other benign or malignant cutaneous tumors or even its malignant transformation have been reported. However, bowenoid transformation remains exceptional, hence the interest of our observation.

Observation: We report the case of a 45-year-old man without significant pathological history, who consulted for a pigmented lesion of the lower abdomen, which appeared 10 years ago and has gradually increased in size. Dermatological examination revealed a triangular plate measuring 2.5cm, heterochromic, well defined and slightly infiltrated. Dermoscopic examination showed a brain-like appearance in some places and fingerprint-like structure by others. The rest of the dermatological and somatic examination was normal. Clinical and Dermoscopic aspects were very suggestive of seborrheic keratosis. Histological examination revealed a pigmented seborrheic keratosis with focal bowenoid atypia. Total excision of the lesion was performed and a monitoring every 6 months was recommended. Absence of recurrence after a follow-up of 6 months was noted.

Key message: Seborrheic keratosis can coexist with other benign or malignant skin tumors forming collision tumors. Malignant transformation has also been reported by several writings. However, it is not yet clear whether malignant skin tumors and seborrheic keratosis are accidental lesions or that seborrheic keratosis constitutes a precursor lesion. According to an Iranian study that collected 429 patients with seborrheic keratosis, only 5 (1.2%) were associated with Bowen's disease and only one (0.2%) with moderate epithelial dysplasia, with predominance in men and a predilection for the lower limbs. HPV infection has been incriminated by some authors in the bowenoid transformation of seborrheic keratosis, but this hypothesis remains to be confirmed. Therefore, Histological examination of any seborrheic keratosis must be taken into account, especially when it presents an atypical localization or atypical clinical manifestations.

