cases have also been reported. It has been the source of considerable controversy since their original description because of marked differences in definitions from previous reports. So, this syndrome may be the best to characterize by a wide spectrum of clinical phenotypes from familial atypical multiple mole-melanoma syndrome to 10 or fewer or even a single DN without a personal/family history of melanoma. Its importance is that it identifies an at-risk population group for the subsequent development of melanoma. Herein, we report 4 Korean patients who fulfilled clinical and histopathological characteristics of DNS (3 with sporadic and 1 with familial). All had several to multiple, clinically-atypical and histopathologically-confirmed DNs scattered on the whole body. Melanoma developed in two patients. In Korea, with extended criteria of DNS, several undereported cases of DNS can be found since 1988. So more cases of DNS are expected to be found in Korea with thorough examination.

키워드 : Atypical mole, Dysplastic nevus, Dysplastic nevus syndrome, Korean

**FC I-13**

**Intralesional 3% sodium tetradecyl sulfate for treatment of cutaneous Kaposi’s sarcoma**

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Kaposi’s sarcoma is an angioproliferative disease thought to be from endothelial cell lineage, classically described as a multipigmented sarcoma appearing on the lower extremities of elderly men. Radiation therapy is commonly used, and other treatment modalities include systemic chemotherapy and surgical excision. However, these treatments can induce severe complications, impairing the immune system of patients. In comparison, sodium tetradecyl sulfate (STS) cause endothelial surface damage, which in turn induces an inflammatory reaction, which leads to sclerotization of vessels. It also cause less complication than other systemic treatments, and is low in cost. A 96-year-old woman presented with hard, violaceous indurated plaques and protruded erosive papules on right dorsum of foot and ankle, diagnosed as Kaposi’s sarcoma by biopsy. Due to her old age, local treatment instead of chemotherapy or aggressive operation was started. Cryotherapy was tried on plaque lesions, and intralesional injection of 3% STS on nodular lesions, respectively. 3% STS treated lesions changed color from purple to black immediately, but no associated pain or other unwanted effects were reported. Five sessions of treatment were done and the lesions showed definite shrinkage without any complications for 3 months. Our case indicates that this sclerosing agent is an effective alternative drug for the treatment of nodular Kaposi’s sarcoma lesions.

키워드 : Kaposi’s sarcoma, Sodium tetradecyl sulfate, Cryotherapy

**FC I-14**

**Metastatic malignant melanoma presenting as agminated spitz nevus**

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A 36-year-old male patient presented with multiple erythematous waxy papules and nodules on his right medial thigh. He had a history of amputation of his right second toe due to malignant melanoma (stage IIa) 3 years ago. At the time of the surgery of primary tumor, right inguinal lymph node dissection revealed no nodal involvement. 3 years after the diagnosis of primary tumor, crops of multiple erythematous papules and nodules newly developed. Histopathologic evaluation of the papule showed compound nevus consisting of nests of epithelioid cells in wedge shaped arrangement, reminiscent of Spitz nevus. However, cytologic features, including high mitotic figure, variable cellularity, and some hyperchromatic nuclei, raised concerns about melanoma. In addition to the pathologic findings, the tumors were on the right thigh, the same side as the primary malignant melanoma. The patient underwent wide excision of the tumor with split thickness skin graft.

키워드 : Cutaneous metastatic malignant melanoma, Spitzoid melanoma

**FC I-15**

**Two cases of clear cell sarcoma with different clinical and genetic features**

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