Case 38
Giant vascular eccrine spiradenomas: a report of two cases with histology, immunohistology and electron microscopy

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Accepted for publication 7 January 1986

Case histories

Case 1

A 74-year-old male presented with an abdominal skin lump that had been slowly increasing in size over the previous 2 years. There was no relevant medical history. Examination revealed an ulcerated brown mass situated close to the umbilicus. Clinically the lesion was thought to be either an angiosarcoma or a malignant melanoma. The lesion was excised with a 5 cm skin margin.

Case 2

An 84-year-old female presented with a 2 cm diameter cystic lesion on the back of the scalp. The lesion had been growing in size over the previous 3–4 months and had produced a blood-stained discharge. There was no relevant medical history. Clinically the lesion was thought to be a ‘sebaceous cyst’. It was excised with a minimal skin margin.
Morphologically low-grade spiradenocarcinoma: a clinicopathologic study of 19 cases with emphasis on outcome and MYB expression

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Figure 7 Nuclear expression of MYB in dermal cylindroma (a) and eccrine spiradenoma (b). No MYB expression is noted in the malignant components of low-grade spiradenocarcinoma (c).
Nodules with vascular insufficiency

- Ancient schwannoma
- Giant vascular eccrine spiradenoma
- Ancient nevus
- Ancient cellular blue nevus
- Symplastic hemangioma