

COMPARATIVE CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY ON COLLOID MILIUM OF THE SKIN

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Colloid milium (CM) is unusual cutaneous disorder with unknown prevalence. The disease usually present clinically by the development of yellowish translucent or flesh-coloured papules on the sun-exposed skin. Histologically, it is characterized by the presence of colloid in the dermal papillae, with mistakenly diagnosed either keloid or facial amyloidosis. Microscopical findings showed atrophic or ulcerous epidermis with a large deposition of amorphous eosinophilic material containing fissures which expand the dermal papillae with extension into deep dermis (papules or plaques on the sun-exposed skin). Histologically, it is characterized by the presence of CM. We have studied the most frequent, classic adult type. The diagnosis was established after an examination of a skin biopsy under light microscopy. For distinguishing colloid from amyloid, differential stain had to be used. The other three recognized variants (juvenile colloid, pigmented colloid milium (hydroquinone related) and colloid degeneration (paracoloid)) are very rare and were not analysed.

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