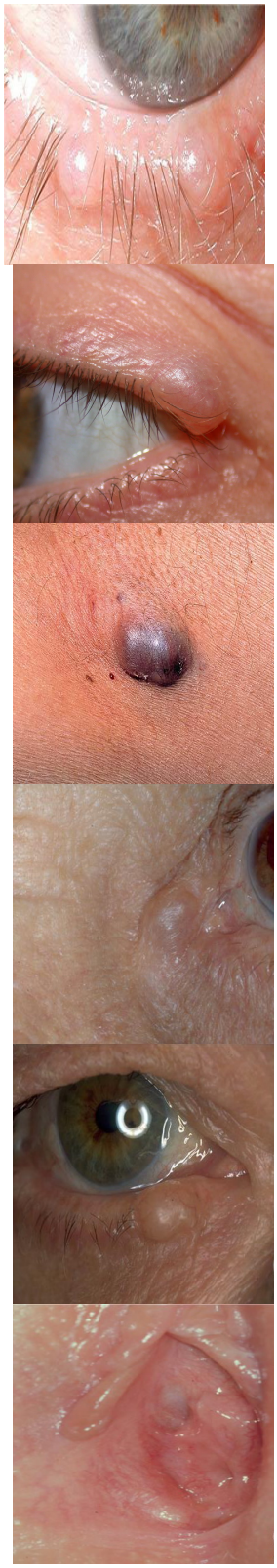

Hidrocystoma

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Hidrocystoma (cystadenoma) is a relatively common cystic lesion presenting mostly in middle-aged or elderly individuals.

ETIOLOGY

Hidrocystoma shows features of either apocrine (apocrine type) or eccrine (eccrine type) differentiation.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

Hidrocystoma is a solitary, small- to medium-sized, skin-colored, reddish or bluish cystic nodule situated on the head or neck, especially in the periorbital region. Unusual presentations include multiple lesions, giant tumors (up to 7 cm), and lesions occurring in childhood. Hidrocystoma occasionally develops within a nevus

sebaceus
. Multiple
apocrine
hidrocystomas
on the upper and lower eyelid margins bilaterally may be a feature of a rare variant of
ectodermal
dysplasia
(
Schopf-Schulz-Passarge
syndrome).

HISTOPATHOLOGY

On histologic examination, there is a unilocular or occasionally a multilocular cyst located in the dermis. The epithelial lining displays either features of
apocrine
(decapitation secretion) or
eccrine
(single or double layered,
cuboid
often flattened epithelium) differentiation. Prominent
papillations
protruding into the lumen are noted in a subset of cases .
Secretory
products contain
lipofuscin
, melanin, and/or
hemosiderin
.

TREATMENT

Treatment of choice in solitary lesions is simple surgical excision. Multiple lesions may be removed using a carbon dioxide or nonablative diode laser, electrodesiccation, local infiltration of trichloroacetic acid, or surgery with blepharoplasty
.