PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

SEBACEOUS NEVUS OF JADASSOHN: EXUBERANT FACIAL PRESENTATION

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Background: Sebaceous nevus of Jadassohn (SNJ) is an organoid hamartoma of the skin that is usually seen at or shortly after birth. Its most common location is the scalp, however, it may involve other areas of the head and neck. The SNJ characteristically evolves and changes morphology with time. Classically presents itself as a well-defined plaque composed of multiple confluent yellowish-orange or yellow-brownish papules. The development of neoplasms in SNJ is well documented (10-30%) as well as its possible association with a neurological syndrome. The most common tumors arising in SNJ are basal cell carcinoma and syringocystadenoma papilliferum that have their onset in adulthood, noting that the risk increases with the advancing of age. For this reason, some authors advise surgical excision during puberty/adolescence. As for neurologic syndrome, it may be part of a rare neurocutaneous disease, Linear sebaceous nevus syndrome, completing the triad along with mental retardation and epilepsy.

Observation: A 2-month-old male patient, phototype III, presents yellowish papules and plaques affecting extensively the left hemiface since birth. Ipsilateral mucosal involvement was also observed. The diagnosis of SNJ was confirmed after biopsy and anatomopathological examination. Personal history of convulsion and /or mental retardation is negative up to the present moment. Concomitant accompaniment with the plastic surgery, already with a surgical approach programmed.

Key message: To remind the classic clinical findings of SNJ and to demonstrate the possibility of large and disfiguring lesions determining an earlier and multidisciplinary approach. This case should prompt dermatologists to be aware to the risk of malignancy and the possible association with extra-cutaneous manifestations that corroborate the above statement about early and multidisciplinary approach, also suggesting a more careful follow-up of these patients.