fat and muscle tissue. It is related to the injection of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), antibiotics, local anesthetics and so on. The first patient is a 72-year-old man who presented with 3-week history of painful, erythematous patch on his left buttock following diclofenac intramuscular injection due to chronic arthralgia. The other patient is a 54-year-old man who presented with 4-day history of painful violaceous livedoid patch on his right buttock. He took daily diclofenac intramuscular injection due to previous orthopedic surgery. Histologic findings of both patients showed necrosis of full layer of epidermis, papillary dermis and skin adnexae. There are some veins showing neutrophilic infiltration in the wall. We treated patients with preservative dressing, however skin lesions were not improved. Then we refer them to the department of plastic surgery for wide excision and reconstruction using free flap. Herein, we report two cases of Nicolau syndrome following intramuscular NSAIDs injection.

키워드: Diclofenac sodium, Nicolau syndrome, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

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A case of acquired progressive kinking of the hair

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Acquired progressive kinking of the hair (APKH) is an exceedingly rare abnormality of the scalp hair. It is symmetric, not patchy and spreads rapidly. The affected hair is darker and assumes the characteristics of pubic hair. A 12-year-old girl suffered from curly hair for four years. Kinking of the hair mostly developed in the parietal scalp. Coarse, frizzled and tortuous hairs were seen. They were darker than normal hair and assumed like pubic hair. Irregular entanglements and twists were observed microscopically. Electronic microscopy revealed cuticular damage and splintering. The biopsy specimen showed non-specific findings. To best of our knowledge, this is the first case of APKH in Korean dermatologic literatures.

키워드: Acquired progressive kinking of the hair

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A case of apocrine gland carcinoma on axilla

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Apocrine gland carcinoma is a rare form of malignant sweat gland neoplasm. It usually affects individuals over 50 years of age. Although it most commonly occurs in the axilla, it may also involve the scalp, eyelids, ear, chest and anogenital area. Clinically, the carcinoma presents as an asymptomatic, slowly growing nodule or cystic mass. Although the prognosis is generally fair, it may be locally invasive to adjacent lymph nodes, and may result in death in case of systemic metastases. This case, a 77 year-old female, presented with an asymptomatic, slowly growing nodule which first appeared 10 years ago. On examination, a hyperpigmented, protruding nodule measuring 0.7 x 1.0 cm in size was observed, and no lymph nodes were palpable. Laboratory examinations, chest X-ray, breast sonography, bone whole body scan, whole body FDG PET and MRI, were unremarkable. Histopathologically, the tumor which was located in the dermis and subcutaneous layer was composed of atypical glandular cells, and multiple apocrine glands were seen in proximity to the tumor. In the region where the lumen of the secretory duct was well defined, "decapitation secretion", which is characteristic of apocrine glands, was observed. Positive staining for GCDFP-15 was confirmative of the diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of apocrine gland origin. We hereby present our encounter with a rare case of apocrine adenocarcinoma of the axilla, with a review of literature.

키워드: Apocrine Gland Carcinoma, GCDFP-15

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Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma : Report of five cases

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Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma
Rapidly involting congenital hemangioma (RICH) is fully developed at birth and undergoes rapid involution by 12-18 months of age. Clinically, RICH is apparently different from both non-involuting congenital hemangioma which does not show spontaneous involution and infantile hemangioma which develops postnatally. It is important to discriminate this rare disease entity from other vascular tumors and malformations for proper management like active non-intervention in RICH.

We present 5 patients who were diagnosed as RICH after clinicopathological and imaging studies. Their onset time was at birth. Three patients showed red-stippled bluish to purplish tense plaques, and remaining 2 patients showed slightly depressed red-stippled hypopigmented rubbery patches at initial visit. After following 4 patients, spontaneous complete involution was achieved by 17.5±9.5 months. Doppler ultrasonography of 4 patients showed fast-flow and heterogeneous echogenecity because of large intralesional vascular structure. It tends to be shown as a relatively ill-defined heterogeneous mass on MRI. From skin biopsy for confirmative diagnosis, various sized vascular lobules without microfistulae, intralobular thick vessels and regressive endothelial changes such as dystrophic calcification and fibrosis were prominently observed. Importantly, stains for GLUT-1 were all negative unlike infantile hemangioma.

키워드: Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma, Spontaneous involution

A case of drug induced progesterone dermatitis

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Recently, synthetic progesterone is widely used to support pregnancy in Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) cycles such as In-vitro Fertilization (IVF), and also used to control anovulatory bleeding. Quite lots of cases of autoimmune progesterone dermatitis have been reported but only few cases of drug induced progesterone dermatitis have been described. Herein we report a case of drug induced progesterone dermatitis and this case has been proved positive by intradermal progesterone test.

키워드: Progesterone, Dermatitis

Psoriasis vulgaris at previous zoster site: Isomorphic response versus Wolf’s isotopic response

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The isomorphic response of Koebner indicates the appearance of typical skin lesions of an existing dermatosis at the sites of injury. Wolf’s isotopic response is the occurrence of new skin disorder at the same site of pre-existent healed skin disease such as herpes zoster. A 57-year-old man with the past history of psoriasis vulgaris presented with silvery-whitish scaly plaques on his Rt. thoracic dermatome. He developed herpes zoster Rt. thoracic dermatome 1 month ago, afterwards, his new psoriatic lesions were exactly consistent with the previous zoster sites. Though the case could be thought as Koebner phenomenon of psoriasis, Wolf’s isotopic response may also considered in the aspect of herpes zoster. These terms have some difference, the former means the same disease at another location and the latter means the new disease at the same place, but they sometimes overlapped. With this case, we are going to discuss this common phenomenon and judge which of these phenomenon is appropriate to this case.

키워드: Isomorphic response, Koebner phenomenon, Psoriasis, Wolf’s isotopic response

A case of type 1 pachyonychia congenita (Jadassohn-Lewandowsky syndrome)

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Pachyonychia congenita(PC) is characterized by hypertrophic nail dystrophy, focal palmoplantar keratoderma and blistering, oral leukokeratosis, cyst formation, palmoplantar hyperhydrosis, and follicular keratoses on the trunk and extremities. PC is diagnosed by clinical findings and molecular genetic study. A 26-year-old man presented with hypertrophic nail dystrophy and subungual debris of all 20 nails, hyperkeratotic plaques on