Multiple Yellow-Brown Papules on the Penis

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A 12-year-old boy presented with multiple asymptomatic, 0.1-cm, yellow-brown papules on the penile shaft of several years’ duration. The lesions appeared suddenly. The patient had no history of trauma, injection, or an underlying disorder.

WHAT’S YOUR DIAGNOSIS?

a. eruptive syringoma
b. lichen nitidus
c. milia
d. molluscum contagiosum
e. verruca plana

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THE DIAGNOSIS:
Eruptive Syringoma

A punch biopsy of a lesion on the penis was performed. Histopathologic examination revealed many tadpole-shaped cords of epithelial cells and small ducts in the dermis (Figure). Based on clinical and histopathological findings, a diagnosis of eruptive syringoma was made. The patient declined treatment.

Syringomas are common benign eccrine neoplasms. They present clinically as small flesh-colored to brownish papules symmetrically distributed on the face, neck, trunk, pubic area, arms, and legs.1-3 Classic syringoma occurs more frequently in young adult women.1 Eruptive syringoma is a rare variant, and the age of onset ranges from 3 to 50 years.1-13 Eruptive syringoma is the term for multiple lesions that occur synchronously in any part of the body.1,3,4 The term eruptive is not the opposite of localized and refers to the time of onset of the lesion. There may be both a generalized eruptive syringoma or a localized eruptive syringoma depending on the distribution of the lesions.1 The most common site for syringoma occurrence is the eyelid; penile syringoma is extremely rare. Several cases of penile syringoma have been reported, but eruptive penile syringoma is rare.3-5-10,12,13

Histopathology is essential for the diagnosis of syringoma. Hematoxylin and eosin stain shows multiple small cystic ducts and epithelial cell nests in the dermis. Ductal structures sometimes appear tadpole-like or comma shaped depending on the section.1,2,7,12

The clinical differential diagnosis of syringoma includes sebaceous hyperplasia, verruca plana, molluscum contagiosum, lichen planus, lichen nitidus, milia, angiofibroma, epidermal cyst, calcinosis cutis, granuloma annulare, and sarcoidosis.3,5,12

Because syringoma is benign, treatment is not necessary unless there is a cosmetic problem.3,5,7,8,12 There is no satisfactory treatment of eruptive penile syringoma. Treatment options include topical tretinoin and adalimumab, oral isotretinoin, cryoablation, microelectrodesiccation with an epilating needle, dermabrasion, CO₂ laser, and surgical excision.2,3,7,8,12

Adult patients with penile syringoma may be concerned about sexually transmitted diseases due to the appearance of the papules. If cosmesis is not an issue, clinicians should reassure the patient after a biopsy that the lesions are benign and self-limiting without recommending treatment.

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REFERENCES