

LETTER TO EDITOR (VIEWERS CHOICE)

A CASE OF NEVUS SEBACIOUS OF JADASSOHNRaghvendra Narayan¹, Shivani Singh².¹Department of Paediatrics, Kurma Sanskriti Medical College and Hospital, Jehanabad,²Department of Dentistry, Kurma Sanskriti Medical College and Hospital, Jehanabad.**KEYWORDS**

Nevus, Sebaceous, Hamartoma, Jadassohn.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 27 July 2026

Accepted 07 September 2026

A 8 year old child presented in outpatient department in our Institute with presenting complaint of some indurated lesion over the scalp since birth that gradually progressed to present size. Parents also complained that hairs were not grown on that lesion. Patient has not any other relevant complaints. On examination there was indurated lesion measuring approximately 5 cm x 5 cm, almost oval in shape, thickened, fixed to the scalp. A diagnosis of Nevus Sebaceous was made provisionally and confirmed by the dermatologist of our Institute. Patient was referred with consultation of dermatologist to plastic surgeon for further management. We are reporting this case as it is not a common case in department of paediatrics and to aware about this condition and its serious complication as malignant transformation in approximately 5%.

hamartomatous lesion which predominantly affects scalp in approximately 50% of the cases.² It was first described by Jadassohn in 1895, so also known as Jadassohn nevus. Also known as organoid nevus, pilosyringosebaceous nevus.³ Majority lesions are benign in nature. In less than 5% of cases, there is a risk of malignant transformation, frequently observed in fourth decade of life with basal cell carcinoma being the most common malignant tumor.¹ Nevus Sebaceous is a hamartoma comprising various elements which are indigenous to the organ not merely the sebaceous units pathologically.⁴ There is absence of normal terminal hair follicles in the lesion leading to alopecia within the lesion clinically. This is a feature of diagnostic importance.⁵ Though malignant transformation is uncommon, a regular follow up of the patient is mandatory specially if there are clinical changes noticed in the lesion.

Figure 1: Indurated lesion over the scalp.

Nevus sebaceous is categorized as a type of epidermal appendageal nevus arising from the hyperplasia of epithelial, sebaceous, follicular and apocrine skin but primarily affecting sebaceous gland.¹ It is a congenital

Compliance with Ethical Standards**Funding:** None**Conflict of Interest:** None**References:**

1. Mahajan, Mahajan BB, Nevus sebaceous: A clinical and dermoscopic co-relation. A case report and review of literature. *Karnataka Paediatric J.* Doi:10.25259/KPJ_11_2025
2. Neto MP, Assis BR, Andrade GR. Sebaceous nevus of Jadassohn; Review and Clinical Surgical approach. *An Bras Dermatol* 2022; 97:628-36.
3. Lantis S, Leyden J, Heaton C. Nevus sebaceous of Jadassohn. *Arch Dermatol* 1968; 98:117-23.
4. Simi CM, Rajalakshmi T, Correa M. Clinicopathologic analysis of 21 cases of nevus sebaceous: A retrospective study. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2008; 74:625-7.
5. Kaddu S. Malignant neoplasm associated with nevus Sebaceous. *Am J Dermatopathol* 1998; 20:615-22.

Address for Correspondance: Raghvendra Narayan, 3B 3, Bhukutir Apartment, Ranjan Path, Patna, Patna, 801503.

Email: drrgh1971@gmail.com

©2026 Pediatric Oncall