Vascular tumor and hypertrichosis as skin markers of occult spinal dysraphism

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Spina bifida is a congenital disorder with incomplete closure of the spinal column due to a bony vertebral defect. It is a midline defect that occurs during the embryonic period. Depending on the extent of the neural tube defect, various types of spina bifida can be differentiated. Spina bifida occulta, are solely characterized by a bony defect of the vertebral arch, whereas, spina bifida cystica can be distinguished by a protruding cyst, containing either meninges or meninges in combination with spinal cord tissue and are defined as open spinal dysraphisms [1]. The cutaneous

manifestations accompanying spinal dysraphism that may lead to early recognition of this syndrome and early institution of treatment [2]. A 42-year-old female patient, without history, has developed since birth a nodular vascular firm tumor measuring 25 mm with hypertrichosis in the median lumbar skin (Fig. 1). The neurological examination did not reveal any deficit, especially concerning lower limbs, the complementary explorations in favor of spina bifida occulta.

Consent

The examination of the patient was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki principles.

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Figure 1: Vascular tumor and hypertrichosis of the lumbar median skin revealing a spina bifida occulta.

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