

Solitary asymptomatic papule on cheek

A 25-year-old girl presented to us with solitary asymptomatic papule over the left cheek for the last 6 years. At the outset, it was a pin-head sized elevation but gradually increased to a size of around 1 cm after which it had been static for the last 2 years. Physical examination revealed a single flesh-colored, firm to rubbery papule over the left cheek [Figure 1a and b]. The remainder of the muco-cutaneous examination including hair, nails, and mucosae was non-contributory. Routine investigations including serum biochemistry panel, urine examination,

chest X-ray and ultrasonography of the abdomen were non-contributory. An excision biopsy of the lesion revealed a nodular lesion in the dermis, composed of tightly woven fascicles of slender spindle cells with bland nuclei [Figure 2a-c]. Immunohistochemical staining showed the neoplastic cells to be positive for S-100 protein [Figure 3a] and negative for glial fibrillary acid protein (GFAP) [Figure 3b].

WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?



Figure 1: (a) Solitary flesh-colored papule on left cheek. (b) Close up of the lesion

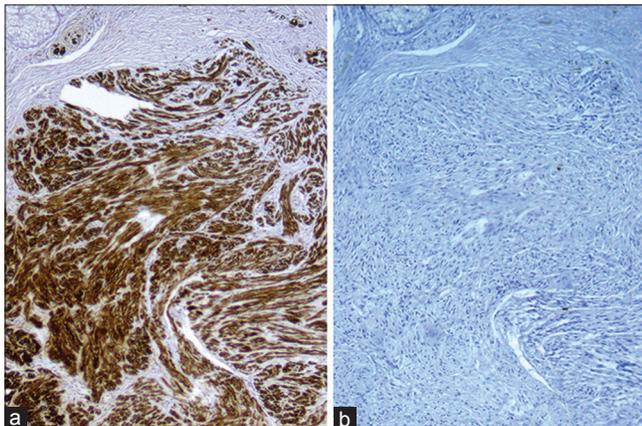


Figure 3: (a) Neoplastic cells are diffusely positive for S100 (H and E, x400). (b) An immunostain for GFAP is negative in the neoplastic cells (x400)

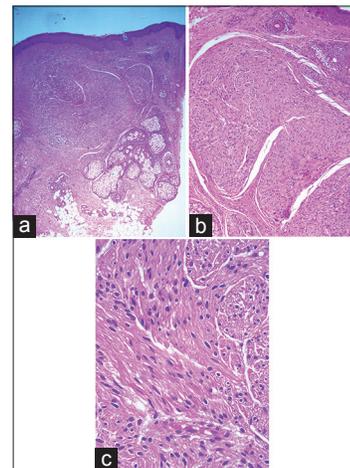


Figure 2: (a) There is a nodular lesion in the dermis composed of fascicles of spindled Schwann cells with bland nuclei (H and E, x40). (b) Fascicles of spindled Schwann cells in the dermis showing vague palisading, narrow gaps separating fascicles, and clefting from the adjacent dermis (H and E, x100). (c) No mitotic activity or nuclear atypia is seen in the neoplastic cells (H and E, x400)

How to cite this article: Kumar P, Parveen A, Das A, Raychaudhury T, Arun I. Solitary asymptomatic papule on cheek. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2014;80:481-2.

Received: June, 2014. **Accepted:** July, 2014. **Source of Support:** Nil. **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

Diagnosis

Palisaded encapsulated neuroma (also known as solitary circumscribed neuroma).

DISCUSSION

Palisaded encapsulated neuroma (PEN), first described by Reed *et al.*, in 1972, is classified as a primary hyperplasia of nerve fibers (axons and their sheath cells).^[1] It typically presents with a solitary, sessile, immobile, asymptomatic skin-colored papule or nodule, commonly affecting the “butterfly area” of the face of a middle-aged person. Atypical sites of involvement include the trunk, oral mucosa, shoulder and eyelids. It does not have any sex predilection. Clinically, it may be confused with neurofibroma, melanocytic nevus, appendageal tumors and basal cell carcinoma. The firmness of the lesion and absence of button-hole sign are important clinical findings that distinguish it from neurofibroma.^[2] The nodular presentation is most common, but fungating, plexiform, multinodular, epithelioid, vascular and myxoid variants have been reported.^[3] Atypical presentations include multiple lesions on palms and soles,^[4] and dermatomal distribution on the face.^[5]

The histological appearance lies between neurofibroma and schwannoma.^[2] It shows a well-circumscribed, ovoid, or rounded nodule in the dermis, which is actually a bulbous expansion of the peripheral nerve. Within the nerve, there is collection of axons and Schwann cells in interlacing fascicles along with characteristic cleft-like spaces. Nuclear pleomorphism and mitoses are absent. Electron microscopy demonstrates a substantial number of class C fibers (mostly non-myelinated), partially enveloped by Schwann cell cytoplasm.^[2,3]

The histological differential diagnoses include neurofibroma (which is non-capsulated, and shows presence of mucopolysaccharide ground substance); schwannoma (which shows Antoni A and B bodies); traumatic neuroma (which has abundant Schwann cells, axons, inflammatory cells and scarring) and leiomyoma (which has spindle cells that are muscle cells and are stained by smooth muscle actin). It must be differentiated

from neurofibromas, because the latter may be a marker of neurofibromatosis. Immunohistochemical staining shows positivity for S100 protein, collagen type IV and vimentin. The capsule may stain with epithelial membrane antigen.^[2,5]

Palisaded encapsulated neuroma is essentially a benign tumor without any association with neurofibromatosis or multiple endocrine neoplasia, type II. Excision is the treatment of choice. Even after incomplete excision the solitary circumscribed neuroma does not recur, a fact supporting a reactive rather than a neoplastic origin.^[2,3]

**Piyush Kumar, Asma Parveen, Anupam Das¹,
Tanumay Raychaudhury², Indu Arun³**

Department of Dermatology, Katihar Medical College, Bihar, ⁴Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal, ²Consultant Dermatologist, Cutaneous Lymphoma and Cutaneous Oncology, Tata Medical Centre, Kolkata, ³Consultant Pathologist, Tata Medical Centre, Kolkata, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Piyush Kumar, Dermatology, Katihar Medical College and Hospital, Katihar - 854 105, Bihar, India.
E-mail: docpiyush@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. Reed RJ, Fine RM, Meltzer HD. Palisaded, encapsulated neuromas of the skin. *Arch Dermatol* 1972;106:865-70.
2. Golod O, Soriano T, Craft N. Palisaded encapsulated neuroma-A classic presentation of a commonly misdiagnosed neural tumor. *J Drugs Dermatol* 2005;4:92-4.
3. Koutlas IG, Scheithauer BW. Palisaded encapsulated (“solitary circumscribed”) neuroma of the oral cavity: A review of 55 cases. *Head Neck Pathol* 2010;4:15-26.
4. Omori Y, Tanito K, Ito K, Itoh M, Saeki H, Nakagawa H. A Pediatric Case of Multiple Palisaded Encapsulated Neuromas of the Palms and Soles. *Pediatr Dermatol* 2014;31:E107-9.
5. Halder C, Sen S, Gangopadhyay A, Bala S. Zosteriform palisaded encapsulated neuroma: An unusual presentation. *Indian J Dermatol* 2013;58:492.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.ijdv.com
	DOI: 10.4103/0378-6323.140343