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RESEARCH ARTICLE

DERMATOSCOPIC PATTERN OF ANGIOMATOID SPITZ NEVUS: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Angiomatoid Spitz nevus is a rare histopathological variant of Spitz nevus, most commonly observed on the extremities of children and young adults. Dermatoscopic features of this variant have seldom been reported. We presented a 14-year-old female diagnosed with angiomatoid Spitz nevus based on clinical, dermatoscopic, and histopathological findings.Polarized-light dermatoscopic examination revealed a red structureless background, reticular white lines, lacunae, and surface scaling.

Introduction:

Angiomatoid Spitz nevus (SN) is a rare histopathological variant of SN, most commonly observed on the extremities of children and young adults. The dermatoscopic characteristics of this unusual variant have seldom been documented [1,2]. We presented a case of a 14-year-old female diagnosed with angiomatoid SN, confirmed through clinical, dermatoscopic, and histopathological evaluations.

Case Report:

A healthy 14-year-old female presented with a non-painful, slowly growing nodule over a period of 6 months.

Physical examination revealed an exophytic, non-tender, erythematous nodule measuring 0.6 x 0.7 cm located on the left arm region (Figure 1A ,1B). Her medical history and systematic review were unremarkable. Polarized-light dermatoscopic examination displayed a red structureless background, reticular white lines, lacunae, and surface scaling (Figure 1C). The lesion was excised with preliminary diagnoses including hemangioma, SN, dermatofibroma, amelanotic melanoma, and eccrine poroma.

Histopathological examination revealed a symmetrical lesion mainly composed of spindle cells, with some epithelioid cells containing eosinophilic cytoplasm. These cells were arranged predominantly in vertically oriented nests along the dermo-epidermal junction, showing maturation with depth. Numerous superficial small and thin-walled blood vessels were present within the fibrotic collagen bundles, along with a dense, diffuse lymphocyte-predominant inflammatory infiltrate. No significant atypia or mitotic activity was detected.

Immunohistochemical staining showed focal positivity for HMB-45and Melan-A within the superficial dermal nests, while p16 and S100 exhibited diffuse positivity. Based on the clinical, dermatoscopic, histopathological, and immunohistochemical features, a diagnosis of angiomatoid SN was established.

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Discussion:

Spitz Nevus can exhibit a broad range of clinical and histopathological appearances, including desmoplastic, angiomatoid, verrucous/polypoid, plexiform, pagetoid, halo, myxoid, granulomatous, and tubular variants as documented in the literature [1]. Angiomatoid SN is distinguished by a significant proliferation of blood vessels around the intradermal melanocytes and clinically appears as a hemangioma-like nodular lesion.

In a study by Moscarella et al., 307 cutaneous lesions with a histopathological diagnosis of Spitz/Reed nevus were reported. Of these, five were angiomatoid Spitz nevi, which dermatoscopically showed various combinations of central pink to white areas, milky red color, peripheral network, brown to grey streaks, dotted vessels, and linear vessels [1]. Anju et al. also described a case of angiomatoid SN with dermatoscopic features characterized by a reddish homogeneous area with scales and dotted linear pigmentation [2]. Our case presented with white reticular lines and lacunae, features not observed in the previous studies [1]. The red structureless areas and lacunae in our case indicate the proliferation of superficial dermal vessels and inflammation, while the white reticular lines correspond to fibrotic collagen bundles.

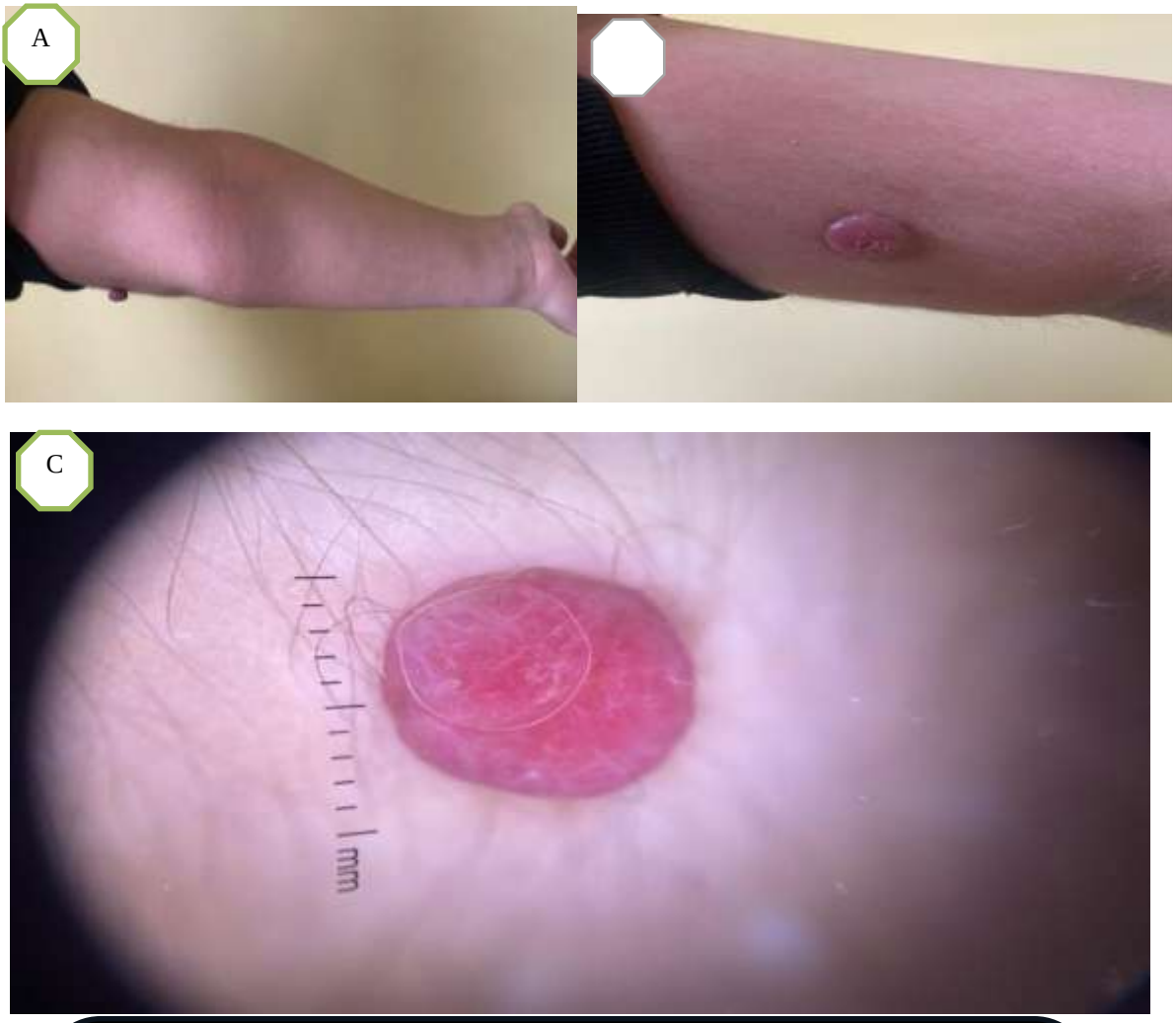

FIGURE 1 :

(A,B) A Erythematous nodular lesion on the left arm region.

(C) Dermatoscopy revealed red structureless background, white lines reticular, lacunae and surface scale.

Conclusion:

Angiomatoid Spitz nevus (SN) is a rare histopathological variant of SN, typically found on the extremities of children and young adults. The dermatoscopic features of this uncommon variant have rarely been documented.

Références:

1. Moscarella E, Al Jalbout S, Piana S, et al. The stars within the melanocytic garden: unusual variants of Spitz naevi. Br J Dermatol. 2015;172(4):1045–1051. doi: 10.1111/bjd.13347.
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