

# Cylindroma of leg

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## Abstract

Cylindroma are benign neoplasm of sweat glands. Cylindroma can be solitary or multiple. Solitary cylindromas occur sporadically are not inherited and almost all cases involve head and neck region. To the best of our knowledge only a single case of solitary sporadic cylindroma on the leg has been described in the literature till date. We herein report the second case of solitary cylindroma of the leg.

## Keywords

Cylindroma, Solitary, Cylindroma Leg

## 1. Introduction

Cylindroma are benign tumors of adnexal origin. Most tumors presents as solitary or multiple nodules. They vary in size from a pea to a hens egg and in the extreme form may be so numerous as to completely replace the scalp as if by a turban hence the synonym turban tumor. Cylindroma have also been rarely reported at other extracutaneous sites including breast, kidney, lung etc. We report a case of sporadic solitary cylindroma on the leg in a 45 year old male.

## 2. Case Report

A 45 year old male presented with complaints of slowly growing raised painless nodular lesion on the leg for past 1 year duration.

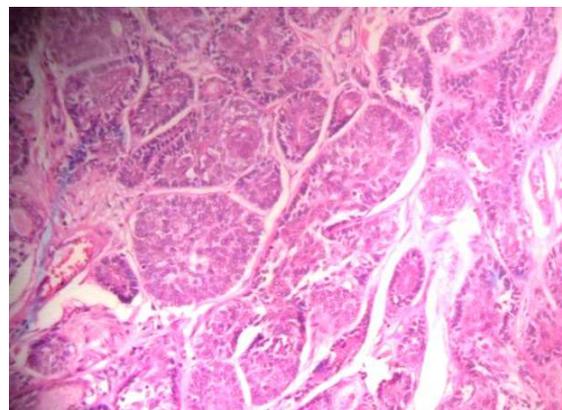
On examination there is a raised firm nodule reddish pink in color with unremarkable overlying skin measuring 2 X 1.3 cms. The nodule is seen on the posterior aspect of calf.

Wide excision of the lump was performed with clear skin and soft tissue margins.

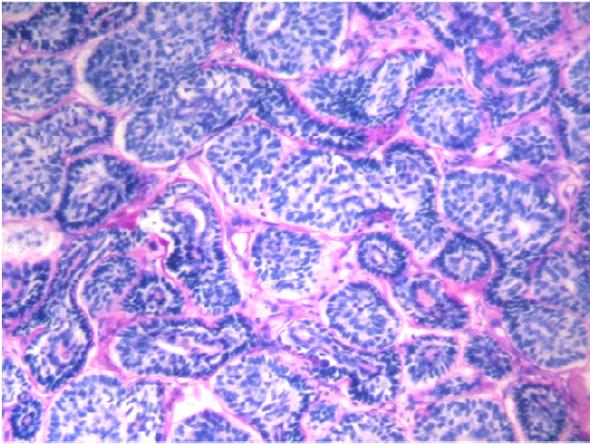
Grossly received in formalin is an elliptical piece of skin with subcutaneous tissue. Surface showed a raised nodule measuring 2.2 X 1.5 cms. Nodule is seen 0.2 cms away from closest skin resected margins and 0.3cms away from the base of resection. (Fig 1)



**Fig 1.** Gross showing a solitary raised nodule over the skin



**Fig 2.** Light microscopy showing jigsaw pattern arrangement of tumor cells (H&E X 10)



**Fig 3.** Light microscopy showing jigsaw pattern of tumor cells with hyalinised basement membrane around each lobule (PAS X 10).

Microscopically sections from the nodule show a dermal neoplasm composed of multiple tumor lobules arranged in a jigsaw puzzle like pattern. The lobules show two types of cells including peripheral smaller cells and central larger pale cells.(Fig 2)PAS stain done show PAS positive hyaline bands around the tumor lobules.(Fig 3) There is no evidence of necrosis or increased mitotic activity.

So a final diagnosis of Cylindroma of the leg was rendered.

### 3. Discussion

Cylindromas are benign adnexal tumors which occur mostly on scalp and forehead. Very few cases of cylindroma have been reported in other extracutaneous site of the body like breast, lung, kidney etc They usually occur in the sixth decade of life with a male preponderance 1:9. Most cases presents as slowly growing, pink to purple, solitary or multiple smooth surface nodules which can rarely grow and coalesce to produce the characteristic turban like mass (turban tumor).

Cylindromas occur sporadically and are rarely inherited [1] multiple tumors are observed is Brooke Spiegler syndrome in an autosomal dominant inherited manner. The syndrome is associated with occurrence generally from childhood or adolescence of multiple dermal cylindromas. The lesions are widely distributed not only on head and neck but also on

trunk and extremities [2] Solitary sporadic cylindromas occur mostly on head and neck and rarely on hand and leg [3,4].

The cause of sporadic cylindromas in largely unknown. However loss of heterozygosity at and around the CYLD Locus is seen in some cases. Familial cylindromas are mostly associated with loss of heterozygosity of CYLD gene. [5]

Microscopically cylindromas are dermal tumors composed as numerous oval and polygonal cells arranged in jigsaw puzzle like pattern intervined by hyalinised stroma. The tumor does not exhibit marked cellular atypia or mitosis and presence of such features indicate a malignant transformation.

Surgical excision with clear margins is the treatment at choice for sporadic solitary cylindromas. As in our case patient was well after six months of follow up.

However for multiple cylindromas follow up of patient is required as they have a tendency for recurrence, developing new lesions and have a risk as malignant transformation. [6]

In conclusion cylindroma of leg despite being a rare tumor should be considered in the differential diagnosis of solitary leg lesions. The benign nature of this lesion warrants conservative management.

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