GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

MULTIPLE FAMILIAL TRICHOEPITHELIOMA: A RARE GENODERMATOSES

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Background: Multiple familial trichoepithelioma (MFT) is a rare genodermatoses which presents an autosomal dominant pattern. It is characterized by multiple trichoepithelioma predominantly located on the face and scalp. Malignant transformation is rare, but literature has reported occasional transformation to basal cell carcinoma.

Observation: Fifteen years old female presented to the dermatology department with the complaint of papules on the face which had developed since childhood. Her mother and brother presented similar lesions with the same distribution pattern. During clinical examination patient presented with skin-colored translucent 2-5 mm papules distributed symmetrically on the central face along the nasolabial folds and forehead. Skin biopsy demonstrated a benign adnexal neoplasm, composed of basaloid cell proliferation without atypia, constituting masses/nests surrounded by fibrous stroma and abortive follicle bulbs. Diagnosis of Multiple familial trichoepithelioma was defined considering the clinical characteristics and histopathology results.

Key message: Surgical and destructive modalities have been performed to treat MFT with poor outcome and presenting scarring as a frequent side effect. Treatment remains a challenge and different modalities should be explored. It is a disorder with autosomal dominant pattern which affects young people, can be disfiguring and cause psychological problems.