Clinical Image



Open Access, Volume - 3

Dermoscopy of nodular hydradenoma

Sabrina Oujdi*; Meryem Soughi; Siham Boularbah; Hanane Baybay; Sara Elloudi; Zakia Douhi; Fatima Zahra Mernissi

Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Hassan II, Morocco.

Received Date : June 16, 2023 Accepted Date : July 14, 2023 Published Date : July 21, 2023

Archived : www.jcmimagescasereports.org

Copyright : © Sabrina Oujdi 2023.

*Corresponding Author: Oujdi Sabrina, Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Hassan II, Fes, Morocco. Tel: +212 625060350,

Email: sabrinaoujdi92@gmail.com

Abstract

Hidradenoma Nodularis (HN) is a benign adnexal tumor that was generally considered to be of eccrine origin, although apocrine forms also exist. It develops from sweat glands located in the superficial or deep dermis or sometimes even in the subcutaneous tissue. Clinically, it appears as a small, solitary, firm papule, which may be dark or transparent in color, although usually a single papule, it is less common to find multiple papules [1]. the confirmation of the diagnosis is based on the histology spectra which will find a dermal nodule well bounded by a pseudocapsule of collagen which lobules filled with epithelial cells and tubular structures. Tumor proliferation in HN is very typical, dense and often hyalinized, making it an important element in the diagnosis. It is characterized by two cell types: polyhedral cells with elongated nuclei and slightly basophilic cytoplasm, and cells with small rounded nuclei and clear cytoplasm [2]. few publications in the literature have described the dermoscopic aspect which has structureless white-pink areas; red lacunalike areas; and hairpin, dotted, and linear irregular vessels [3,4], we describe a new case of dermoscopy of nodular hydradenoma.

Clinical Image

A 41-year-old woman reports for 5 years a bluish papule on the leg progressively increasing in size and asymptomatic for which she applied by self-medication topical antibiotics without improvement. Clinical examination found a bluish papule subcutaneous with irregular contours on the anterior face of the lower left leg. Dermoscopy revealed an homogeneous pinkish zone without structure (asterisk) and amorphous zone whitish (blue arrow) and bluish (blue triangle), and a lagoon-like appearance in places (red arrow). Histopathologic study was compatible with nodular hydradenoma.



Figure 1: Clinical picture showing a bluish papule.

Volume 3 | Issue 4 | 2023

Citation: Sabrina Oujdi. Dermoscopy of nodular hydradenoma. J Clin Med Img Case Rep. 2023; 3(4): 1503.



Figure 2: Dermoscopic picture showing: homogeneous pinkish zone without structure (asterisk), amorphous zone whitish (blue arrow) and bluish (blue triangle), and a lagoon-like appearance in places (red arrow)

References

- Nandeesh B, Rajalakshmi T. A study of histopathologic spectrum of nodular hidradenoma. Am J Dermatopathol. 2012; 34: 461-70.
- Toulemonde A, Croue A, Rodien P, Verret JL. Hidradénome nodulaire malin et hidradénome multiple chez un patient hypogonadique. Ann Dermatol Venereol. 2006; 133: 1005,8.
- Robles-Mendez JC, Martínez-Cabriales SA, Villarreal-Martínez A, et al. Nodular hidradenoma: Dermoscopic presentation. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2017;76.
- Yoshida Y, Nakashima K, Yamamoto O. Dermoscopic features of clear cell hidradenoma. Dermatology. 2008; 217(3): 250-251. doi:10.1159/000148253

Volume 3 | Issue 4 | 2023