Angiofibroma/Trichoepithelioma.

Angiofibromas of tuberous sclerosis, which in the past were known as sebaceous adenomas due to their location in the middle of the face, may be not associated to neurological symptoms and signs. Due to their location, after puberty angiofibromas may be misdiagnosed as acne. Before puberty angiofibromas may be confused with multiple trichoepitheliomas.

ANGIOFIBROMA

Fig. 1

TRICHOEPITHELIOMA

Fig. 2

ANGIOFIBROMA		**TRICHOEPITHELIOMA**
Tuberous sclerosis.	*NAME OF DISORDER*	Brooke's syndrome.
Autosomal dominant.	*INHERITED MECHANISM*	Autosomal dominant.
In children or teens.	*AGE OF ONSET*	In children or teens.

ANGIOFIBROMA

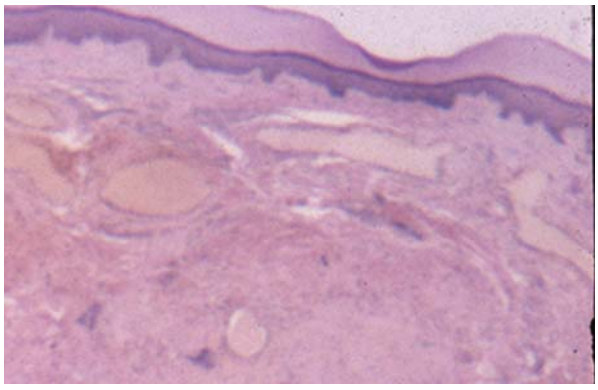

Fig. 3

TRICHOEPITHELIOMA

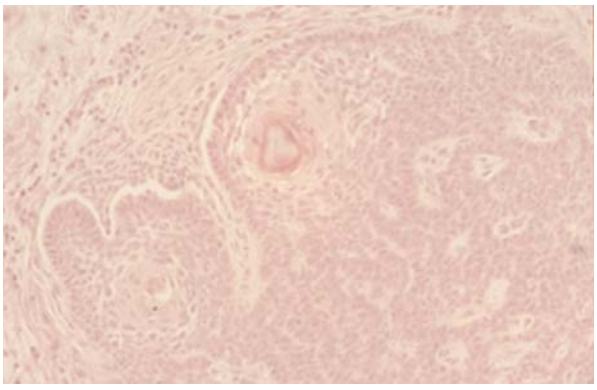

Fig. 4

ANGIOFIBROMA		**TRICHOEPITHELIOMA**
Increase in number with time.	*CLINICAL COURSE*	Increase in number with time.
Lacking.	*SYMPTOMS*	Lacking.
Perinasal.	*SITE OF LESIONS*	Perinasal. They can affect trunk and limbs.
1-3 millimeters.	*SIZE OF LESIONS*	1-5 millimeters.
Skin-colored or reddish.	*COLOR OF LESIONS*	Skin colored or whitish.
Rarely, even when the lesions are very close to each other.	*TENDENCY TO MERGING*	The lesions can rarely merge forming large plaques.
Dilated vessels, dermal fibrosis, atrophy or down location of hair follicles and sebaceous adnexal glands.	*PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS*	In the dermis islets of basal cells separated from the epidermis, differentiation towards hairy structures such as primordial follicles and cysts filled in with keratin, reminiscent of follicle infundibula.
Responsive to dye laser.	*TREATMENT*	Not very responsive to dye laser.