









lymphocytoma cutis (LCT) is a rare, non-neoplastic, lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by the presence of a solitary or multiple, painless, firm, nodular, erythematous to violaceous, subcutaneous nodules. The nodules are typically 1-2 cm in diameter and are most commonly located on the face and neck. The lesions are composed of a dense infiltrate of lymphocytes, predominantly small lymphocytes, within the dermis and subcutis. The pathogenesis of LCT is unclear, but it is thought to be a reactive process. The condition is more common in children and young adults. The lesions are usually self-limiting and resolve spontaneously within several months. However, in some cases, the lesions may persist or recur. Treatment options include observation, topical corticosteroids, and surgical excision. The prognosis is generally good, with most patients achieving complete resolution of the lesions.