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**Clinical, dermoscopic and reflectance confocal microscopy features of sebaceous neoplasms in Muir-Torre syndrome.**

*Moscarella E, Argenziano G, Longo C, Cota C, Ardigò M, Stigliano V, Mete LS, Donati P, Piana S, Silipo V, Catricalà C, Albertini G, Zalaudek I.; J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2012 Apr 4. doi: 10.1111/j.1468-3083.2012.04539.x.*

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Muir-Torre syndrome (MTS) is an autosomal-dominant disorder characterized by the association of sebaceous tumors or keratoacanthomas with an early onset visceral cancer in the spectrum of Lynch syndrome.

**Observations:** A total of 20 sebaceous tumors including 18 sebaceous adenoma and two sebaceomas of six patients with MTS were analysed. Two main clinico-dermoscopic features were observed: (1) clinically pink to white papules/nodules with a central crater, dermoscopically characterized by radially arranged, elongated crown vessels surrounding opaque structureless yellow areas at times covered by blood crusts (n=?13) and (2), clinically pink to yellow papules/nodules without a central crater, dermoscopically exhibiting a few, loosely arranged yellow comedo-like globules and branching arborizing vessels (n=?7). Confocal microscopy was available in three sebaceous adenomas and revealed a good histopathologic correlation; sebaceous lobules were composed by clusters of ovoid cells with dark nuclei and bright, highly refractile glistening cytoplasm. They were delimited by a rim of epithelial cells, corresponding to basaloid cells.

**Conclusions:** A better characterization of clinical, dermoscopic and confocal microscopy features of sebaceous tumors may improve their recognition and consequently, aid to rise the suspect for MTS.