EP-078

두피의 증식성 외모근초 종양

(Proliferating Trichilemmal Tumor of the Scalp)

강원대학교병원

김익준, 이상열★

Purpose: Proliferating trichilemmal tumor (PTT) is an uncommon adnexal neoplasm derived from the outer root sheath, typically presenting as a slow-growing scalp nodule with a predilection for elderly women. However, long-standing lesions may enlarge to a giant size and exhibit locally aggressive behavior. We report a case of a long-standing giant PTT and review its clinicopathologic features and clinical implications.

Methods: An 88-year-old woman presented with a slow-growing scalp mass that had persisted for over 40 years. Physical examination revealed a flesh-colored, dome-shaped tumor with ulceration and hemorrhagic crusting in the occipital region, measuring 8 × 5 × 3.5 cm. The lesion was surgically excised with a 10 mm margin of normal scalp tissue, followed by reconstruction with a meshed full-thickness skin graft.

Results: Histopathological examination demonstrated well-demarcated lobules composed of stratified squamous epithelium with abrupt trichilemmal keratinization, without evidence of malignancy or local invasion. Based on these findings, the lesion was diagnosed as a benign PTT. The large size and long clinical history were consistent with a giant variant. Complete excision with adequate margins was successfully achieved.

Conclusion: Although PTT is generally benign, long-standing lesions with large size and ulceration may demonstrate aggressive behavior and potential for malignant transformation. Complete surgical excision with adequate margins is essential, and careful histopathologic evaluation along with long-term follow-up is recommended due to the risk of recurrence and, rarely, metastasis.

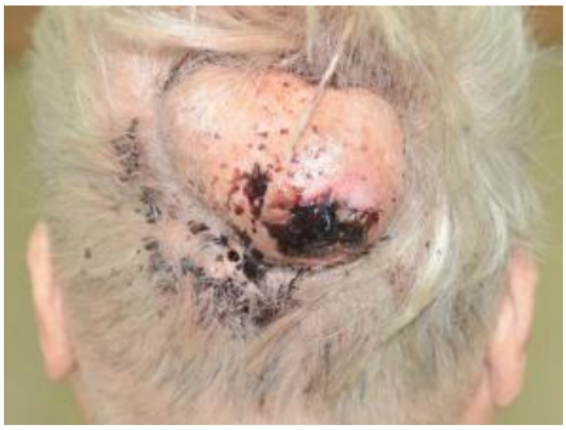

Fig 1. A flesh-colored, dome-shaped mass (8 × 5 × 3.5 cm) with ulceration and hemorrhagic crusting a necrotic portion in the occipital region

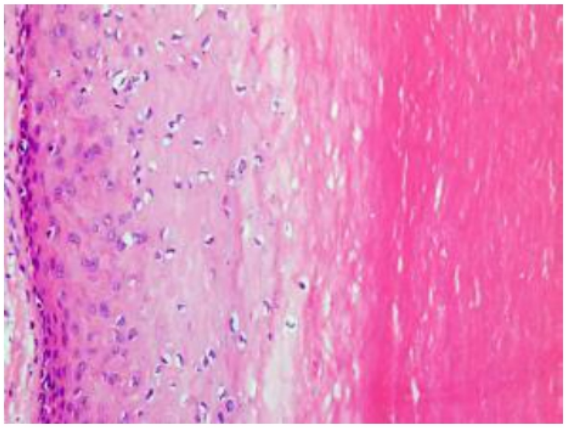

Fig 2. Histopathology reveals an abrupt transition of nucleated epithelial cells to anucleated keratinized cells without the formation of granular layers (H and E, 200×)