

PALISADED AND ENCAPSULATED NEUROMA (PEN) - CASE REPORT

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SUMMARY

Palisaded and encapsulated neuroma (PEN) is uncommon firstly described by Reed in 1972.

It presents by solitary elastic tends, asymptomatic papules, 2-6 mm large.

Palisaded and encapsulated neuroma (PEN) is a benign tumor and does not give recidives.

Key words: Palisaded and encapsulated neuroma (PEN)

CASE REPORT

Palisaded and encapsulated neuroma is rare cutaneous disorder. Wich is predominantly localized on the face and is commonly misdiagnosed as basal cell carcinoma, naevos or schwanoma

56 years old male with a non painful lesion on the basis of the nose that in 3 months enlarged its diameter. No other serious systemic diseases are announced.

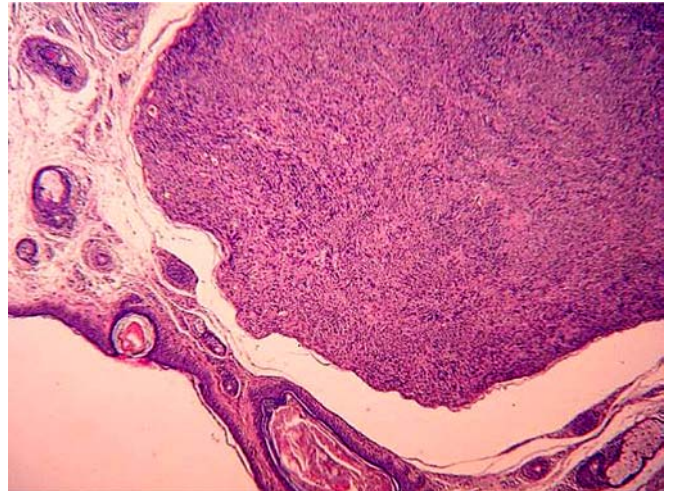
From the *dermatological status*:

A solitary round lesion, slightly above the surrounding skin, tight, localized laterally at the basis of the nose, with diameter 0,5cm. The covering skin is intact.

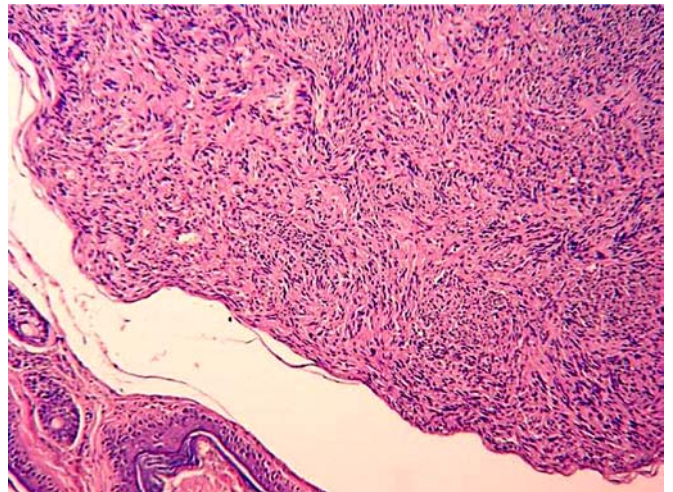
From the biopsy:

· *macroscopic* signs: rhomboic piece of skin with around formation under the epidermis 0,5/0,5cm. Totaly taken with the biopsy

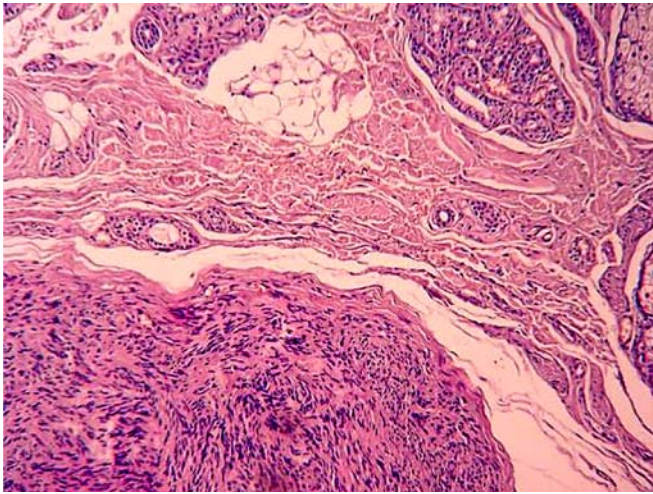
· *microscopic* signs: well defined, intradermal round, nodular lesion,



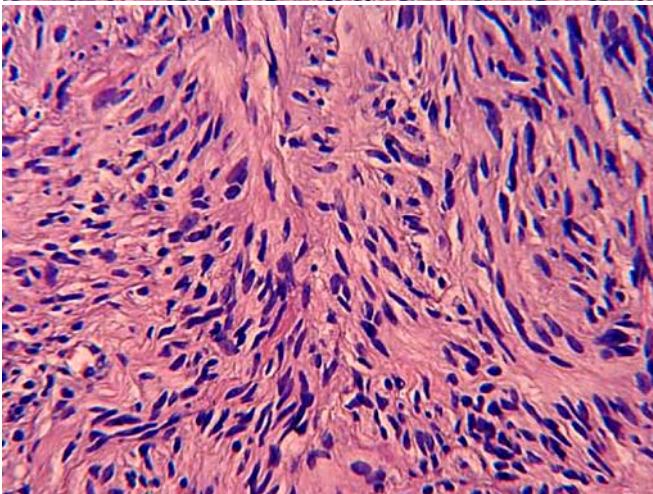
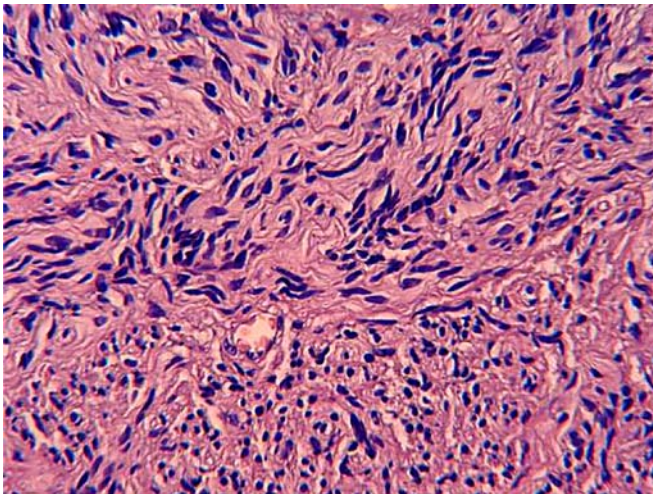
partially capsulated, as the capsule is almost not seen in the epidermal aspect,



and well seen in the basal parts.



The lesion consists of crossing in different areas fascicles, forming drawnout cells, with slightly undulated nuclei. The chromatine is normally dispersed, the cytoplasm is eosinophylic. Some of the drawnout nuclei are with a tendency to paliseded order, but without forming werocai corpuscles. There is a lack of mytotic activity, signs of cellular atypism, inflammatory and degenerative changes.



Immuno-hysto-chemical study shows a difuse expression of S-100 protein.

DISCUSSION

This uncommon tumor is firstly described by Reed, Fine and Meltzer in Archives of Dermatology in 1972 (7). It presents as a solitary mass on the face of middle-aged patients. It has a fine capsule or is at least well-separated from the adjacent dermis. Fascicles of neurons intertwine together. There is palisading or orderly arrangement of the nuclei in some areas of the tumor. The bundles when cut in cross-section do not show the cytoplasmic clarity seen in leiomyoma (1, 2, 3).

In about 90% of the cases the lesions are located on the face, but rarely they can be seen on the shoulders, hands, nasal mucosis and glans penis (4, 5, 6).

Clinical signs include solitary, elastic tends, asymptomatic papules, 2-6mm large. No teleangiectasia are seen, but only ulcerations after a trauma. Most often these tumors are diagnostified as basocellular carcinomas, dermal naevi, epidermal cysts, fibromas, small adnexial carcinomas.

PEN is a benign tumor and does not give recidives.

CONCLUSION

1. The presents of a tumor-like formation in the face area requires diagnostic confirmation targeting: basocellular carcinomas, dermal naevi, epidermal cysts, fibromas, small adnexial carcinomas.
2. The diagnostic conclusion should be combined with total cure excision of tumor tissue.
3. Immuno-hysto-chemical study with S-100 protein radically excludes melanocytic proliferation and should be combined in research methods.

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