



**Trichoepithelioma**

Trichoepithelioma occurs as multiple lesions, prefers solitary lesions, and is associated with cysts.

Multiple trichoepitheliomas are transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait (50%). Located in the face and on the trunk.

Solitary trichoepithelioma occurs more commonly than multiple trichoepithelioma. It is characterized by a well-circumscribed, nodular, dermal-based tumor composed of nests and cords of basaloid cells. The tumor is typically located in the dermis and is often associated with a fibrous capsule. The histological features include a proliferation of basaloid cells with peripheral palisading and keratinization. The tumor is usually benign and does not metastasize.

*Giant solitary trichoepithelioma*, measuring several centimeters in diameter, is a distinct variant of trichoepithelioma.

□

*Histopathology* .

□ As a rule, multiple trichoepitheliomas are superficial dermal lesions. They appear

. The fibroblasts encircle and are tightly associated with the basaloid islands, lacking the retraction artifact.

Additional findings, observed in some but not all trichoepitheliomas, are the presence of a foreign-body g

Occasionally, some lesions in patients with multiple trichoepitheliomas show relatively little differentiation

carcinoma, which may also show horn cysts. Thus, on a histologic basis, it may be difficult definitively to

*Solitary trichoepithelioma* often has a high degree of differentiation toward hair structures. Solitary lesions

*Additional Studies.* It is assumed that the basophilic cells surrounding horn cysts are similar to hair

Histochemical staining with the Gomori stain for alkaline phosphatase has shown positive staining in ma



The putative gene for multiple familial trichoepitheliomas has been localized to chromosome 9p21.3.

to function as an ubiquitin-specific protease, are present in some cases

The close relationship between trichoepithelioma and basaloid carcinoma has been explained because

*Differential Diagnosis* .

The difficulty of differentiating multiple trichoepithelioma

transmission. In addition, certain histologic features, as well as immunohistochemical stains, can assist i

The differentiation of multiple trichoepitheliomas from the nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome on histo





