



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

PIGMENTED ECCRINE POROMA: A “GREAT SIMULATORS”

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Background: Eccrine poroma is a rare, benign cutaneous tumor formed by cuticular cells and poroids sweat gland. Its lesions are usually solitary and affect body extremities by forming erithemathous or normochromic papules or nodules.

There are distinguish clinical variants such as poromatosis, linear eccrine poroma, and pigmentated eccrine poroma. The latter is rare, atypical and under diagnosed, as it may be mistaken by other pigmented tumors.

Suspect lesions require a histopathological exam, requisited to indicate basaloid cells growing in the shape of tumor nests and solid nodules.

With an unknown pathogenesis, its incidence is more frequent among higher phototypes. It occurs between the fourth and sixth decades of life, with a similar incidence between male and female.

Observation: A seventy-two (72) year-old male patient, phototype IV, was referred for a lower back lesion beginning twenty years prior. Presenting a patch 2,5 x 1,5 cm, with irregular borders, heterogeneous, brownish-grey pigmentation and crusts and, In the periphery, punctate brownish macules. The lesion's suspicious feature suggested a diagnosis of malignant melanoma or pigmented basal cell carcinoma.

The histopathological study provided the diagnosis of eccrine poroma. It showed a well-delimited neoplasm constituted by the proliferation of uniform basal cells extending from the epidermis basement membrane to the entire dermis.

Herein we report a rare, non-acral case of pigmented eccrine poroma simulating a cutaneous melanoma in an elderly with darker skin.

Key message: Pigmented Eccrine Poromas are “great simulators”. They may resemble seborrheic keratosis, pyogenic granuloma, basal or squamous cell carcinoma, angiofibroma, or melanoma. In the case report, two hypotheses were suggested and only the histopathological study was able to confirm the diagnosis. Their similarity with malign neoplasms emphasizes their importance and supports the requirement of resection and histological studies

