potential to transform into invasive SCC, even during treatment. Therefore, dermatologists should be cautious in recommending PDT as a noninvasive treatment for EQ.

키워드 : Erythroplasia of Queyrat, Photodynamic therapy

P326

Conglomerated facial liposarcoma
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Jaeyoung Shin, You Chan Kim

Only a very small percentage of liposarcomas occurs in the head and neck region. Although large liposarcomas are frequently found in intraabdominal regions or extremities, head and neck liposarcomas mostly occur as a solitary mass. Herein, we report a case of huge conglomerated liposarcoma developed on the forehead which could not be treated surgically. A 74-year old woman presented with firmly palpable nodules on the forehead which existed for 2 years. Histopathologic evaluation revealed atypical multivacuolated lipoblasts scattered in the subcutaneous fat tissue, which was consistent with well-differentiated liposarcoma, or atypical lipomatous tumor. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a huge liposarcoma involving the entire forehead and soft tissue to the level of ethmoid sinuses. Initially, the patient was referred to the plastic surgery for surgical excision, but due to the large extent of the lesion, surgical removal was considered impossible. Instead, concurrent chemo-radiotherapy was attempted as the primary treatment.

키워드 : Liposarcoma, Atypical lipomatous tumor

P327

Nodular basal cell carcinoma successfully treated with intralesional injection-photodynamic therapy
Department of Dermatology, Ajou University School of Medicine
Sue Kyung Kim, Jaeyoung Shin, You Chan Kim

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is now frequently treated with photodynamic therapy (PDT). However, it is less effective in nodular BCC than in superficial BCC due to limited penetration of the photosensitizer. Herein, we report a case of nodular BCC successfully treated with 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) intralesional injection (ILI)-PDT after a relatively short incubation time. A 63-year-old man presented with a brownish papule on the right perianal area, initially noted 6 months previously. Histopathological examination showed islands of atypical basaloid tumor cells extending into the reticular dermis. Five-ALA solution was injected into the lesion and after 90 minutes, red light was irradiated. PDT was delivered repeatedly 5 times over the period of 6 months. Upon the follow-up visit, the lesion showed histopathological remission. The present case suggests that ILI of the photosensitizer could enhance the treatment efficacy and shorten the incubation time of PDT in nodular BCC.

키워드 : Basal cell carcinoma, Intralesional injection, Photodynamic therapy

P328

Warfarin toxicity treated by high dose vitamin K therapy
Department of Dermatology and Cutaneous Biology Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine
Hong Sun Jang, Soo Hyun Lee, Mi Ryung Roh, Kee Yang Chung

Warfarin is a widely used anticoagulant agent for the prevention of thromboembolism in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation, mechanical valves, and dilated cardiomyopathy. The toxic dose of warfarin is highly variable. Generally, a single ingestion of warfarin (10-20 mg) does not cause serious intoxication. In contrast, chronic ingestion of even small amounts of warfarin (2-5 mg daily) eventually can lead to significant anticoagulation. We herein report a case of 82-year-old man who went Mohs micrographic surgery with the diagnosis of basal cell carcinoma in the right infraorbital area. The patient had a 10-year history of hypertension and aortic arch aneurysm and also a 5-year history of warfarin use due to chronic atrial fibrillation. After an inferiorly based rotation flap repair which necessitated undermining the entire medial cheek, active bleeding did not stop for 3 weeks in spite of repeated compression, electro-coagulation of bleeding points and conventional low dose vitamin K therapy. Due to the uncontrolled bleeding, high dose vitamin K was administered for six days and the bleeding stopped successfully during and after the vitamin K infusion. Warfarin, 2 mg daily, was resumed one week after the treatment and the patient remains free of any complications during the 9 months of follow up.
P329

Neoadjuvant treatment of unresectable dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with imatinib mesylate
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In Kyung Jeon, Jong Hoon Kim, Song Ee Kim, Soo Chan Kim, Mi Ryung Roh

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a slowly growing uncommon tumor of intermediate malignancy with marked local recurrence and rare metastasis. The main treatment modality of DFSP is surgical excision. Fusion of collagen type 1 alpha 1 (COL1A1) and platelet derived growth factor beta (PDGF beta) contributes to the growth and development of DFSP. Imatinib, inhibitor of the PDGF receptor tyrosine kinase can be used as a treatment option for inoperable DFSP. We report a case of inoperable recurred DFSP on the web space of hand which was successfully treated by neoadjuvant therapy of imatinib mesylate.

키워드 : Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, COL1A1-PDGF beta fusion mutation, Imatinib mesylate, unresectable

P330

Sebaceous carcinoma treated with Mohs micrographic surgery
Department of Dermatology & Cutaneous Biology Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine
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Sebaceous carcinoma is a rare, aggressive, malignant tumor derived from the adnexal epithelium of sebaceous glands. It may arise in ocular or extraocular sites and exhibits a wide variety of histologic patterns and diverse clinical presentations which make the diagnosis difficult. Two patients (1 male, 1 female: mean age 83) with sebaceous carcinoma on extraocular sites, scalp and nasal tip, were seen in our department. Both patients were treated with Mohs microscopic surgery and the lesion on the scalp was allowed to heal by secondary intention while the nasal defect was closed primarily. During the average follow up of 14 months, there was no recurrence of the tumor in both cases. Due to the high recurrence rate of extraocular sebaceous carcinomas, performing a Mohs surgery instead of a conventional wide excision, can lead to less chance of recurrence and smaller and cosmetically acceptable scars.

키워드 : Sebaceous carcinoma, Extraocular, Mohs microscopic surgery

P331

Apocrine carcinoma treated with Mohs microscopic surgery
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Primary apocrine carcinoma is a very rare tumor, only few cases have been reported in the literature. The treatment of choice is wide local excision and there are no guidelines for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic disease. We hereby report a case of recurred apocrine carcinoma treated with Mohs microscopic surgery. A 57-year-old man came to our clinic with an about 1x1 cm sized erythematous nodule on left axilla. He had a history of apocrine carcinoma, and had wide excision about one year ago. So we concluded the skin lesion as a local recurrence of the apocrine carcinoma and the Mohs microscopic surgery was performed on this lesion. Based on histological and clinical findings, we confirmed the diagnosis as locally recurred apocrine carcinoma. There was no evidence of tumor remnants and the patient have shown no signs of recurrence or metastasis.

키워드 : Apocrine carcinoma, Mohs

P332

A case of hydroa vacciniforme-like lymphoma
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Hydroa vacciniforme-like lymphoma (HVLL) has recently been recognized by the WHO as one of the Epstein-Bar virus