

A Bluish Nodular Lesion: A Quiz

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A 13-year-old girl and her little sister were born with bluish nodular cutaneous vascular lesions, respectively, on lower back and thigh (Fig. 1). The lesions became more visible as they got older and a few new lesions developed over time. No mucosal lesions were found. Recently the lesions became tender by touch, why a dermatologist was consulted. It was revealed, that the father and grandfather of the girls had similar lesions.

What is the likely diagnosis?



Fig. 1. Bluish nodular cutaneous vascular lesions.

A BLUISH NODULAR LESION: A COMMENTARY

Diagnosis: Glomuvenous malformations

The skin biopsy showed Glomuvenous malformation (GVM) and the gene-analyse confirmed mutation in glomulin-gene (GLMN).

GVM is a benign and rare venous malformation, which can involve the skin, subcutis and seldom mucosa, but never gastrointestinal tract (1, 2). Clinically GVMs are characterized by raised bluish purple vascular lesions with a cobblestone like appearance. Less frequent is the plaque-like type of GVM. GVM is often present at birth and increases in size slowly during childhood. Over the time new lesions can develop. The lesions may be painful on palpation, therefore elastic stocking is not recommended for GVMs (2).

Histologically GVMs are characterized by mural glomus cells in dilated venous channels. GVM is caused by a mutation in the gene encoding glomulin. The inheritance pattern is autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance. Treatment options are surgical excision and laser therapy (2, 3).

REFERENCES

1. Brouillard P, Boon LM, Revencu N, Berg J, Domp Martin A, Dubois J, et al. Genotypes and phenotypes of 162 families with a glomulin mutation. *Mol Syndromol* 2013; 4: 157–164.
2. Boon LM, Mulliken JB, Enjolras O, Vikkula M. Glomuvenous malformation (glomangioma) and venous malformation: distinct clinicopathologic and genetic entities. *Arch Dermatol* 2004; 140: 971–976.
3. Schopp JG, Sra KK, Wilkerson MG. Glomangioma: a case report and review of the literature. *Cutis* 2009; 83: 24–27.

UEMS-EBDV Board Examination 2019

GENERAL INFORMATION

The UEMS European Board of Dermatovenereology Diploma (EBDVD) Examination is a test of excellence in Dermatology and Venereology. It is designed to assess the knowledge and clinical skills requisite to the delivery of a high standard of dermato-venereological care both in hospitals and in independent clinical practices.

The EBDVD Examination is the responsibility of the UEMS European Board of Dermatovenereology (UEMS-EBDV). The first examination was held in August 2007 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Thereafter, the examination has taken place in Frankfurt every year. Since the year 2016 has been installed computer-based online examination in cooperation with Orzone AB, Gothenburg, Sweden.

There are usually candidates from all over Europe and other countries outside the Europe. The EBDVD Examination in most countries of the European Union is voluntary. However, many countries in the Europe recognizes this examination as conforming to their own National Specialist Examinations.

UEMS Training Requirements for the Specialty of Dermatology and Venereology is found here: <https://www.uems-ebdv.org/web/index.php/uems-board-examination>

DATES

The European Board of Dermatovenereology Diploma Examination will be held on 2nd–3rd August, 2019. Deadline for application is May 15, 2019.

VENUE

Lecture Halls of the campus at the University Hospital Frankfurt

EBDVD EXAMINATION FEE

- 550 EUR for candidates from the European Union Member State or the signatory country of the European Economic Area Agreement and the Switzerland
- 750 EUR for candidates from other countries