

## **Images in clinical medicine**



## Sebaceous horn: a rare clinical image

Rajiv Sonarkar, Avinash Rainait

Corresponding author: Rajiv Sonarkar, Department of Surgery, Datta Meghe Medical College, Nagpur Datta Meghe

Institute of Higher Education and Research (DU), Sawangi, Wardha, India. grsonarkar@gmail.com

Received: 21 Jul 2023 - Accepted: 27 Jul 2023 - Published: 21 Aug 2023

Keywords: Sebaceous horn, sebaceous cyst, keratoacanthoma

**Copyright:** Rajiv Sonarkar et al. Pan African Medical Journal (ISSN: 1937-8688). This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution International 4.0 License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Cite this article:** Rajiv Sonarkar et al. Sebaceous horn: a rare clinical image. Pan African Medical Journal. 2023;45(171). 10.11604/pamj.2023.45.171.41153

Available online at: https://www.panafrican-med-journal.com//content/article/45/171/full

#### Sebaceous horn: a rare clinical image

Rajiv Sonarkar<sup>1,8</sup>, Avinash Rainait<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Surgery, Datta Meghe Medical College, Nagpur Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research (DU), Sawangi, Wardha, India

#### <sup>&</sup>Corresponding author

Rajiv Sonarkar, Department of Surgery, Datta Meghe Medical College, Nagpur Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research (DU), Sawangi, Wardha, India

### **Image in medicine**

Sebaceous horn, also known as a cutaneous horn, is a relatively rare skin lesion that typically appears as a cone-shaped, hard, and keratinous growth on the skin's surface. While it can occur on various body parts, it most commonly appears on the face, ears, nose, and back of the hands. This image shows a sebaceous horn on the lateral aspect of the left thigh, a rare place to occur. The first step in diagnosing a sebaceous horn is a thorough clinical examination by a clinician. They will visually inspect the lesion, noting its size, shape, colour, and texture. A detailed medical history from the patient may include information about the lesion's duration, any changes over time, and associated symptoms such as pain, itching, or

# **Article** 3



bleeding. Dermoscopy can help identify specific features, such as vessels, scales, and other characteristics, that aid in diagnosing sebaceous horns and ruling out other conditions If there is uncertainty about the diagnosis or if the sebaceous horn is large, has irregular features, or shows any signs of malignancy, a biopsy may be recommended. Sebaceous horns can sometimes resemble other skin conditions or tumors, including actinic keratosis, squamous cell

carcinoma, verruca vulgaris, or seborrheic keratosis. Therefore, it is important to consider these possibilities and use the diagnostic tools mentioned above to differentiate sebaceous horns from other lesions. Once the diagnosis is confirmed, the treatment plan can be developed. Treatment options for sebaceous horns may include surgical excision, cryotherapy, and laser therapy.

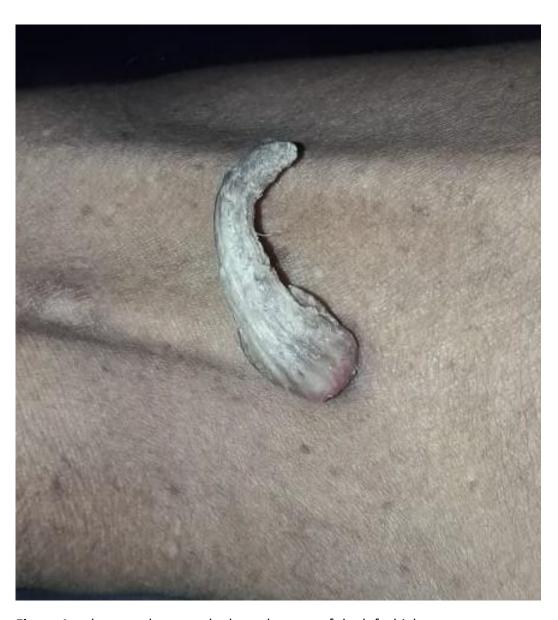


Figure 1: sebaceous horn on the lateral aspect of the left thigh