

CONCISE COMMUNICATION

Basaloid follicular hamartomas in pediatric Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome: A diagnostic challenge

Francesca Besagni^{1,2} | Emi Dika^{1,2}  | Costantino Ricci³ | Cosimo Misciali^{1,2} |
Giulia Veronesi^{1,2}  | Barbara Corti⁴ | Carlotta Gurioli^{1,2} | Iria Neri^{1,2}

¹Department of Experimental, Diagnostic and Specialty Medicine (DIMES), University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

²Dermatology Unit, IRCCS of Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Policlinico Sant'Orsola Hospital, Bologna, Italy

³Pathology Unit, Ospedale Maggiore, Bologna, Italy

⁴Pathology Unit, S.Orsola Malpighi Hospital, Bologna University, Bologna, Italy

Correspondence

Emi Dika, Department of Experimental, Diagnostic and Specialty Medicine, University of Bologna, Via Massarenti, 1 - 40138 Bologna, Italy.
Email: emi.dika3@unibo.it

Abstract

Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome (BCNS) is an autosomal dominant inherited disease caused by *PTCH1* (9q22.3-q31) germline mutations. Skin manifestations are mainly characterized by hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles, palmoplantar pits and a strong predisposition to develop multiple basal cell carcinomas (BCCs). Recently, it has been hypothesized that basaloid follicular hamartomas (BFH) could be included in BCNS skin features. We present three pediatric cases of GS with BCCs and BFHs. Clinical, dermoscopic and immunohistochemical tools are reported.

KEYWORDS

Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome, basaloid follicular hamartomas, basal cell carcinomas, skin, PTCH

1 | INTRODUCTION

Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome (BCNS) is an autosomal dominant inherited disease caused by *PTCH1* germline mutations (OMIM #109400).^{1,2} It is clinically characterized by bone, neurological and ophthalmic anomalies associated with several cutaneous signs such as hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles, palmoplantar pits and a strong predisposition to develop multiple basal cell carcinomas (BCCs).^{1,2} Genotype-phenotype correlation may vary within carriers of the same *PTCH1* germline mutation even in the same family.¹⁻⁶

Recently, it has been hypothesized that basaloid follicular hamartoma (BFH) could be included as a characteristic skin feature of BCNS.⁷ We describe three pediatric cases of BCNS presenting BCCs in association with congenital or early-onset BFHs.

2 | METHODS

Patients with BCNS are evaluated in the Rare Disease Outpatient Service, Unit of Dermatology, Department of Experimental, Diagnostic and Specialty Medicine, University of Bologna, Italy.

Clinical, dermoscopic and histological features of BCCs and BFHs were collected for all the selected cases. Routine histological analysis was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded, 5- μ m thick sections and stained with hematoxylin-eosin. Immunohistochemistry was performed on 3- μ m thick sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue on the VENTANA BenchMark ULTRA automated slide immunostainer, using the following antibodies: Ber-EP4 (mouse, monoclonal, clone Ber-EP4, dilution ready to use/RTU, catalog no. Ventana 760-4383, Roche Diagnostics, Rotkreutz, Switzerland),

Abbreviations: AR, Androgen receptor; BCC, basal cell carcinoma; Bcl2, B-cell lymphoma 2; BCNS, Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome; Ber-Ep4, Ep-CAM/cell adhesion molecule epithelial; BFH, basaloid follicular hamartoma; CD34, Cluster of differentiation 34; P, peripheral; P+C, peripheral and central.

Francesca Besagni and Emi Dika contributed equally for this article.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2021 The Authors. The Journal of Dermatology published by John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd on behalf of Japanese Dermatological Association.

Androgen Receptor-AR (rabbit, monoclonal, clone SP107, dilution RTU, catalog. No. Ventana 760-4605, Roche Diagnostics), CD34 (mouse, monoclonal, clone QBEnd/10, dilution RTU, catalog no. Ventana 790-2927, Roche Diagnostics) and Bcl2 (rabbit, monoclonal, clone SP66, dilution RTU, catalog no. Ventana 790-4604, Roche Diagnostics). Positive and negative controls were used when appropriate. The slides of the present study were read by two pathologists (C.M., C.R.) with a multiheaded microscope in a nonblinded manner, using a semi-quantitative immunoscore. Blood samples were drawn from patients after the provision of informed consent.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Case 1

A 7-year-old girl, born to non-consanguineous parents, was referred to our department for the evaluation of numerous soft brownish papules on her face, trunk and back resembling skin tags. On clinical evaluation we also observed translucent pearly papules, mainly localized on the limbs, and on the dorsum of the feet and toes. Her parents reported that the lesions had appeared after birth. One of the skin tag-like lesions and one of the translucent papules were surgically removed, with a histological diagnosis of infundibulo-cystic BCC and BFH, respectively. On careful examination, peculiar facial anomalies such as macrocephaly, broad nasal ridges, heavy and fused eyebrows, mild hypertelorism with down-slanting eyes and micrognathia were noted. Also, mandibular odontogenic keratocysts had been surgically removed at the age of 5 years. Genetic analysis of the *PTCH1* gene showed c.878_904delTTA de novo mutation in a heterozygote state, confirming our suspicion of sporadic BCNS. Family history was negative for BCNS.

3.2 | Case 2

A 6-year-old Caucasian girl, born to non-consanguineous parents, was referred to our center with a suspicion of BCNS. She had undergone surgical removal of a medulloblastoma followed by chemotherapy and stem cell transplant at the age of one year and presented a history of BCNS on her father's side. On physical examination numerous erythematous skin tag-like lesions were observed on her neck and two were removed, with a histological diagnosis of infundibulocystic BCCs. Pearly translucent papules ranging from 1 to 2 mm in diameter on the trunk and the dorsum of foot and toes were also present. On anamnesis, the onset was at the age of six months, with a progressive growth in diameter over the years. Four of these lesions were removed, with a diagnosis of BFHs. Analysis of the *PTCH1* gene confirmed the c.886delT mutation in a heterozygote state of *PTCH1* gene, also present in her father.

3.3 | Case 3

A 5-year-old Caucasian boy, born to non-consanguineous parents, presented at birth a triventricular hydrocephalus, treated with ventriculoperitoneal repositioning. At the age of 4 years, the patient presented a head circumference in the 97th percentile, mild frontal bossing and synophrys. Radiographic examination revealed odontogenic cysts adjacent to the left mandibular canal. Small hyperpigmented papules, present at birth, were detected on the sole of the right foot. The lesion was removed and the histological diagnosis was BFH. In the next six months, another two similar lesions were removed, with the same histological diagnosis. The child underwent further investigations due to a strong clinical suspicion of sporadic BCNS and the diagnosis was confirmed by the analysis of the *PTCH1* gene, which highlighted a c.2795_2795delT de novo mutation in a heterozygote state. Family history was negative for BCNS.

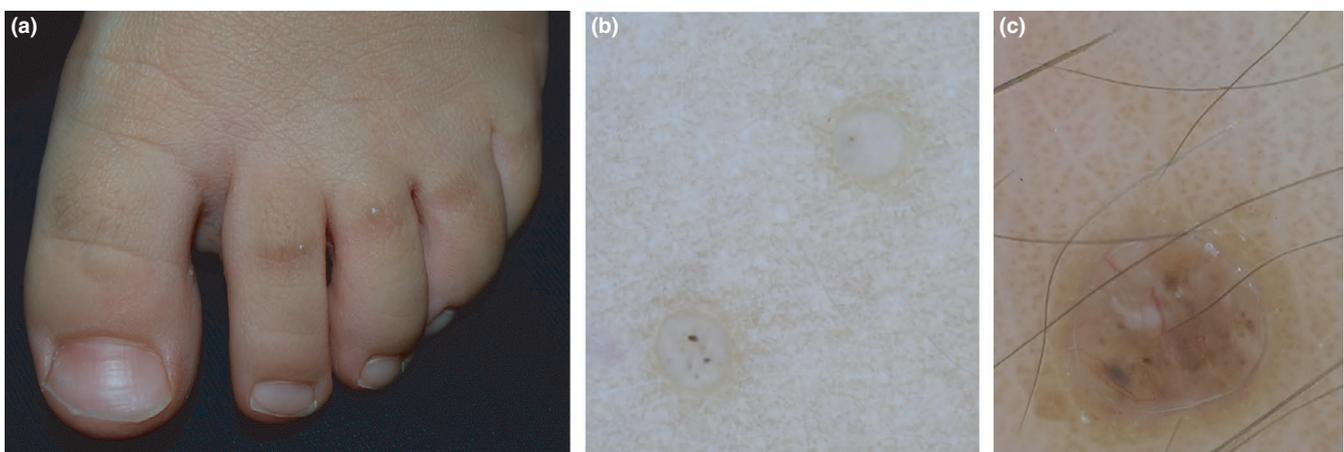


FIGURE 1 (a) Basaloid follicular hamartomas (BFHs) on the dorsum of the feet presented as skin-colored translucent papules; (b) dermatoscopic features of BFH presented blue-gray globules in the absence of vascular structures; (c) dermatoscopic features of basal cell carcinomas showed blue-gray globules and nests associated with arboriform vessels

3.4 | Clinical and dermoscopic results

In all the presented cases BCCs clinically appeared as brownish or erythematous papules resembling skin tags. BFHs showed pearly translucent skin-colored or hyperpigmented papules ranging from 1 to 3 mm in diameter (Figure 1a). These lesions were mainly localized on the acral areas, but also on the trunk and limbs. On dermoscopy, the BFHs presented blue-gray ovoid globules and nests similar to the features of BCC. However, the absence of vascular structures on the background suggested differential diagnosis (Figure 1b–c).

3.5 | Histological and immunohistochemical results

The histopathological examination of the eight surgically removed BFHs showed two-three layered epithelial cords adopting the so-called “inverted candlestick” shape, radially emerging from the follicular axis and replacing the affected follicular unit with no destruction of the interfollicular dermis. Inside the basaloid epithelial cords, frequent infundibular cysts with lamellar keratin were observed. The stroma was scant, with few fibrocytes and fine collagen fibers. On the contrary, the three surgically removed BCCs showed an infiltrative growth pattern with the involvement of the interfollicular dermis and destruction of hair follicles, peripheral palisading and clefts within the epithelial component and the typical fibrous and mucinous stroma. Moreover, numerous mitoses and scattered foci of necrosis were identified in the BCCs. Ber-Ep4 showed diffuse and strong positivity in both BFH and BCC. Androgen receptor (AR) labeled all the BFHs (7:1+; 1:3+) and BCCs (1:1+; 1:2+, 1:3+) with no clear-cut differences. The only two antibodies with notable differences between BFH and BCC were Bcl2 and CD34. Bcl2 was diffusely positive (3+) in all BCCs, with no differences between the central and

peripheral portion of the lesion, unlike the BFHs (1:1+ and 7:2+, with typical peripheral staining). CD34, evaluated in the stromal component (stromal fibrocytes), stained all the BFHs (2:1+, 2:2+; 4:3+) and was completely negative in all the BCCs. Immunohistochemical data are summarized in Table 1 together with the criteria used for the immunoscore. Some histological and immunohistochemical results are shown in Figure 2

4 | DISCUSSION

Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder caused by *PTCH1* germline mutations, which mapped to chromosome 9q22.3-31.¹ *PTCH1* acts as an oncosuppressor gene, predisposing affected patients to the development of multiple BCCs that represent the cutaneous hallmark in this disease. BCCs occur more frequently after puberty, although in some cases may appear earlier in childhood. The peculiar morphology of BCC in children has been described as flesh-colored and pigmented polypoid lesions, clinically resembling skin tags.^{3–5} Other authors have described the early onset of nodular BCCs with acral distribution.^{4–6} A correct diagnosis of BCCs in pediatric age and the differential diagnosis with numerous benign adnexal tumors and hamartomas is fundamental.⁸ Recently, it has been hypothesized that basaloid follicular hamartoma (BFH) could be included as a characteristic skin feature of BCNS.⁷ BFH is a rare follicular malformation usually appearing as a cyst, plaque or small skin-colored papule, and often clinically misdiagnosed.⁸ Several studies have linked the *PTCH1* mutation to the formation of BFH, as well as BCC in the context of BCNS.⁸ This underlines the clinical impact of BHF, which could influence the early diagnosis of BCNS, also in the absence of the classic skin phenotype. It is plausible to hypothesize that BCC and BFH represent a different spectrum of the same genetic disease. The development

TABLE 1 Immunohistochemical data of BFHs and BCCs

Patient number	Histological diagnosis	CD34	BCL2	Ber-EP4	AR
1	BFH	3	2 (P)	3	1
	BCC infundibolo-cystic	0	3 (P+C)	3	2
2	BCC superficial	0	3 (P+C)	3	3
	BCC superficial	0	3 (P+C)	3	1
	BFH	3	2 (P)	3	1
	BFH	1	2 (P)	3	1
	BFH	3	2 (P)	3	3
	BFH	1	2 (P)	3	1
3	BFH	2	2 (P)	3	1
	BFH	2	2 (P)	3	1
	BFH	3	1 (P)	3	1

Note: Score 0 (no positive cells); 1 (small fraction of positive cells); 2 (moderate fraction of positive cells); 3 (big fraction of positive cells).

Abbreviations: AR, Androgen receptor; BCC, basal cell carcinoma; Bcl2, B-cell lymphoma 2; Ber-Ep4, Ep-CAM/cell adhesion molecule epithelial; BFH, basaloid follicular hamartoma; CD34, Cluster of differentiation 34; P, peripheral; P+C, peripheral and central.

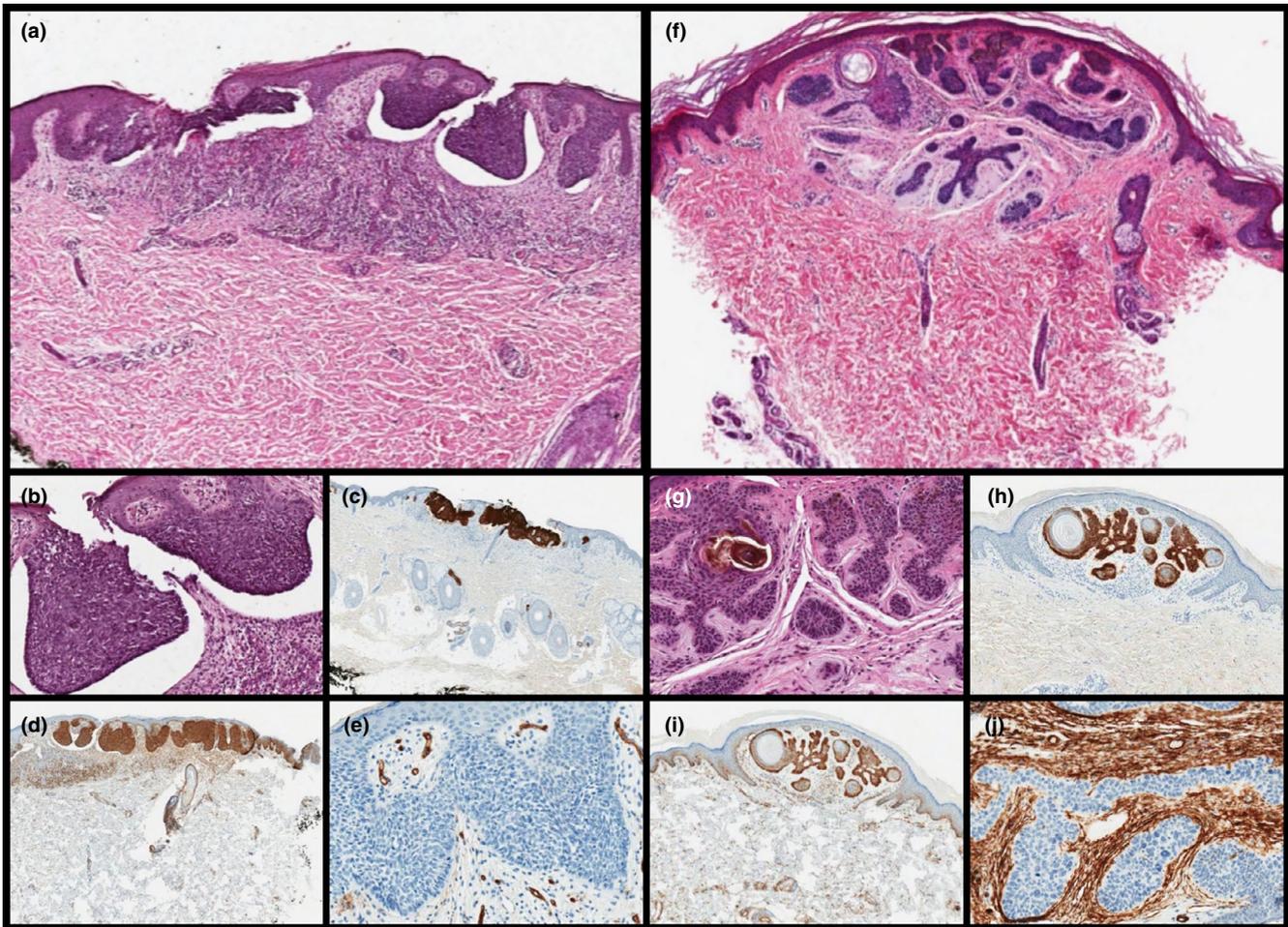


FIGURE 2 (a–b) Scanning and high magnification shows basal cell carcinoma (BCC) with superficial proliferation of basaloid cells, peripheral palisading and clefts within between the epithelial component and the typical fibrous and mucinous stroma (a, H&E, original magnification $\times 60$; b, original magnification $\times 200$). The lesion was diffusely positivity for (c) Ber-EP4 (original magnification $\times 60$) and (d) BCL2 (original magnification $\times 60$), (e) with stroma negative for CD34 (original magnification $\times 200$). (f–g) Scanning magnification showed BFH with the so-called "inverted candlestick" shape, radially emerging from the follicular axis and replacing the affected follicular unit with no destruction of the interfollicular dermis. Note the infundibular cysts with lamellar keratin were inside the basaloid epithelial cords (f, H&E, original magnification $\times 60$; g, H&E, original magnification $\times 200$). The lesion was diffusely positivity for (h) Ber-EP4 (original magnification $\times 60$) and moderately (with the typical peripheral staining) for (i) BCL2 (original magnification $\times 60$), (j) with stroma negative for CD34 (original magnification $\times 200$)

of basal cell carcinoma occurring within BFH lesions has been reported, however further studies are yet to be performed.

In our series, the early onset of several BFHs is reported in BCNS. Clinically, small papules involved the dorsum, the lateral side of the hands and feet, the trunk, the face and the neck. A combination of clinical, dermatoscopic, histopathological and immunohistological data were analysed to perform the correct diagnosis.

Dermoscopy could improve the evaluation of differential diagnosis between BCC and BFH, especially in pediatric cases when BCNS is suspected. We evaluated the diagnostic criteria for BCC proposed by Menzies et al.⁹ and found that achrochordon-like BCCs showed small blue-gray ovoid nests and fine vessels contouring the peduncle, in the absence of larger diameter vessels surmounting the lesions as described by Rodriguez et al.⁵ In our experience, dermoscopy of the BFHs revealed only the presence blue-gray globules, in

the absence of associated vascular structures pathognomically described also in small diameter BCCs.¹⁰

Regarding laboratory studies, recent immunohistochemical studies have suggested the use of single antibodies such as ki-67, Ber-EP4, CD34, CK 20, Bcl2 and AR to differentiate BCC from BFH. Hence, the results are not standardized.^{11–16} We believe that the use of an immunohistochemical panel including Ber-EP4, CD34 and Bcl2 and AR, could be useful in the differential diagnosis of adnexal neoplasms, BCC and mimickers, especially in small biopsies where the evaluation of all histological criteria could be limited.¹⁷ In particular, our study proved that the two antibodies with notable differences between BFH and BCC were Bcl2 and CD34. Bcl2 was diffusely positive in all BCCs with no differences between the central and peripheral zone; while CD34 evaluated in the stromal component stained all the BFHs and was completely negative in the BCCs.

In conclusion: (i) This study supports the potential link between BFH and BCNS; (ii) dermoscopic features could be useful in the differential diagnostic of BFH /BCC (iii) an immunohistochemical panel comprising CD34 and Bcl2 differentiated BFH from BCC.

In our experience, in line with the literature data, BFHs in BCNS may appear congenitally or early in life. Given their observation only in pediatric BCNS patients but not in adults, a possible involution over the years could be hypothesized and the need for aggressive treatment in pediatric patients is therefore questionable. A validation of these results on larger case series should be encouraged, as a wait-and-see approach might be suggested in these cases.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Silvia Pesci and Davide Domenicali technicians at the laboratory of Dermatopathology, IRCCS of Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria of Bologna, for their assistance and contribution in this work.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

ORCID

Emi Dika  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3186-2861>

Giulia Veronesi  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6595-7776>

REFERENCES

- Anderson DE, Taylor WB, Falls HF, Davidson RT. The nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome. *Am J Hum Genet.* 1967;19:12-22.
- Jones EA, Sajid MI, Shenton A, Evans DG. Basal cell carcinomas in Gorlin syndrome: a review of 202 patients. *J Skin Cancer.* 2011;2011:217378.
- Chiritescu E, Maloney ME. Acrochordons as a presenting sign of nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2001;44:789-94.
- Torrelo A, Vicente A, Navarro L, Planaguma M, Bueno E, González-Sarmiento R, et al. Early-onset acral basal cell carcinomas in Gorlin syndrome. *Br J Dermatol.* 2014;171:1227-9.
- Feito-Rodríguez M, Sendagorta-Cudós E, Moratinos-Martínez M, González-Beato MJ, de Lucas-Laguna R, Pizarro Á, et al. Dermatoscopic characteristics of acrochordon-like basal cell carcinomas in Gorlin-Goltz syndrome. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2009;60(5):857-61.
- Mendes-Bastos P, Vale-Fernandes P, Brás S, Carvalho R, João A, Amaro C. Acral basal cell carcinoma in an infant with Gorlin Syndrome: expanding the phenotype? *J Dtsch Dermatol Ges.* 2017;15(1):89-90.
- Ponti G, Manfredini M, Pastorino L, Maccaferri M, Tomasi A, Pellacani G. PTCH1 germline mutations and the basaloid follicular hamartoma values in the Tumor Spectrum of Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome (NBCCS). *Anticancer Res.* 2018;38(1):471-6.
- Requena L, Sanguenza O. Basaloid follicular hamartoma. In: Requena L, Sanguenza O, editors. *Cutaneous adnexal neoplasms.* Springer; 2017. p. 457-68.
- Menzies SW. Dermoscopy of pigmented basal cell carcinoma. *Clin Dermatol.* 2002;20:268-9.
- Takahashi A, Hara H, Aikawa M, Ochiai T. Demoscopic features of small size pigmented basal cell carcinomas. *J Dermatol.* 2016;43(5):543-6.
- Mills O, Thomas LB. Basaloid follicular hamartoma. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2010;134(8):1215-9.
- Ramos-Ceballos FI, Pashaei S, Kincannon JM, Morgan MB, Smoller BR, et al. Bcl-2, CD34 and CD10 expression in basaloid follicular hamartoma, vellus hair hamartoma and neurofollicular hamartoma demonstrate full follicular differentiation. *J Cutan Pathol.* 2008;35(5):477-83.
- Naeyaert JM, Pauwels C, Geerts ML, Verplancke P. CD-34 and Ki-67 staining patterns of basaloid follicular hamartoma are different from those in fibroepithelioma of Pinkus and other variants of basal cell carcinoma. *J Cutan Pathol.* 2001;28(10):538-41.
- Honarpisheh H, Glusac EJ, Ko CJ. Cytokeratin 20 expression in basaloid follicular hamartoma and infundibulocystic basal cell carcinoma. *J Cutan Pathol.* 2014;41(12):916-21.
- Lo ML. Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (Gorlin syndrome). *Orphanet J Rare Dis.* 2008;3:32.
- Cabo H, Kolm I, Puig S, Malvey J. Palmar basal cell carcinoma in a patient with Gorlin-Goltz syndrome. *Arch Dermatol.* 2007;143(6):813-4.
- Stanoszek LM, Wang GY, Harms PW. Histologic mimics of basal cell carcinoma. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2017;141(11):1490-502.

How to cite this article: Besagni F, Dika E, Ricci C, et al. Basaloid follicular hamartomas in pediatric Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome: A diagnostic challenge. *J Dermatol.* 2021;00:1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1346-8138.15892>