Pilomatrixoma in the right preauricular region: Case report and review of the literature.

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Conclusions: Pilomatrixoma has peak incidence between females of 8 to 13 years-old and is localized mostly on the head and neck, with most frequently reported site the auricular region (33-79%).

The differential diagnosis should include malignant and benign tumors.

Surgical excision is the method of treatment although histopathological examination is needed for definite diagnosis.

Postoperative recurrence is extremely rare (0-3%).

Objectives: Pilomatrixoma or Malherbe's calcifying epithelioma, is a slow-growing benign soft tissue tumor occurring in cutaneous or subcutaneous tissues. Its first description was in 1880, by Malherbe and Chenantains, and is among the most common skin tumors excised in children (10%).

Methods: We present a case of pilomatrixoma localized in the right preauricular region and review of the literature.

Results: A 14-years-old boy presented with the complaint of swelling in the right preauricular region.

It was firstly noticed two years ago, without a history of inflammation or trauma, and became gradually larger.

No pain, redness, or temperature rise was reported.

Physical examination revealed a firm, well-circumscribed, mobile, painless solitary nodule with an approximate size of 1.5 cm.

Ultrasound imaging identified a small semi-superficial nodule, partially calcified and solid hypoechoic peripheral component, avascular.

Under general anesthesia, a 2-cm skin incision was performed on the lesion site, the nodule was dissected from surrounding tissue and totally excised.

Pathological examination show islands of two types of cells-basophilic and shadow-and indicated pilomatrixoma.

No recurrence was observed in the follow-up period.