



HISTOPATHOLOGICAL SPECTRUM OF CUTANEOUS ADNEXAL TUMORS

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at to study various histopathological patterns of all skin biopsies in the Department of Pathology, during the period of one year between march 2023 to march 2025. Skin punch biopsy specimens after fixation in 10% buffered formalin, processed and then stained with Hematoxylin & Eosin. Proliferating trichilemmal cyst is the most common type of hair follicle tumor in our study.

KEYWORDS : Skin adnexal tumors, Pilomatrixoma**INTRODUCTION**

— Skin adnexal tumors (SATs) are those neoplasms that differentiate toward or arise from pilosebaceous unit, eccrine sweat glands or apocrine sweat glands.

— These tumors are classified into four groups that exhibit histologic features analogous to hair follicles, sebaceous glands, apocrine and eccrine glands .

— This study was therefore undertaken to analyze adnexal tumors of the skin for their histological features and to group them using the International Classification of World Health Organization (2006).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the histopathological spectrum of adnexal tumors of skin.
2. To study the incidence, location, age and sex distribution of adnexal tumors of skin

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective (2 years) study done between march 2023 to march 2025.

A total of 28 cases are included in the study.

Detailed microscopic examination was carried out. For histological examination, 10% formalin fixed embedded representative tissue sections were stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS**Table 1: Age Distribution Of SATs (n=28)**

0-20	2
21-40	14
41-60	12

Commonest age group of presentation is 21 – 40 years followed by 41-60 years

Table 2: Sex Distribution (n=28)

Females	18	64.29
Males	10	35.71

We found higher incidence of these tumors in females in our study.

Table 3: Distribution According To Behavior (n=28)

Nature of tumour	No.of cases	Percentage
Benign	24	85.71
Malignant	04	14.29

Table No 4: Categories Of Adnexal Tumors(n=28)

S. No	Direction Of Differentiation	Types
1	Pilosebaceous	Trichofolliculoma Trichoepithelioma Proliferating Trichilemmal Cyst Pilomatrixoma Malignant Proliferating Cyst
2	Sweat Gland	Eccrine Spiradenoma Eccrine Poroma Syringoma Nodular Hidradenoma Clear Cell Hidradenocarcinoma

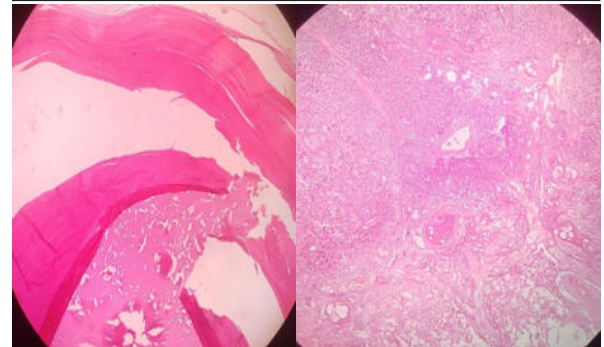
In our study tumors of hair follicle were the commonest(64.29%) with proliferating trichilemmal cyst being the most common tumor.

Table No 5: Comparison Of Tumor Behavior

	Yakoob.N et al	Ankit sharma et al (2014)	Present study
BENIGN	87.3%	80.36%	85.71%
MALIGNANT	12.6%	19.64%	14.29%

Table No 6: Comparision Of Tumor Differentiation

	Yakoob.N et al	Present study
HAIR FOLLICLE	41.56%	64.29%
SWEAT GLAND (ECCRINE)	37.34%	35.71%

**1-Trichilemmal cyst****2-Trichoepithelioma****DISCUSSION**

— During the present study we observed that most of tumors

were found to be benign (85.71%) and the incidence of malignancy was low (14.29%).

— Tumors were observed more common in female (64.29%) as compared to male (35.71%).

— Most of tumors observed were common in Head and Neck Region (57.14%).

— Tumors involving pilosebaceous unit (64.29%) and sweat gland with eccrine differentiation (35.71%) were common.

As observed by Nair and Saha et al. male to female ratio was 1 : 2.3 and 1 : 1.88, respectively. In present study also observed that females outnumbered males.

CONCLUSION

Adnexal tumors of skin are uncommon and mostly benign; so surgical excision is curable in most cases.

— Benign skin adnexal tumors are commoner than malignant ones.

— Head and neck region (Scalp) is the most common site.

— Hair follicle differentiation in SATs is more frequent.

(proliferating trichilemmal cyst is the most common type of hair follicle tumor in our study)

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