Juvenile xanthogranuloma (JXG) is the most common form of non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. Seventy-five percent of cases arise in early years of life. The disease is commonly limited to skin and self healed. Based on the number and size of the lesions, JXGs can be classified as small nodular and big nodular forms, also it is defined as subcutaneous, clustered, papillated, plaque like, keratotic and giant, according to clinical appearance. Here an atypical case of JXG is reported with similiar cases in the literature.

Case Report
A 19-month-old male patient was examined in outpatient clinic with a complaint of plantar solitary nodule which has been persisted for 1 year. Nine months before administering our clinic, 5 fluorouracil-salicylic acid combination solution was applied to the lesion for 1 month with a diagnosis of plantar wart. On physical examination there was approximately 1 cm soft, centrally ulcerated, hemorrhagic nodule with keratotic collar like rims on right foot base second metatarsophalangeal joint (Figure 1). Lesion was excised with prediagnosis of pyogenic granuloma, pilomatricoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma. Histopathologic examination revealed a dense histiocytic infiltration spreading through deep dermis. Most of the histiocytes were small, round and oval shaped, and had eosinophilic and foamy cytoplasms. In focal areas, Touton...
type giant cells were detected (Figure 2a). By the immunohistochemistry performed, the histiocytes were positive for CD68 (Figure 2b), but negative for S-100 (Figure 2c). According to the histopathological and immunohistochemical findings, the diagnosis of JXG was established.

Discussion

JXG is characterized as sharply demarcated, 0.5-2 cm pink-red colored papule or nodule which turns yellowish by time. Lesions are commonly located on head and neck area, followed by trunk, upper extremities and lower extremities. Atypical areas like lip, tongue, eye lid, penis, nail bed, scrotum are reported in the literature with only 5 plantar JXG cases in our search on PubMed data base. Our patient's features are summarized with the other literature cases in Table 1. Ages of the cases of plantar JXG's were between 4 months and 38 years. Only one case was female, four cases were male. Male patients had solitary and female patient had multiple lesions. The common feature of the cases was about their atypical clinical appearance that they were excised with prediagnosis like adnexial tumor, pyogenic granuloma, melanoma. Another remarkable feature in some cases was hyperkeratotic rim around the lesion. Mervak and friends defined that this sign can be helpful for diagnosis.

For diagnosing atypical cases there is a certain need for histopathological examination and it is important to perform immunohistochemical staining especially for excluding JXG from other histiocytosis. Invading histiocytes in JXG are negative for Langerhans cell markers CD1a and S100 and positive for CD68.

Extracutaneous involvement of JXG is rare. The most affected organs are eye, lung and liver in order of frequency. Heart, spleen, kidney, gonad, bone, central nervous system can be less affected. Risk of systemic involvement raise in patients who have multiple skin lesions. Eye involvement commonly appears in the first two years of life. The most common features of ocular involvement is hyphema and glaucoma that may cause blindness. The widest study about ocular involvement risk in cutaneous JXG is designed by Chang.

Figure 1. A 0.4 inch (~1 cm) hemorrhagic nodule on the sole with collarette-like hyperkeratotic rim

Figure 2. (a) Foamy cells, intermingled with sparse lymphocytes and eosinophils. Note the Touton type giant cell in the inset (H&E x100). (b) Histiocytes staining positive with CD68 (x200). (c) There were only a few cells staining for S100 (x200)

Table 1. Clinical features of plantar localized juvenile xanthogranuloma cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case / reference</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of lesions</th>
<th>Clinical features</th>
<th>Prediagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14 months</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>1 cm, centrally depressed dark brown nodule with hyperkeratotic rims</td>
<td>Adnexial tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38 years</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>0.7 cm erythematous eroded nodule</td>
<td>Poroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>37 years</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>1.2 cm red nodule surrounded with serous exudate</td>
<td>Pyogenic granuloma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>1-3 mm plane red-brown polygonal papules</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/7</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11 months</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>8 mm nodule with hyperkeratotic rims</td>
<td>Traumatized nevus, foreign body reaction, infection, melanoma, fibroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present case</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>1 cm hemorrhagic centrally ulcerated nodule with hyperkeratotic rims</td>
<td>Pyogenic granuloma, pilomatrixoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F: Female, M: Male, NA: Not applicable
study ocular involvement risk is found 0.3%. Also JXG is defined to be associated with neurofibromatosis type 1 and juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia\textsuperscript{11}.

Our patient has no detected visceral involvement and hematologic abnormality after laboratory evaluation, ophthalmologic examination and abdominal ultrasonography. During 3 year of follow up period after excision there has been no recurrence. We would like to share this case for unusual localization and clinical presentation of JXG with similar cases in the literature, point the possibility of JXG in plantar localized papules especially with keratotic rims, and to emphasize the role of pathologic evaluation for the right diagnosis.

**Ethics**

**Informed Consent:** Consent was obtained from patients family.

**Peer-review:** Externally peer-reviewed.

**Authorship Contributions**

Surgical and Medical Practices: Esra Saraç, Kivılcım Karadeniz Cerit,

**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study received no financial support.

**References**