

20TH WORLD DERMATOLOGY AND AESTHETIC CONGRESS

July 23-24, 2018 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Approach to histological diagnosis of adnexal skin tumors

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Most adnexal neoplasms are uncommonly encountered in routine practice and pathologists can recognize a limited number of frequently encountered tumors. In this review, a simplified histological approach to be used by general pathologists and residents of pathology and dermatology programs are provided. These tumors are classified into: (1) Tumors connected to epidermis, which include trichilemmoma, Syringocystadenocarcinoma papilliferum and poroma, (2) tumors not connected to epidermis, which include many tumors that are further sub-classified into basaloid, clear cells and tumors with glandular differentiation, (3) sebaceous tumors including nevus sebaceous, sebaceous hyperplasia, adenoma, sebaceoma, and sebaceous carcinoma and (4) dermal cysts that include trichilemmal cyst, epidermal inclusion cyst, dermoid cyst, steatocystoma and other rare types of dermal cysts.

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