Annotated Bibliography

Below is a series of references that were helpful in preparing the discussion surrounding the three cases:

1) Lupus panniculitis
2) Pediatric dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
3) Congenital proliferative nodule

Lupus Panniculitis

- Lupus erythematosus panniculitis (LEP) is rare in children and occurs in <2% of pediatric patients with SLE. LEP has a predilection for the head and neck and is often resistant to treatment. It can be severely disfiguring.
- Lupus panniculitis may mimic subcutaneous panniculitis T-Cell lymphoma or other cutaneous lymphomas histopathologically. In rare cases, progression to lymphoma is reported, thus ongoing follow up is warranted.
- Immunosuppressive treatment regimens have been reported in this condition, mainly in the adult population.
- Systemic therapies include antimalarials, mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, azathioprine and systemic steroids. There are a handful of reports on the use of rituximab.
- Rituximab was used successfully in our case and may represent an emerging modality for LPE in children and adolescents.

References


Pediatric DFSP

- DFSP is a low-grade sarcoma which is uncommon but reported in pediatric and adolescent patients, with incidence of 0.1 per 100,000 patients
- The trunk is the most common site of involvement in children
- Local extension may occur in up to 37%, but distant metastasis is rare, and overall prognosis is highly favorable
- Histopathologic mimickers include plaque-like CD34-positive dermal fibroma (“medallion-like dermal dendrocyte hamartoma”) and cellular digital fibroma

References


**Congenital proliferative nodule**
- Proliferative nodules typically occur within large or giant congenital melanocytic nevi and are often clinically worrisome for malignant degeneration
- PN has a distinct histopathologic appearance as a monomorphic subpopulation within a congenital nevus pattern
- Genomic studies such as CGH can help confirm the diagnosis of PN vs melanoma
- PN in the absence of a clinically apparent CMN has not previously been reported in the literature

**References**