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Basal cell carcinoma presenting as a hyperpigmented plaque on axillary area
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The vast majority of basal cell carcinomas arise on sun-exposed skin, with nearly 85% of tumors occurring in the head and neck regions. The axilla is one of the rarest sites at which primary basal cell carcinoma develops. The incidence of basal cell carcinoma in typically sun-protected sites such as the axilla is considerably less. An exhaustive literature review revealed only 14 previously documented axillary basal cell carcinomas, among the tens of thousands of basal cell carcinomas reported. We herein report a unusual case of basal cell carcinoma presenting as a hyperpigmented plaque on axillary area.

키워드 : Basal cell carcinoma, Hyperpigmented plaque

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Skin metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma on the forehead
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Skin metastasis of cancer means the spread of malignant cells from a primary site to the skin. It is one manifestation of systemic spread of cancer. It occurs in 0.7–9% of all patients with cancer. The most frequent organs are breast, stomach, lung, uterus, large intestine, and kidneys in order of decreasing frequency. Skin metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is very rare. It occurs in less than 0.8% of all known skin metastases and occurs in 2.7–3.4% of HCCs. A 59-year-old man presented with subcutaneous nodule on the forehead, which appeared 1 month ago. He had been suffering from HCC and spine metastasis. Physical examination revealed solitary, coin-sized, skin-colored, soft, non-tender, dome shaped nodule on the left forehead. Histopathological examination showed the presence of neoplastic cells in broad trabeculae and small capillaries transgressing the tumor cells. We report the rare case of skin metastasis of HCC on the forehead.

키워드 : Skin metastasis, Hepatocellular carcinoma

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EM-like skin manifestation of NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type, with rapid progression
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Extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type, is an Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-positive lymphoma of small, medium, or large cells, usually with an NK-cell, or more rarely, cytotoxic T-cell phenotype. The skin is the second most common site of involvement and the nasal cavity/nasopharynx is the most common site. The lesions appear as a midfacial destructive tumor or multiple plaques or tumors, often with ulceration, preferentially on the trunk and extremities. A 61-year-old male visited our clinic for 1 week history of skin lesions on the left upper back. Physical examination revealed generalized, various-sized, erythematous to violaceous colored maculopatches with central violaceous, dusky center, surrounding erythematous rim on the whole body. The lesions spread to the whole body just in a week. 2 months ago, he was diagnosed as NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type, by histopathology. Histopathologic examination showed dermal infiltration of atypical large lymphocytes, which were positive for CD3, CD56, EBER (Epstein-Barr encoded RNAs), Ki-67(90%). We report the case of NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type, which appeared as erythema multiforme (EM)-like lesions on the whole body with rapid progression and physicians must consider the possibility of metastasis because of the various skin manifestations of this disease.

키워드 : NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type, Erythema multiforme-like, Rapid progression

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인중 중앙에 습진성 반의 형태로 발생한 기저세포암
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기저세포암은 표피 및 그 부속기의 기저부의 비각질화 세포에서 유래한 악성 종양으로, 전달적인 형태로 발생한다. 계명대학교 의과대학 피부과학교실의 권준일, 류한원, 정상립, 조재위, 이규석 등의 연구진은 인중 중앙에 습진성 반의 형태로 발생한 기저세포암의 한 예로 보고하였다. 이 환자는 63세 남자 환자로, 2개월 전부터 인중 중앙에 습진성 반의 형태로 발생한 기저세포암의 증상을 주소로 내원하였다. 조직학적 분석에서 기저세포암의 특성과 같은 세포들이 발견되었으며, 이는 기저세포암의 임상적인 다양성과 관련성을 보여주었다.