SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

CHONDROID SYRINGOMA: UNUSUAL LOCATIONS THROUGH 10 CASES.

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Introduction: Chondroid syringoma (CS) is a rare mixed tumor of the skin, generally located in the head and neck. In the literature, the incidence is less than 1%. The diagnosis is confirmed histologically.

Objective: To determine clinical, dermoscopic and histological characteristics of CS through a series of 10 patients.

Materials and Methods: We conduct a retrospective study in all cases of biopsy-confirmed CS referred to our department in the last 15 years.

Results: Ten cases were included. The mean age was 55.5 years (39 to 79 years). Sex ratio was 9 (9 men/1 woman). Most of patients presented with solitary, asymptomatic nodular tumor, which was gradually increasing in size. The average size was 1.1 cm. All of tumors were located in the face: 5 in the upper lip, 2 in the right nasogenien groove, 1 in the forehead, 1 in the chin and 1 in the lower eyelid. Dermoscopy was performed in 2 cases and showed a keratoacanthoma-like pattern with rolled edge bearing hairpin linear and peripheral dotted vessels, surrounding central keratotic area. An excisional biopsy of the tumor was performed in all cases. Histopathological study showed nests of cells and ducts surrounded by chondromyxoid stroma with pink cytoplasm, without histological traits of malignancy, confirming the diagnosis of CS. No tumor recurrence was noted.

Conclusions: CS is an uncommon benign tumor of middle aged men. The clinical presentation is not specific. Herein we reported unusual locations of CS: the chin and the eyelid. Thus, the necessity of dermoscopy which shows keratoacanthma-like pattern as well as histological and immunohistochemical examinations showing variable pattern, cytokeratin, carcinoembryonic antigen and epithelial membrane antigen positive in epithelial cells, the outer layer cells shows positive staining with S-100 protein and vimentin. The curative treatment is surgical excision. A close follow-up is recommended.