Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma (EAH) is a benign, uncommon cutaneous lesion which is characterized by an abnormal dermal proliferation of eccrine glands and vascular channels. It usually presents as a solitary, asymptomatic nodule or plaque although cases with multiple lesions have been described. It generally occurs at birth or during early infancy and childhood and often localized in the distal extremities. Thus far, there is only one report of EAH arising in adult in the Korean dermatologic literature. Therefore we describe a rare case of EAH occurring in adult on the left lower eyelid, where is unusual site for EAH and review the cases of late-onset EAH.

키워드: Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma, Late-onset

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Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma: report of a case of wide and multifocal lesions in 23 year old woman

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Eccrine angiomatous hamartomas are benign vascular and eccrine malformations often accompanied by hyperhidrosis or pain, increased eccrine glands, and aggregates of vessels. Histologically this is characterized by a proliferation of eccrine glands and capillary vessels in the dermis. Hyperplasia of other dermal constituents, such as fat, nerve fibers, pilar structures and dermal mucin. We report a case of a 23-year-old woman with a brownish thick keratotic patch overlying a bluish plaque on the wide area of left flank and left lateral thigh, which had been present since birth. It was accompanied by pain and hyperhidrosis. Histologically, there were severe verrucous changes in the epidermis, numerous dilated capillaries in the papillary dermis, and increased eccrine glands with angiomatous foci in the deep dermis. The epithelial cells of the eccrine glands were positive for CEA, and the endothelial cells were positive for CD31 and GLUT-1. Eccrine angiomatous hamartomas have been reported in conjunction with other vascular tumors in only a few instances. We report an interesting case of an eccrine angiomatous hamartoma associated with a verrucous hemangioma.

키워드: Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma, verrucous hemangioma

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Eccrine poroma on the postauricular area – a rare presentation

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Eccrine poromas are benign neoplasms that originate from the intraepidermal ductal portion of the eccrine sweat duct. Eccrine poromas occur as a solitary, slowly-growing, skin-colored, or pigmented (sometimes bright red), pruritic or painful, pedunculated, sessile papule or nodule, situated mostly on the soles or sides of the feet. Eccrine poromas have rarely been reported to occur on the postauricular area and there has been only one such report in the Korean literature. A 55-year-old Korean male presented with a mass on the right postauricular area for the last 10 years. The mass had gradually increased in size, and was not associated with pain or discharge. The examination revealed a solitary, 1 x 1 cm, protruding, dome-shaped, glistening, skin-colored-to-black mass. There was no previous history of trauma to the area. The diagnosis was confirmed by histopathologic findings as an eccrine poroma. The tumor was excised and no recurrence was noted during the follow-up period of 5 months. Herein we report a case of an eccrine poroma developing at a rare site (the postauricular area), which might have been misdiagnosed.

키워드: Eccrine Poroma, Postauricular Area

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Hidroacanthoma simplex after burn injury

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Hidroacanthoma simplex (HS) is a rare, benign intraepidermal skin tumor originated from eccrine duct. It usually develops on the lower extremity or trunk of elderly, appears as a well-demarcated brownish to erythematous flat or verrucous plaque, often clinically misdiagnosed as seborrheic keratosis or Bowen’s disease and the pathophysiology of the disease has not
been understood. Histopathologically, it shows characteristic intraepidermal nests not extended to the dermis, so called Borst-Jadasshon phenomenon. The nests are composed of uniform cuboidal tumor cells with round, basophilic nucleus. Here we report a case of hidroacanthoma simplex following burn injury in a 82 year-old woman.

키워드: Burn, Hidroacanthoma simplex

Poroid hidradenoma with sebaceous differentiation

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Poroid neoplasms comprise classic poroma, hidroacanthoma simplex, dermal duct tumor, and poroid hidradenoma. Poroid cells in have recently been identified as keratinocytes of the lowermost acrosyringium and the sweat duct ridge. Most of the cases exhibit differentiation towards the intraepidermal sweat ducts, while several unusual cases showing sebaceous, follicular follicular and apocrine differentiation have also been reported. We describe a first case of 51 year old female who had poroid hidradenoma with sebaceous differentiation on palm.

키워드: Poroid Hidradenoma, Sebaceous Differentiation

Syringomas with calcium deposits of the scrotum

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이경태, 박세원, 신현태, 박혜영, 박지혜, 이동윤, 이주홍, 양준모, 이일수

Syringomas are benign adnexal tumor derived from intradermal portion of eccrine sweat ducts, which occurs predominantly in women at puberty or in early adult life. It frequently presents as multiple, symmetrically distributed, usually asymptomatic, small, skin-colored or slightly yellow, soft papules, 1-3 mm in diameter on the lower eyelids. Syringomas may, however, manifest at a wide variety of clinical presentations. We describe a very rare case of syringomas with calcium deposition of the scrotum. The patient referred a mild itch on the lesion. A 3mm punch biopsy specimen was obtained from the lesion. Skin biopsy showing a dermal proliferation of sweat duct-like glandular structures and solid epithelial nests embedded within a fibrous stroma. Von-Kossa staining was positive on the matter within the cystic structures. Syringomas on the genital area have rarely been found, although some sporadic cases have been reported, especially in the vulva and penile region. A review of the literature shows that calcium-deposition syringoma occurs mostly in specific populations, such as patients with Down syndrome. In summary, we present, for the first time in the English literature, a 31-year-old man with a scrotal syringoma with calcium deposit.

키워드: Syringoma, scrotum