

Figure 25-10 Cylindroma and trichoepithelioma. **A**, Multiple cylindromas (papules) on the forehead are composed (**B**) of islands of basaloid cells containing occasional ducts that fit together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. **C**, Perinasal papules and small nodules of trichoepithelioma are composed (**D**) of buds of basaloid cells that resemble primitive hair follicles.

Trichoepithelioma is a proliferation of basaloid cells that forms primitive structures resembling hair follicles (Fig. 25-10C, D). **Sebaceous adenoma** shows a lobular proliferation of sebocytes with increased peripheral basaloid cells and more mature sebocytes in the central portion, characterized by frothy or bubbly cytoplasm due to lipid vesicle content (Fig. 25-11A). **Pilomatrixomas** are composed of basaloid cells that show

trichilemmal or hairlike differentiation similar to that seen in the germinal portion of the normal hair bulb in the anagen growth phase (Fig. 25-11B). **Apocrine carcinoma** shows ductal differentiation with prominent decapitation secretion similar to that seen in the normal apocrine gland (Fig. 25-11C). The infiltrative growth pattern is a hint of malignancy in this otherwise well-differentiated tumor.

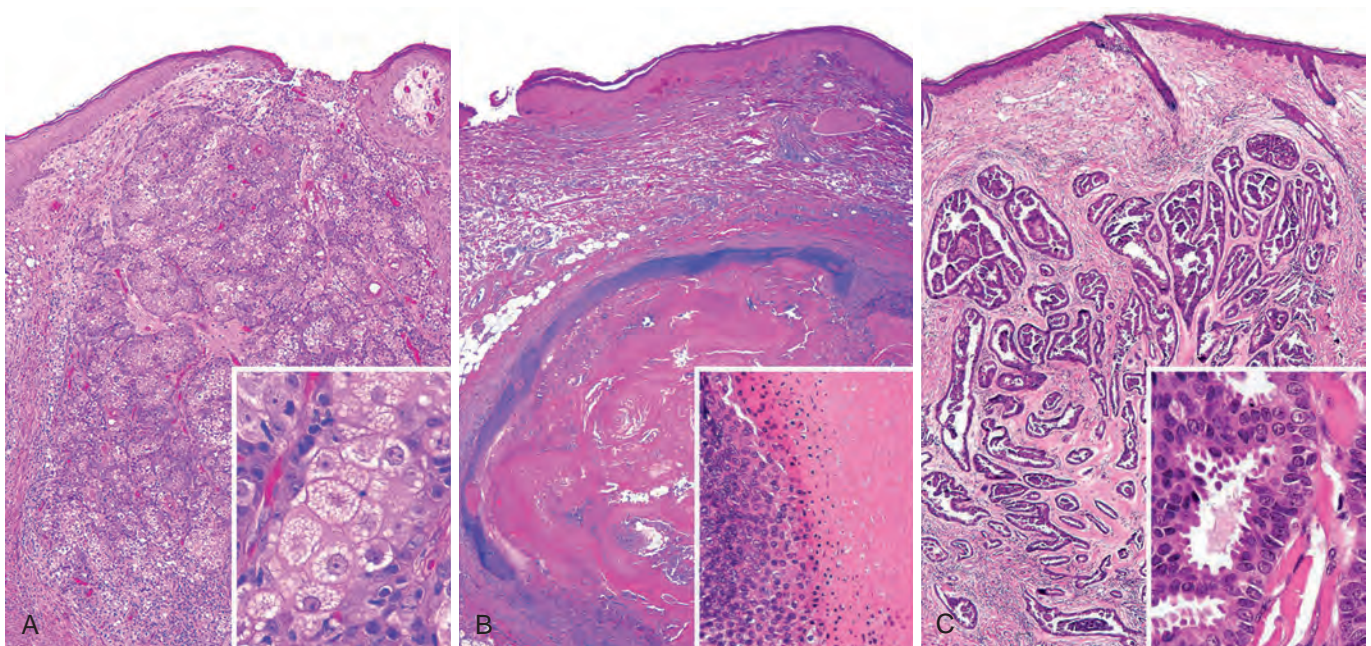


Figure 25-11 Diverse adnexal tumors. **A**, Sebaceous adenoma; *inset* demonstrates sebaceous differentiation. **B**, Pilomatrixoma; *inset* shows hair matrix differentiation to anucleate "ghost cells." **C**, Apocrine carcinoma (well-differentiated); *inset* shows apocrine differentiation and luminal secretions produced by "decapitation" of the lining cells.