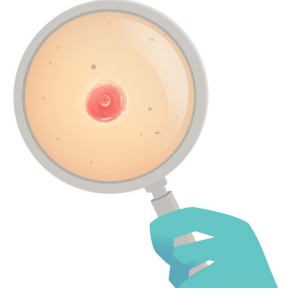


# BÖLÜM 15

## SİLİNDİROM



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### GİRİŞ

Silindromlar, mikroskopta mozaik benzeri bir patern gösteren benign adneksiyal tümörlerdir (1).

### KLİNİK BULGULAR

Silindromlar multipl nodüllerden ziyade sıklıkla soliter şekilde, baş-boyun bölgesinde bulunur ve daha çok orta yaşlı-yaşlı kadın hastalarda görülür (2,3). Multipl lezyonlar sıklıkla dominant olarak kalıtılır ve saçlı deride, kubbe şeklinde, değişen boyutlarda yumuşak nodüller şeklinde görülür (4). Saçlı deri ve alında, birleşme eğilimi gösteren, büyük multipl tümörler (türban/sarık tümörü) görülebilir (3). Daha az sıklıkta görülen, lineer dizilim gösteren olgular mevcuttur (5). Orbita, meme, abdomen ve kulak kanalı tutulumu çok nadir olmakla birlikte literatürde bildirilen olgular mevcuttur (6–8). Çoklu silindromların, çoklu trikoepitelyomalara eşlik ettiği ve bazen spiradenom veya spiradenom/silindrom tipi lezyonlarla örtüştüğü ailesel silindromatozis (OMIM 132700) ve Brooke-Spiegler sendromu (OMIM 605041) gibi kalıtsal durumlar mevcuttur (9–12). Etkilenen ailelerde penetrasyon yüksektir, ancak klinik çok değişkendir ve aynı ailenin farklı üyelerinde, ekrin spiradenom ve miliaya ek olarak çoklu dermal silindromlar veya çoklu tri-

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