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Atypical case of infantile hemangioma mixed with dermal melanocytosis on back

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Infantile Hemangioma (IH) is a most common type of benign vascular tumor of infancy. IH exhibit a characteristic life cycle—proliferation and involution phase. In proliferation phase, pallor, telangiectasias, or duskiness is characteristic. Dermal melanocytosis are peculiar melanocytic lesions characterized by a bluish discoloration of large portions of the skin.

A 4-year-old boy presented with solitary, 7 cm sized, mixed elevated plaque with half pink and half blue coloration on the back since 50 days of age. The lesion slowly increased in size by time. On the histopathologic examination, pinkish part showed mildly proliferative spindle cells in dermis with mildly increased dermal vessels and bluish part showed proliferating spindle cellular lesion with scattered dermal melanophages. In the immunohistochemical analysis, CD34 was strongly positive at pinkish part. Fontana-Masson stain was positive for the pigmented cells in deep dermis and S-100 was negative at bluish part. In ultrasonography of pinkish part, heterogeneous enhancement was observed at subcutaneous lesion, suggestive of hemangioma. No abnormal feature was found at bluish part. Based on these features, IH and dermal melanocytosis was diagnosed.

Considering pathogenesis of IH and dermal melanocytosis, each parts originated from two different disease and locate next to each other by chance. Thus, we introduce this as a rare case of IH and dermal melanocytosis on the back.

Biography

Choi Yeon Gu graduated School of Medicine, Yonsei University. He has worked as resident in Kangbuk samsung hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Department of Dermatology since 2019.

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