



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## DERMOSCOPIIC FEATURES OF CONGENITAL SEBACEOUS HAMARTOMA

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**Background:** Sebaceous hyperplasia is a common, benign disorder which usually affects adults and less commonly children (premature sebaceous hyperplasia). The presence of this entity in a newborn is extremely rare with only two cases reported so far. Oh et al. who reported the first such case in 2007, proposed a term congenital sebaceous hamartoma instead of sebaceous hyperplasia suggesting its origin from better-differentiated hair stem cells such as hair bulge. To our knowledge, dermoscopic features of this entity have not been previously described.

**Observation:** We present two male neonates who were consulted at Department of Dermatology due to congenital, yellowish plaque on the cheek. Dermoscopically, both lesions presented as grouped white-yellow papules, distributed regularly on the reddish, vascular background. Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of congenital sebaceous hamartoma in the first patient. On the parents' request the biopsy was not performed in the second patient. Topical therapy with adapalene was recommended (off-label). After 6 months we have observed a significant flattening of the plaques.

**Key message:** Dermoscopy may be useful, non-invasive tool facilitating a clinical diagnosis of congenital sebaceous hyperplasia. The observation of two cases within one year in the single Department indicates that the incidence of this entity may be underreported. Topical adapalene may be considered as a treatment option in congenital sebaceous hamartoma.

