

EP-139

좌측 뺨의 피부 섬모 낭종  
: 희귀 증례 보고

(Cutaneous ciliated cyst (CCC) on woman's cheek - a rare case report)



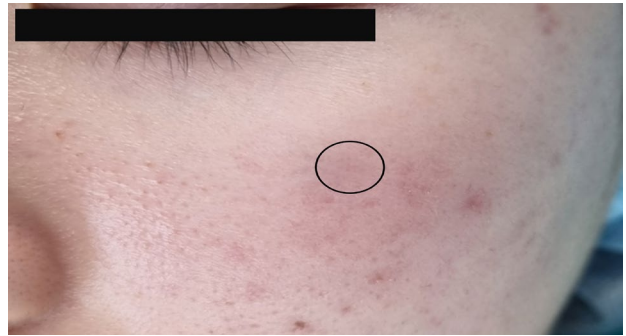
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**Purpose:** Cutaneous ciliated cysts (CCC) are rare benign lesions with fewer than 70 cases reported worldwide, predominantly occurring in the lower extremities of young women during their reproductive years. Prognosis is excellent following complete excision, with no reported malignant transformation. Facial presentation is exceedingly rare, and we report an unusual case of CCC arising on the cheek of a young woman, emphasizing the diagnostic challenges associated with this atypical location.

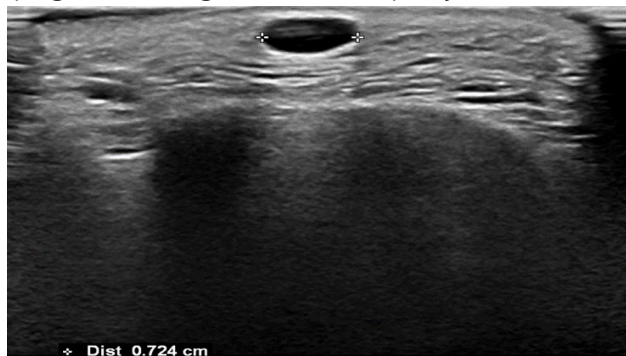
**Methods:** A 22-year-old female presented with a painless mass on the left cheek that had been present for 10 years, with progressive enlargement over the past year. Ultrasound examination revealed a 0.72 × 0.76 cm well-defined oval-shaped anechoic cystic lesion in the left lower periorbital soft tissue, initially suggesting a non-neoplastic cystic lesion such as epidermal inclusion or skin appendageal cyst. Complete surgical excision was performed for both treatment and definitive diagnosis.

**Results:** Histopathological examination revealed a cyst located in the deep dermis (H&E, ×20). High-power field examination confirmed the diagnosis of cutaneous ciliated cyst, demonstrating characteristic ciliated cuboidal epithelium lining the cyst wall (H&E, ×200).

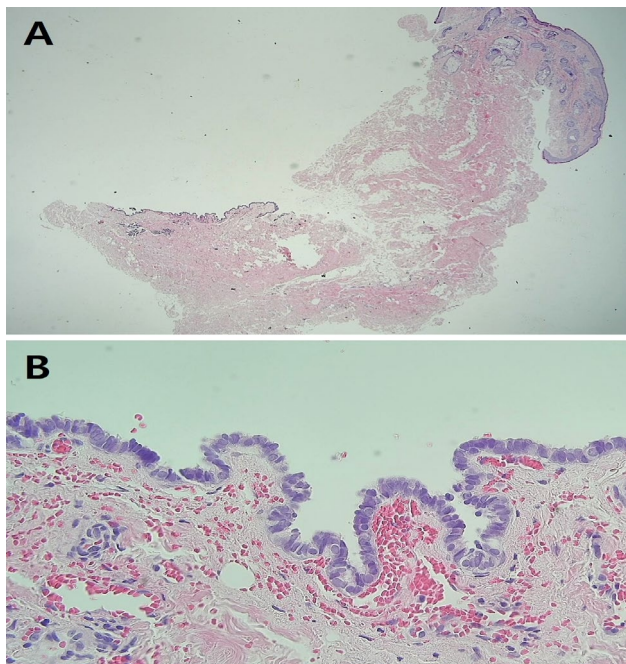
**Conclusion:** This case represents one of the extremely rare presentations of CCC on the facial region. The preoperative ultrasound findings were nonspecific, mimicking common benign cysts. Histopathological examination remains essential for accurate diagnosis. Complete surgical excision resulted in full resolution without recurrence, and CCC should be considered in the differential diagnosis of cystic lesions even in atypical locations such as the face.



**Fig. 1.** Preoperative photograph showing a skin-colored, slightly elevated subcutaneous mass on the left cheek (circle). The lesion was non-tender and had been present for 10 years with progressive enlargement over the past year.



**Fig. 2.** Ultrasonographic Findings. Ultrasonography demonstrating a 0.72 × 0.76 cm well-defined, oval-shaped anechoic cystic lesion with small echogenic content in the left lower periorbital soft tissue, located beneath the dermal layer. The imaging characteristics suggested a non-neoplastic cystic lesion such as epidermal inclusion cyst or skin appendageal cyst.



**Fig. 3.** Histopathological Findings. (A) There was a cyst located in the deep dermis. (H&E, ×20); (B) The cyst was lined by a single layer of ciliated cuboidal epithelium. (H&E, ×200)