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MULTIPLE MILIARY OSTEOMA CUTIS: CLINICAL CASE

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BACKGROUND

Osteoma cutis (OC) is a fairly rare benign skin disease characterised by the formation of bone tissue in the structure of the dermis and/or subcutaneous fat (Limaiem and Sergent, 2020; Duarte et al., 2018). Osteoma is a tumor-like formation with smoothed contours, a half to one cm in size, consisting of clusters of spongy or compact bone matter with a thin intermediate fibrovascular stroma (Pinzón-Osorio et al., 2020). Osteoma can occur de novo or develop because of the background of trauma, neoplastic or inflammatory diseases (Sánchez, 2017). OC occurs in 14% of cases in the structure of all variants of skin ossification (Limaiem and Sergent, 2020). More often women are ill with a peak incidence at 20-30 years old, and it can occur in children (Kaliyadan et al., 2019; Kim et al., 2017).

Purpose of the Study:

It is necessary to draw attention of dermatovenerologists and cosmetologists to the possibilities of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of osteomas cutis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A 56-year old man was admitted to the Clinic of Skin and Venereal Diseases named after V. A. Rakhmanov. For a year and a half, it had been noted the appearance of small dense elements on the skin of the chest, back, and face. Subjectively, they did not bother. In the anamnesis there was acne vulgaris.

Status localis: rashes are multiple in nature, which are small papules ranging in size from 0.1 to 0.5 mm, with a predominant localization on the skin of the face, in the frontotemporal region, as well as on the skin of the chest and the upper back (Fig. 1). Papules are whitish in colour, that do not merge with each other, when palpating they are dense and painless. The total number of elements reaches 67.

RESULTS

In the biochemical analysis of the blood, there is an increased content of calcium five point three mmol/l. Urine analysis is without features. X-ray examination of the lungs-calcifications has not been detected. Treatment: the patient underwent curettage and the whitish-yellowish formations were removed that were partially exposed when opening the papules.

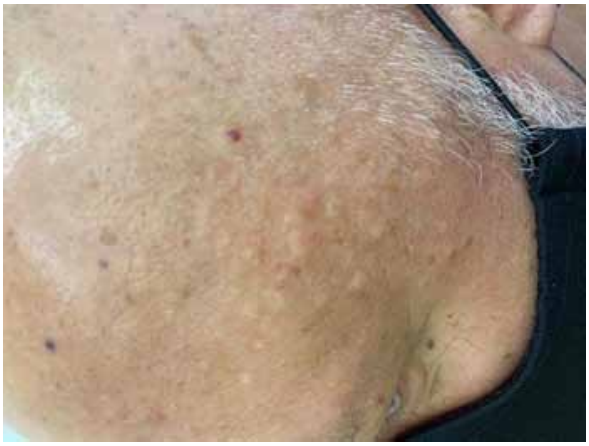

Fig. 1. *Patient K, 56 years old. Frontotemporal osteomas*

Pathomorphological conclusion: the picture is characterized by the presence of bone processes in the dermis, with pronounced calcification, as well as dense eosinophilic deposits in the subcutaneous tissue, single processes pierce the epidermis, there are single osteoblasts and osteoclasts. The soft tissue spaces between the bony trabeculae contain several centrally located small vessels, there is a connective tissue matrix with single adipocytes.

CONCLUSIONS

The diagnosis — Multiple miliary osteomas cutis. The presented clinical case of OC is of considerable interest, because this disease is rare, and we have not found any descriptions of such cases in the Russian literature available to us. OC includes extra-skeletal ossification, which is limited to the dermis and subcutaneous tissues, but given the long and painless nature of the development and course of the disease, many patients do not seem to go to specialized medical institutions (Kodo et al., 2019). However, one of the most likely versions of the pathoetiology of the disease suggests that the mechanism of osteoblastic metaplasia is at the heart of the development of osteomas of the skin, and therefore treats this pathology with great attention (Niebel et al., 2020; Danset et al., 2019).

Keywords:

osteoma cutis; primary osteoma; secondary osteoma; ossification; GNAS1; clinical case