hemangioma (hobnail hemangioma). Immuno- 
histochemistry with antibodies to HHV-8 plays an essential role in 
establishing the definitive diagnosis.6,9,10

The histogenesis of KS has been the subject of consid-
erable debate; discussion centers on whether this disease is 
clinical manifestations of the lymphatic endothelial cells. 
With regard to lymphangioma-like KS specifically, histologic 
findings suggest that it originates from lymphatic endothelial 
cells, as initially suggested by Gange and Jones.2 This inter-
pretation is consistent with recent immunohistochemical 
findings showing intense expression of several markers that 
are specific for the lymphatic endothelium; this was the pattern 
we saw in the neoplastic cells from our patient. It has been 
postulated that chronic lymphedema or a history of radiotherapy in the affected area could increase the risk 
of developing lymphangioma-like KS lesions.1,3 Our patient had 
never received radiotherapy and did not present with 
chronic lymphedema. In addition, the lesion in which we 
detected the lymphangioma-like KS was located on the fore-
arm, not on a lower limb as described in most cases of this 

type of KS.

This new case of lymphangioma-like KS involved a histo-
ry of histologically classic KS with successive recurrences 
consisting of lesions with the same clinical appearance, but 
with histopathologic findings suggestive of lymphangioma. A 
detailed histologic study in combination with immunohisto-
chemistry, such as staining for HHV-8 latent nuclear antigen, 
is essential for correctly diagnosing lymphangioma-like KS.

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Subungual Keratoacanthoma: The Importance of Distinguishing it From Subungual Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Queratoacantoma digital distal: importancia del diagnóstico diferencial con el carcinoma escamoso subungueal

To the Editor:

Subungual keratoacanthoma is a rare, destructive variant of keratoacanthoma that seldom regresses spontaneously. It may involve the distal tissue under the nail or the proximal nail fold and sometimes also affects the underlying bone. Histopathology is similar to that of other solitary keratoa-
canthomas but the subungual form shows more pronounced dyserkeratosis with little or no nuclear atypia.

We report the case of a 39-year-old Caucasian woman with no relevant past medical history who presented with a very painful hyperkeratotic nodular lesion under the distal portion of the nail of the fourth finger of her left hand; the lesion had grown rapidly during the previous month (Fig. 1).

A radiograph of the left hand revealed an osteolytic lesion in the phalanx underlying the nodule. On the basis of these findings we carried out a complete excision of the lesion, adopting a conservative approach with regard to the under-
lying bone.

Histopathology using hematoxylin-eosin staining revealed epidermal hyperkeratosis, parakeratotic foci, and a

Figure 1 Nodular lesion in the distal subungual region of the fourth finger of the left hand.
central crater filled with amorphous keratin. Other findings were dyskeratotic cells, a small number of intraepithelial neutrophils and eosinophils, little nuclear atypia, patchy infiltrates of lymphocytes and plasma cells, and little or no fibrosis at the bases of the lesions (Fig. 2a-c). Staining for Ki-67 only revealed positivity in the stratum basale (Fig. 2d). All these findings were consistent with subungual keratoacanthoma.

The differential diagnosis of a painful nodular lesion on the distal phalanx includes dermoid cyst, subungual fibroma, glomus tumor, giant cell tumor of the tendon sheath, digital mucoid cyst, common wart, subungual exostosis, amelanotic melanoma, subungual squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), and subungual keratoacanthoma.

Subungual keratoacanthoma is a rare, aggressive variant of this tumor which has a higher prevalence in men and a tendency to appear on the first 3 fingers of the hand, particularly the thumb. It consists of a painful, localized endo-exophytic nodular lesion that has a characteristic central keratin-filled crater. Subungual keratoacanthomas differ from typical forms of this tumor in their appearance on hairless skin and the absence of characteristic epithelial cords. They tend to be associated less with inflammation and more with deep invasion and a greater number of eosinophilic dyskeratotic cells. The diagnosis should be based on the correlation of clinical, radiologic, and histologic findings.

Subungual keratoacanthoma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of subungual tumors, especially SCCs (Table 1). Radiologically, a subungual keratoacanthoma is almost indistinguishable from a subungual SCC. However, a keratoacanthoma causes a phalangeal lesion with a well-defined border as it expands but does not infiltrate the bone; in addition, keratoacanthomas usually occur in the fifth decade of life, whereas SCCs usually occur in the

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Keys to Differential Diagnosis Between Subungual Keratoacanthoma and Squamous Cell Carcinoma.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Keratoacanthoma</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical characteristics</td>
<td>Fifth decade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologic findings</td>
<td>Rapid growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histopathologic findings</td>
<td>Spontaneous regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Osteolytic lesion with well-defined borders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Symmetric exophytic lesion</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Epidermal hyperkeratosis</td>
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<td>Central crater filled with keratin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dykeratotic eosinophilic cells</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little nuclear atypia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patchy dermal infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunohistochemical characteristics</td>
<td>No increase in Ki-67/p53 expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
seventh decade of life. SCCs grow slowly, whereas keratoacanthomas grow rapidly for a few weeks or months before they stabilize and regress spontaneously. If a subungual keratoacanthoma does not regress spontaneously, it can become locally destructive, making differential diagnosis difficult, and cases of malignant transformation to SCC have been reported. The differential diagnosis is currently subject to debate. Some authors believe that these keratoacanthomas are SCCs of low-grade malignancy that can be locally invasive and spread to the underlying bone; however, keratoacanthomas often involute spontaneously.\(^{3,5}\) Recent studies of differences in the expression of certain markers between these 2 tumors (higher expression of Ki-67 and p53 proteins in SCC) that help to establish the diagnosis have concluded that they are separate lesions that behave differently.\(^{6,7}\)

Therefore, although subungual keratoacanthoma is a rare clinical entity, it is a destructive variant and its differential diagnosis with respect to subungual SCC is essential. Both can present as a painful nodular lesion associated with inflammation and can affect the distal subungual tissue and underlying bone.\(^{7-10}\) Although the 2 conditions can be almost indistinguishable, their prognosis and treatment are different. Subungual keratoacanthoma is treated conservatively, whereas Mohs micrographic surgery is indicated for SCCs that are noninvasive (without bone involvement) and amputation is performed when an SCC has invaded the bone (in cases of rapid growth or delayed diagnosis).\(^{11,12}\)

In conclusion, we have reported an unusual case of subungual keratoacanthoma on the fourth finger of a 39-year-old woman, highlighting the importance of considering this diagnosis when SCC is suspected, in the interest of avoiding mutilating treatments.

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Lipedematous Alopecia in a Patient With Scalp Psoriasis\(^{2}\)

Alopecia lipedematosa concomitante con psoriasis del cuero cabelludo

To the Editor:

Lipedematous scalp is a rare condition of unknown etiology characterized by a thickening of the subcutaneous tissue on the scalp. It typically affects the occipital region, and may be accompanied by pain and itching in the affected area. When the condition is associated with hair loss, it is called lipedematous alopecia.\(^{3}\) We report a case of lipedematous alopecia and briefly review the literature.

The patient was a 49-year-old Spanish woman with a history of mild to moderate psoriasis involving both the scalp and the nails since the age of 20 years. She had had surgery for breast cancer (T3 N1 M0) 3 years before this consultation and had been receiving treatment with tamoxifen for about 6 months. She came to our clinic because of severe pain and thickening of the scalp, which had started some 3 months earlier, and more recent hair loss in the occipital region. Three weeks earlier, the patient had visited the emergency department of our hospital complaining of severe scalp pain. A computed tomography scan revealed asymmetry in soft tissue volumes, with significant thickening of the scalp.