Lipoatrophiasemicircularis (LS) is an infrequent entity characterized by semicircular depressions generally on the anterolateral aspects of the thighs. Repeated external mechanical trauma seems to be the most plausible explanation, though in some patients the underlying traumatic mechanism is difficult to establish. The lesions appear as horizontal, 2-4 cm in width, band-like cutaneous depressed lesions with normal overlying skin. Histopathological studies have been unspecific, showing inflammation of blood vessels, and a partial or complete loss of the fat replaced by newly formed collagen. A 58-old-woman presented with 5-month history of asymptomatic semicircular linear-shaped depressions on the anterolateral aspect of her both thighs. The patient worked at a restaurant kitchen, almost always standing. Examination of her habitual position discovered that while doing the work, she would bend toward the end of kitchen table pushing both thighs against the edge of the table, matching with the height of her lesions. On physical examination, there was no sign of inflammation or hyperpigmentation. Histological examination showed atrophy of the upper part of the subcutaneous fat. Although she stopped the behavior the lesions have not disappeared.

Keyword: Lipoatrophiasemicircularis, Lipoatrophy

P486
A case of unilateral atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini
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Idiopathic atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini is a disorder of dermal atrophy, first described in 1923. This appears as isolated bluish round to oval depressed areas of otherwise normal-appearing skin. The clinical appearance has been likened to "footprints in the snow" or depressions with "cliff drop" borders. The condition is of unknown cause and most commonly occurs on the back, but it is occasionally seen elsewhere on the body. A 18 year-old female had localized relatively well-demarcated scattered and confluent slightly depressed brownish maculopatches on the Lt. leg. The skin lesion had “cliff drop border” and no tenderness and induration. Skin biopsy showed diffuse hyalinization in deep dermis, and thought to atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini. We report a case of unilateral atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini.

Keyword: Atrophoderma, Pasini and Pierini

P487
Nevus lipomatosus cutaneous superficialis with hypertrophic pilosebaceous glands on the neck
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Nevus lipomatosus cutaneous superficialis(NLCS) is a relatively rare variety of the connective tissue nevus, manifested principally as the deposition of ectopic fatty tissues in the dermis. Although NLCS can affect any
region of the skin, there has been only one case of NLCS on neck in the literature. Although the number of adnexal structures is usually reduced in NLCS as compared to the normal adjacent skin, there are only two reported cases of NLCS with hypertrophic pilosebaceous glands in the literature. A 19-year-old female was presented with multiple yellowish papules over two erythematous plaques on the neck since birth. The histopathologic findings showed ectopic fat lobules in the dermis and hypertrophic sebaceous glands of the region just below the epidermis. We herein report a case of classic form NLCS, since NLCS on the neck accompanied with hypertrophic pilosebaceous glands is rarely reported.

Keyword: Hypertrophic pilosebaceous glands, Neck, Nevus lipomatosus cutaneous superficialis

P488

A case of cutaneous infection by Alternaria alternata

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Alternaria species are common saprophyte found in the environment such as soil, atmosphere, and other objects. They are not usually pathogenic in humans but recently, infections by this fungi have occasionally been reported, occurring mostly in immunocompromised patients. They can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, bronchial asthma, or allergic rhinitis and rarely skin infection. A 76-year-old man presented with rice grain to pea sized well demarcated violaceous plaque with some pustules on the both forearm for 6 months. He had been treated for Parkinson’s disease and dementia for 3 years but did not take any immunosuppressants. Direct smear with KOH was negative. Skin biopsy performed on the right forearm showed neutrophilic abscess and suppurrative granulomatous inflammation containing neutrophils, histiocytes, and giant cells in the dermis with round spores. Periodic acid-Schiff and Gomori-Methenamine Silver stains revealed ring to oval shaped spores. White to gray colored colony with black to brown reverse cultured on potato dextrose agar at 7 days of culture. The slide culture stained with lactophenol-cotton blue showed hyphae and club-shaped conidia with transversal, longitudinal or oblique septa. Alternaria alternata was identified by sequencing of fungal ribosomal ITS using PCR assays. He was treated with topical ketoconazole cream application for a month, and healed leaving hyperpigmentation with scales.

Keyword: Alternaria alternata

P489

A case of Grover’s disease

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Grover’s disease (GD, transient acantholytic dermatosis) is characterized by transient or persistent pruritic papules and vesicles distributed mainly on the trunk. GD has diverse histologic patterns with common feature of acantholysis. GD occurs predominantly in Caucasian men and is triggered by radiation, sweating, heat, and xerosis then disappears spontaneously. A 63-year-old man presented with papules on the trunk for 10 days. He had had rice grain-sized pruritic papules on the trunk and both axillary area for 10 years and they turned into crusts within 3-4 days then papules and crusts disappeared spontaneously without any treatments. When he was tired or sweated a lot, skin lesion arised within days. There was no remarkable medical history and family history. The biopsy was performed on the back and the biopsy findings showed focal suprabasal acantholysis, spongiosis, presenting mixed pattern (pemphigus vulgaris pattern, Hailey-Hailey pattern, and spongiotic-acantholytic pattern), and upper dermal and perivascular lymphocytic infiltration. The patient was treated with antihistamines and topical corticosteroids but they were not effective. We advised him to avoid sweating and sun exposure, then the skin lesions were disappeared. There was no recurrence for at least 3 months.

Keyword: Grover, Transient acantholytic dermatosis

P490

A case of cervical accessory tragus

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