

Papilliferous hidradenoma: A rare vulvar tumor

Meryem Khalidi, Mohammed El Amraoui, Naoufal Hjira, Mohammed Boui

Dermatology-Venerology Department at Mohammed V Military Hospital of Instruction, Rabat, Morocco

Corresponding author: Meryem Khalidi, MD, E-mail: drkhalidimeryem@gmail.com

This is a 52-year-old patient who presented with a painless vulvar nodule of the left interlabial sulcus measuring 1.5 cm, in white color, firm and not itchy (Fig. 1). The surgical excision is done under local anesthesia. Histologic analysis revealed a benign cystic lesion with papillary folds lined with columnar eosinophil cells exhibiting apocrine differentiation, providing a diagnosis of papilliferous hidradenoma (Fig. 2). The evolution is favorable without recurrence after one year. It is a rare benign tumor, originating in the apocrine sweat glands. It affects women between the ages of 30 and 60 and is located almost exclusively in the vulvar and anal regions. Extragenital localization is quite rare and has been described on the scalp, eyelids, face; the external auditory canal; nasal skin, trunk, limbs and armpits. It is most often a single asymptomatic lesion, firm, mobile and well demarcated, covered with normal skin. Histologically, it is an encapsulated cystic tumor, located in the deep dermis, without connection with the epidermis. This tumor is filled with connective villi, and the lumen is lined with two cell layers, a secretory layer and a layer of small cuboid cells with very basophilic nuclei (myoepithelial cells). It probably constitutes an adenomatous proliferation of the anogenital glands of the mammary type. The main differential diagnoses are squamous cell carcinoma, endometriosis and anal abscess. Simple excision is curative [1].



Figure 1: Papilliferous hidradenoma: solitary vulvar nodule.

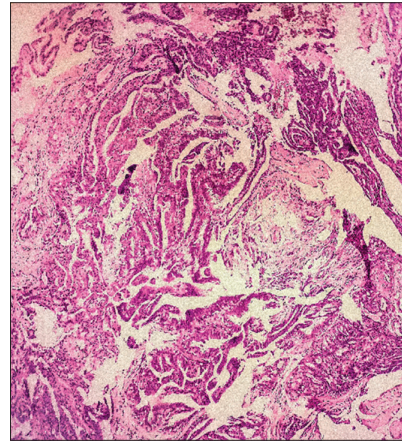


Figure 2: benign adnexal tumor made up of papillary projections covered by an apocrine coating.

How to cite this article: Khalidi M, El Amraoui M, Hjira N, Boui M. Papilliferous hidradenoma: A rare vulvar tumor. *Our Dermatol Online*. 2021;12(e):e51.

Submission: 02.03.2021; **Acceptance:** 16.03.2021

DOI: 10.7241/ourd.2021e.51

Consent

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

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms, in which the patients gave their consent for images and other clinical information to be included in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due effort will be made to conceal their identity, but that anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

REFERENCES

1. Ramli I, Hassam B. [Single nodule of the vulva: think of papillary hidradenoma]. Pan Afr Med J. 2014;19:301.

Copyright by Meryem Khalidi, et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.