

CASE REPORT

Pseudocyst of the Scalp

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Pseudocyst of the scalp is described in the Japanese literature as a skin-colored cystic tumor localized on the forehead, whereas alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp are described in the French literature as asymptomatic nodules on the scalp that lack a pseudocyst-like architecture. The etiology of these diseases is unknown, but the lesions are likely due to follicular occlusion. Here, we report a case of pseudocyst of the scalp in a 72-year-old woman. The patient had a dome-shaped painless tumor on her scalp. Histologic examination showed a pseudocyst-like architecture with no true cystic wall. Here, we report a case of pseudocyst of the scalp and summarize the characteristic features of both pseudocyst of the scalp and alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp. (*Ann Dermatol* 23(S2) S267~S269, 2011)

-Keywords-

Alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp, Follicular occlusion, Pseudocyst of the scalp

INTRODUCTION

Pseudocyst of the scalp was first described in 1992 by lwata et al.¹ in a report of 19 Japanese patients presenting

with alopecia and a solitary subcutaneous tumor with a histologically ill-defined cyst wall. In 1998 in France, Chevallier² reported 3 cases described as 'noninfectious abscess of the scalp with alopecia'. In 2011, Abdennader et al.³ reported 15 cases with similar morphological features to those of pseudocyst of the scalp; however, the condition was referred to as "alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp" because pseudocyst formation was not always present. Here, we report a case of pseudocyst of the scalp and summarize the characteristic features of both pseudocyst of the scalp and alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp.

CASE REPORT

A 72-year-old woman presented with a 2-month history of a localized fluctuating mass on her scalp. On examination, a skin-colored, dome-shaped cystic tumor measuring 50 mm in diameter was noted with alopecia in the same area as the lesion (Fig. 1). The patient did not complain of symptoms such as itching, pain, or tenderness in the lesion. Multi-detector computed tomography suggested that the lesion was not fixed to the bone and was limited to the

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Fig. 1. Clinical appearance of the cystic tumor. Note the alopecia on top of the tumor.

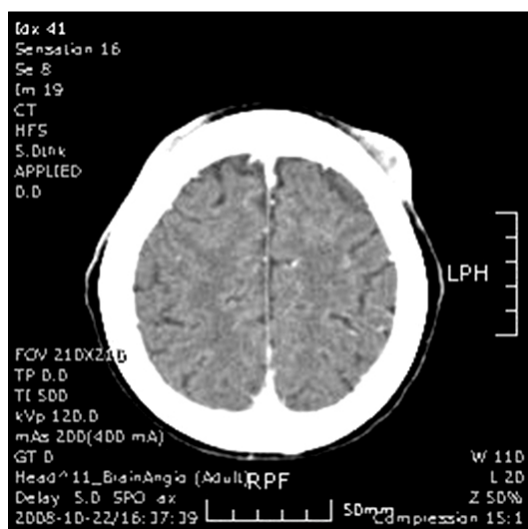


Fig. 2. Multi-detector computed tomography suggested that the tumor was not fixed to the bone, and was instead limited to the skin above the skull.

skin above the skull (Fig. 2). The patient had no history of an insect bite, trauma, or medication. Her medical history included herpes zoster along the V1 dermatome of the left scalp that had been successfully treated with an oral antiviral agent 5 years earlier. Laboratory tests showed no remarkable findings.

Accordingly, the lesion was surgically resected under local anesthesia. The puncture material was bloody and sterile and produced negative bacteriological and mycological culture results. Microscopic examination of the biopsy showed a pseudocyst-like architecture and fibrosis in the lower dermis (Fig. 3). There was no evidence of a true cystic wall. The skin lesion was treated with total excision, sutures, and a pressure dressing of packing gauze for 5 days. Five months after treatment, the skin lesion had not recurred and the patient was left with an excellent cosmetic result.

The clinical history and histopathological findings described here resemble those for pseudocyst of the scalp¹.

DISCUSSION

Pseudocyst of the scalp was first described in the Japanese literature by Iwata et al. in 1992¹. They reported 19 cases of a dome-shaped subcutaneous tumor with alopecia and an ill-defined cyst wall. Such tumors, which are seen predominantly in men aged between 18 and 40 years, are located between the top and forehead area of the scalp. Subsequently, several reports of similar cases have appeared in the Japanese literature⁴⁻⁷.

In 1998, Chevallier² reported three cases of "noninfectious

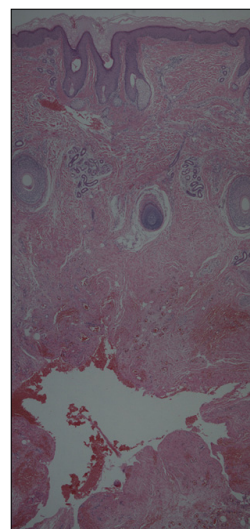


Fig. 3. Histopathologic findings. Note the ill-defined cystic wall H&E, $\times 20$).

abscess of the scalp with alopecia" that were similar in morphology to pseudocyst of the scalp. Additionally, Abdennader et al.³ reported 15 cases with similar features to those of pseudocyst of the scalp, which were referred to as alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp (AANS). Since then, the condition has been characterized as largely asymptomatic tumors located mainly at the vertex and upper portion of the occipital area, with most patients being men between the age of 12 and 38 years². The characteristic findings in pseudocyst of the scalp and AANS are similar except for those revealed by histology and from puncture material (Table 1).

The etiology is unknown, but the pseudocyst is considered to initially develop as folliculitis associated with follicular occlusion¹ or foreign body². When follicular occlusion occurs, a granulomatous infiltrate is generated accompanied by acute inflammation with histiocytes, lymphocytes, and giant cells clustered around each follicle. Subsequently, the central tissue undergoes necrosis and blood and lymphatic vessels are broken, resulting in a bloody, yellowish exudate and pseudocyst formation. The etiology of AANS is also unknown. It is probably a particular form of deep folliculitis leading to a non-scarring type of alopecia. It might represent a part of a spectrum including several diseases such as acne conglobata and hidradenitis suppurativa, in which a follicular occlusion is suspected as the cause of the cyst or pseudocyst. Further studies are obviously needed to clarify the pathogenesis of AANS³.

The histopathology of pseudocyst of the scalp shows a pseudocyst and granuloma in deep dermis¹. However, no granuloma was found in our case. Racial factors where the

Table 1. Comparison of the characteristic features of pseudocyst of the scalp and alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp

	Pseudocyst of the scalp ^{1,4,7}	Alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp ^{2,3,8}
Age	18~40 years	Mean 32 years
Etiology	Follicular occlusion	Deep folliculitis
Size (diameter)	25~50 mm	5~40 mm
Gender predominance	Males	Males
Site	Between the top and forehead area of the scalp	Mainly the vertex and upper part of the occipital area
Symptoms	None	Mild pain/discomfort
Puncture material	Bloody or yellowish, citrine-colored liquid	Purulent discharge
Histopathology	Pseudocyst-like architecture with granulomatous infiltration (lymphocytes, histiocytes, and giant cells)	No pseudocyst formation with nonspecific inflammation
Treatment	Aspiration with steroid injection, surgical resection	Doxycycline (100 mg/day) for 3 months

patient has a different type of hair or there is a different period of the cyst development might explain these findings.

The differential diagnosis of pseudocyst of the scalp includes a ruptured epidermal cyst¹ and dissecting cellulitis of the scalp⁸. Ruptured epidermal cysts are soft with a central blackish dot, and are not associated with alopecia. Furthermore, an epidermal lining with a granular layer or keratin is not found in pseudocyst of the scalp. Dissecting cellulitis of the scalp is characterized by sinus tracts with scarring alopecia.

The successful treatment of pseudocyst of the scalp will resolve the lesions without subsequent recurrence and alopecia. Several treatments have been reported, including needle aspiration, surgical excision, steroidal injection, and the administration of doxycycline at 100 mg/day^{1,4,7}. The patient described here was treated by surgical excision and pressure dressing; at the time of writing, the patient's skin lesions had not recurred. In AANS, the treatment with doxycycline is efficient at the dose of 100 mg/day. However, the duration of the treatment must be at least 3 months³.

In summary, we reported a case of pseudocyst of the scalp in Korea. More work must be conducted to elucidate the pathogenesis of this disease entity and to establish the most effective method of treatment.

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