Adult-onset eccrine angiomatous hamartoma presented with ganglion

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Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma (EAH) is a benign, uncommon, combined vascular and eccrine malformation. Most cases of this disorder are single or multiple nodules or plaques that appear red, yellow, blue, violaceous, or skin colored. EAH may be congenital or appear later in childhood; it rarely arises during puberty or adulthood. 52-year-old female patient visited our department for tender subcutaneous cystic tumor on the right sole with 1 month history. Histopathologic examination confirmed eccrine angiomatous hamartoma. During excisional biopsy procedure, mucinous discharges were observed which histopathologically diagnosed as ganglion.

**Keywords:** Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma, Adult-onset, Ganglion

Coexistence of pilomatricoma and epidermal cyst

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Pilomatricoma is a benign tumor derived from the hair matrix. Pilomatricoma-like changes have been described in epidermal cysts together with a variety of bone lesions and colonic polyposis in Gardner’s syndrome. Apart from this association, a cyst can arise from various portion of a hair follicle and combine to form a hybrid cyst. Follicular hybrid cyst is an interesting pathologic phenomenon, and needs to be explained for their pathogenesis. A 22-day-old girl presented with a congenital, hypertrichotic, erythematous round plaque on the right shoulder. The histologic examination showed increased numbers of eccrine glands with myxoid stroma and dilated, thin-walled vessels in the dermis. In addition, there were some dilated vascular spaces contained a conglomeration of capillaries resembling renal glomeruli. The ectatic vascular spaces lined by a single layer of flat endothelial cells contained clusters of capillaries filled with red blood cells. These capillaries were lined by a flat endothelium with scanty cytoplasm, and plump cells with abundant pale cytoplasm or clear vacuoles. EAH have been reported in combination with other vascular components including arterio-venous malformation, spindle cell hemangioma, and verrucous hemangioma. However, like in our case, EAH in association with glomeruloid hemangioma have not been observed.

**Keywords:** Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma, glomeruloid hemangioma

Late-onset eccrine angiomatous hamartoma

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Late-onset eccrine angiomatous hamartoma