

Multiple hairy nodules in an adolescent girl

A thirteen-year-old girl, with a known case of ventricular septal defect, presented with a two-year duration of multiple skin-coloured to hyperpigmented nodules over her face, trunk and extremities. The lesions were asymptomatic, without any surface erosion or ulceration. On examination, multiple (eleven) firm-to-hard tender nodules of size ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 cm were present over the sites mentioned above. In addition, the skin-overlying nodules were pigmented and associated with hypertrichosis [Figures 1a and 1b]. The nodules on the face and thigh were bony hard, suggestive of calcification, which was later confirmed on X-ray evaluation of the skull and thigh [Figure 2]. Examination of the oral cavity showed a solitary, small, whitish, non-tender nodule on the left lateral aspect of the tongue [Figure 3]. There was no lymphadenopathy, and the rest of the mucocutaneous examination revealed no abnormality. Dermoscopy of the

cutaneous nodules showed an increased pigment network with areas of perifollicular sparing [Figure 4]. An incisional biopsy was done from the nodule present over the left thigh for histopathological examination.

Histopathological Examination

The epidermis was unremarkable. In the dermis, scattered, large, round to polygonal cells with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm and central nuclei were present [Figures 4a and 4b]. The infiltrate was limited to the upper dermis without any subcutaneous tissue involvement. Immunohistochemistry was positive for CD68 [Figure 5] and S100 and negative for CD1a [Figure 4].

Question

What is your diagnosis?



Figure 1a: Ill-defined hyperpigmented subcutaneous nodule over left thigh with overlying hypertrichosis.



Figure 1b: Nodular lesion present over the left arm with overlying hyperpigmentation and hypertrichosis.



Figure 2: X-ray of the right thigh showing radio-opaque shadow (red arrow) suggestive of calcification.

How to cite this article: Gupta P, Sirka CS, Shetty M, Rout AN. Multiple hairy nodules in an adolescent girl. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol. 2025;91:120-2. doi: 10.25259/IJDVL_939_2023

Received: September, 2023 **Accepted:** October, 2023 **Epub Ahead of Print:** *** **Published:** December, 2024

DOI: 10.25259/IJDVL_939_2023 **PMID:** 38594978

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Figure 3a: Oral cavity showing a solitary white nodule present on the lateral aspect of the tongue.



Figure 3b: Dermoscopic examination showed diffuse structureless pigmentation with areas of perifollicular sparing (DermLite DL4 dermoscopy 10x).

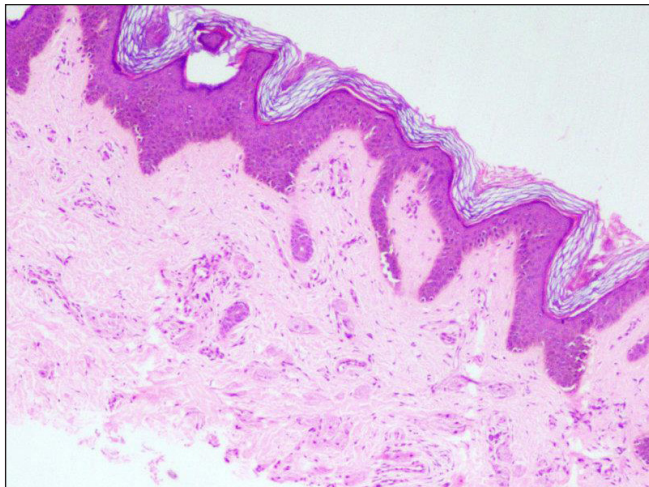


Figure 4a: Histopathological examination showed normal epidermis and scattered large cells in the dermis (Haematoxylin & eosin, 100x).

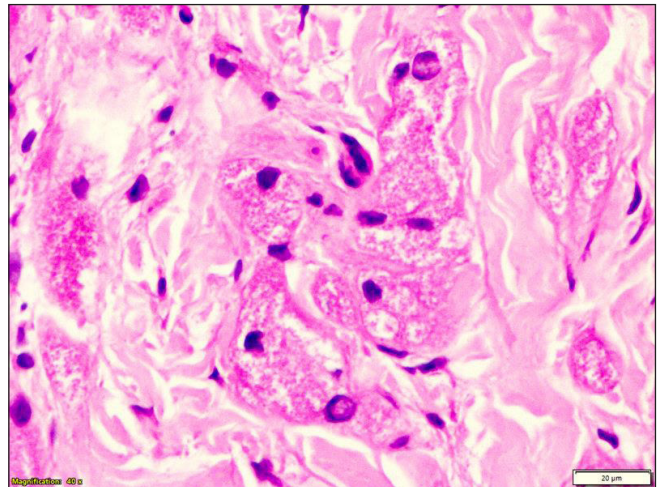


Figure 4b: On higher magnification, large polygonal cells with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm and central nuclei in the upper dermis suggest granular cell tumour (Haematoxylin & eosin, 400x).

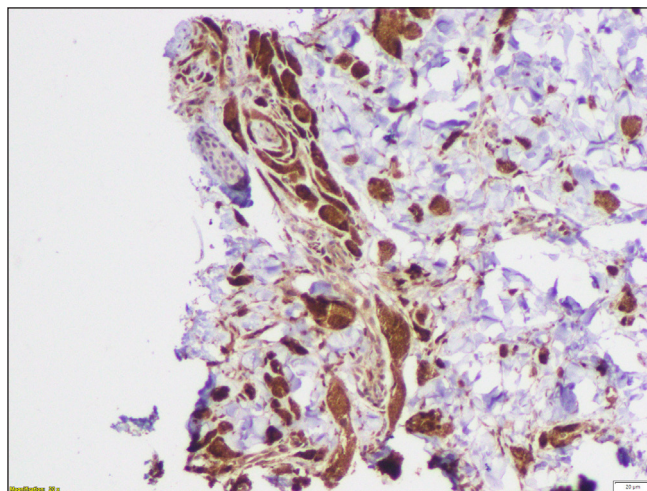


Figure 5: Immunohistochemistry of the histopathology showing tumour cells with CD68 positivity (Immunohistochemistry, 200x).

Answer

Diagnosis: Hairy granular cell tumour

Discussion

Granular cell tumour (GCT) is a rare benign neoplasm originating from Schwann cells. There is a female preponderance and it commonly affects middle-aged individuals.¹ The most accepted pathogenesis is the altered metabolism of Schwann cells, but origin from histiocytes, fibroblasts, or myoepithelial cells has also been postulated.² It manifests as a solitary subcutaneous or submucosal nodule commonly involving the tongue or internal organs. Around one-fifth of the cases present with multiple lesions.² Pointers towards diagnosing GCT in our case include multiple lesions, overlying hypertrichosis and mucosal lesions. The other differentials to be considered in lesions with overlying hypertrichosis include plexiform neurofibroma, leiomyoma, melanocytic naevus, smooth muscle hamartoma and eccrine angiomatous hamartoma. The nodules of leiomyoma and neurofibroma are firm in consistency and spare mucosa, while melanocytic naevus and smooth muscle hamartoma lack isolated nodules as in our case. Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma can have hyperhidrosis in addition to hypertrichosis and shows hyperplastic eccrine glands on histopathology. Moreover, hypertrichosis on cutaneous lesions of GCTs is extremely rare, with only one case reported.³ Increased stimulation of hair follicles and prolongation of the anagen growth cycle can be the possible mechanism. However, the exact mechanism needs to be established. Another interesting finding in our case was the calcification of the lesions over the face and thighs. Previous literature reported calcification in colonic tumours as well as sellar Granular cell tumour (GCT).^{4,5} However, there are no reports of calcified cutaneous granular cell tumours to date.

This case highlights the importance of keeping GCT as a differential when one comes across hairy nodules on the skin, especially if mucosa is involved. Previous literature mentioned the association of GCT with Noonan syndrome, neurofibromatosis type 1 and LEOPARD syndrome.⁶ Our patient also had a ventricular septal defect without any other features of LEOPARD syndrome. The common origin of cardiac septum and schwann cells from neural crest cells might explain the association but needs further validation.⁷ Nevertheless, it is prudent to know about associated

syndromes so that proper evaluation can be done, which can prevent major cardiac events in future. The GCTs are mostly benign and rarely show malignant behaviour.² The prognosis was explained to the girl's parents, and she is under regular follow-up.

Declaration of patient consent: The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship: Nil.

Conflicts of interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation: The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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