C. Sebaceous tumors

1. Sebaceous hyperplasia

Synonym: Senile sebaceous hyperplasia

Flat, yellowish-white papules or small nodules with a diameter of 3 mm to 8 mm occur on the face (forehead, cheeks, nose), frequently in the elderly (Fig. 21.10). Several eruptions occur in most cases. They are centrally umbilicated and may discharge sebum from the center.

2. Sebaceous adenoma

A yellowish nodule or tumor occurs, most frequently on the face or scalp of middle-aged persons. Histopathologically, the tumor differentiates into sebaceous glands that contain a normal sebaceous lobular structure.

3. Sebaceoma

Synonym: Sebaceous epithelioma

This is a dome-shaped or pediculate nodule that occurs on the face or scalp (Fig. 21.11). It may be yellowish. Histopathologically, there is proliferation of tumor cells that resemble basal cells. Some of the tumor cells are anaplastic and some spread to the sebaceous ducts.

Fordyce’s condition

Small, multiple, aggregated yellow papules of 1 mm to 2 mm in diameter occur in the lips, buccal membrane, foreskin, or labia majora and minora. They are caused by proliferation of sebaceous glands. The condition is seen in the oral mucosa of about 80% of those middle aged and older. Fordyce’s condition is not related to Fox-Fordyce disease (Chapter 19), a condition of chronic inflammation in the apocrine sweat glands.

Muir-Torre syndrome (also see Chapter 22)

This is a hereditary disease in which sebaceoma, sebaceous adenoma or sebaceous gland cancers occur multiply, in addition to malignant gastrointestinal tumors such as stomach cancer and colon cancer. Keratoacanthoma may also occur.