

An Excimer Laser-Induced Eruptive Sebaceous Hyperplasia

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Abstract

Sebaceous hyperplasia (SH) may be a benign proliferation of sebaceous glands. Ultraviolet is claimed to be the cofactor for SH. the foremost frequently reported adverse events of 308-nm excimer laser are known to be erythema, burning or pain, itching sensation. However, the role of excimer laser as an aetiological factor of SH is never reported. A 59-year-old female presented with several, elevated, small, umbilicated papules on the face. Eruption appeared abruptly after eleven weeks of treatment for vitiligo which incorporates 308-nm excimer laser therapy. The distribution of lesion was related to the treated area. Total cumulative dose was 3300 mJ/cm² over sixteen sessions. Histopathologic findings showed enlarged sebaceous follicle composed of various lobules around a centrally located, wide sebaceous duct. Chronic sun exposure clinically causes SH and hyperplasia of sebaceous follicle after ultraviolet was proved within the previous animal studies. Thus, we introduce this as a rare case of eruptive SH within the patient treated with 308-nm excimer laser. Sebaceous hyperplasia occurs when the sebaceous glands become enlarged with trapped sebum. This creates shiny bumps on the skin, especially the face. The bumps are harmless, but some people wish to treat them for cosmetic reasons. Sebaceous hyperplasia causes yellowish or flesh-colored bumps on the skin. These bumps are shiny and typically on the face, especially the forehead and nose. They're also small, usually between 2 and 4 millimeters wide, and painless.

Biography

Huhgyoo 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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