ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION OF SPIRADENOMA WITH BLASCHKOID PATTERN

S Salim<sup>(1)</sup> - H Bounniyt<sup>(1)</sup> - M El Amraoui<sup>(1)</sup> - K Senouci<sup>(1)</sup> - A Benzekri<sup>(2)</sup> - B Hassam<sup>(1)</sup>

Ibn Sina University Hospital, Dermatology And Venereology Department, Rabat, Morocco<sup>(1)</sup> - Les Nations Unies Histopathology Center, Histopathology Department, Rabat, Morocco<sup>(2)</sup>

Background: Spiradenoma is a rare and benign cutaneous tumor of unknown etiology. It is thought to develop from eccrine sweat glands and most often presents as a solitary and painful nodule. We report a rare and original case of spiradenoma, presenting with multiple lesions in a segmental and blaschkoid arrangement with a secondary malignant transformation.

Observation: We report a case of a 30-year-old man, with no significant past medical history, who presented with a 20-year history of multiple asymptomatic nodular lesions on the left side of his body with a recent change in two of these lesions. Clinical examination revealed multiple nodular and painless firm lesions, with a segmental arrangement according to Blaschko lines on the left side of the body. Two bigger painful nodules were noticed on supra orbital and para umbilical area. There was no evidence of lymph node enlargement and the rest of the clinical examination was normal. Histological examination of three similar nodular lesions was in favor of a benign eccrine spiradenoma. However, the histological study and the immunohistochemical profile of the two suspicious lesions were consistent with a bifocal indolent spiradenocarcinoma. Radiological assessment did not reveal any distant metastases. Total excision of the two lesions was performed under local anesthesia with 1cm margins. The patient showed a good evolution without recurrence after a follow-up of 18 months.

Key message: Eccrine spiradenoma usually presents as a single solitary and painful nodule. 23 cases of segmental spiradenomas have been described in the literature, of which only 3 cases have a blaschko-linear distribution of the lesions. Tumor growth is considered to be extremely slow and malignant transformation is possible after a long latency period. The evolution is then aggressive with metastases. Treatment is based on surgery and external radiotherapy. The follow-up should be very regular.



24<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY MILAN 2019



**International League of Dermatological Societies** *Skin Health for the World* 

