

# PAPILLARY HIDRADENOMA OF VULVA

(Report of One Case)

by

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## Introduction

Pick (1904) was first to name the condition as hidradenoma. The authenticity of recorded cases, since 1878 is under dispute, as Nielsen (1973) has recorded about 200 cases whereas Browne (1973) reported only 100 cases on record in world literature.

## CASE REPORT

H. K., a 60 years old female was admitted to the gynaecological unit of Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College and Associated Group of Hospitals, Jodhpur for her complaints of a swelling of vulva, existing for 1 year and was painful for the last 4 months. No previous history of vulval swelling was present during reproductive age. Clinical examination revealed a circumscribed soft swelling, 1.5 cm. in diameter involving right labial minora with intact overlying skin. The swelling was locally ex-

cised along with its overlying skin. Clinically no diagnosis could be arrived at and excised specimen was sent for histological diagnosis.

**Microscopic Picture:** Histological examination revealed adenomatous elements, mainly the tubular and cystic structures of variable size, regular or irregular in outline. Some cystic structures had papillary infoldings. The adenomatous structures were mostly lined by two layers of cells, an inner layer consisting of secretory columnar or oval cells with eosinophilic finely granular, abundant cytoplasm and darkly staining nuclei and an outer layer of flattened cells with dark nuclei (myoepithelial cells). At occasional sites, the adenomatous structures were lined only by a single layer of cells. Many adenomatous structures contained decapitated eosinophilic secretions. The overlying epidermis was thinned out and intact, but there were chronic inflammatory cells in sub-epidermis (Figure 1).

## Discussion

The present case was 60 years of age. Usually, the hidradenoma is asymptomatic and it gives rise to symptoms only when it ulcerates. In the present case there was no ulceration even though it was painful. The present case gives a history of about one year of the existence of the lesion as found in most of the other case reports, but uncommonly this period

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may be as short as 3 months and as long as 12 years.

Summary

Hidradenoma is not only a rare condition but clinically it is frequently mistaken for other cystic, neoplastic and tumour like conditions and microscopically also it may cause difficulty in diagnosis. It is a benign condition requiring only a local excision and as a rule it is

not recurrent. The present case had two unusual findings firstly it involved labial minora and secondally it was painful without ulceration.

References

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See Fig. on Art Paper V