

“Man With A Horn On His Forearm” Rare Case Of Giant Cutaneous Horn On The Forearm - Case Report

Nik Abdul Muhaimin NR

Department of Orthopaedic, Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Kedah

INTRODUCTION:

Cutaneous horn also known as cornu cutaneum are uncommon lesions consisting of hyperkeratosis projection resembling the horn of animal.

CASE REPORT:

80 years old fair-skinned man referred from primary health clinic for cutaneous horn growth over right forearm. Growth gradually increasing in size for the past 2 years. No constitutional symptoms. On physical examination there is horn shape growth over the middle part of his right forearm with size estimated 5x5x10 cm. The base of the horn crateriform shape with surrounding inflammation. There is no contact bleeding. Despite explanation on progressive of the growth with possibility of malignancy change patient still undecided for surgery.

DISCUSSIONS:

The earliest documented case of cornu cutaneum, was that of an elderly Welsh woman in London in 1588. These lesions have a wide variety of presentations and locations, but are most frequently in areas that have had sun exposure and damage. Cutaneous horns occur most frequently in light-skinned individuals older than 50 years of age and are more common in men. It can be variable in size and form, such as cylindrical, conical, pointed, and corrugated transversely and longitudinally, or curved like a ram's horn. They are solitary, growing slowly over years to decades if left alone. They are rarely seen greater than 1 cm in length in clinical practice due to their slow growing nature and early removal. However, cutaneous horns as long as 25 cm have been described by Michal M et al. Approximately 30% of cutaneous horns are found on the upper face and scalp. Risk factors for underlying malignancy include advanced age, male sex, large base or height-to-base ratio, and presence on a sun-exposed location. Histopathological

examination of the base of the lesion is necessary to rule out associated malignancy. Treatment of choice for this condition is complete surgical resection.



Figure 1: clinical images

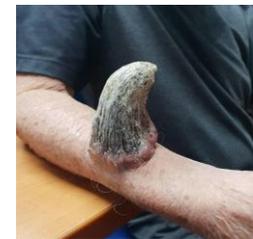


Figure 2: Clinical image



Figure 3: Clinical image

CONCLUSION:

Cutaneous horn is a benign condition. However it has been shown to have an underlying premalignant or malignant lesion, hence the importance of complete removal and histopathological diagnosis for optimal outcome

REFERENCES:

1. Fernandes et al. Cutaneous horn: a potentially malignant entity. *Acta Dermatovenerol Alp Pannonica Adriat.* 2009 Dec; 18(4):189-93.
2. Copcu E, Sivrioglu N, Culhaci N. Cutaneous horns: are these lesions as innocent as they seem to be?. *World journal of surgical oncology.* 2004 Dec;2(1):18.