

Mammographic Features of Hidradenitis Suppurativa

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ABSTRACT

Hidradenitis suppurativa is a chronic suppurative inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands. Axillary, inframammary, intermammary, and peri-areolar apocrine gland involvement may be visualized mammographically. Characteristic lesions tend to be round or oval, lucent, and smooth-bordered, with or without central densities. While diagnosis made purely via mammography is unlikely, having an awareness of this entity may prove useful in patient care in regards to proper utilization of both imaging and consultative resources.

Keywords: Hidradenitis Suppurativa; Mammogram; Breast

1. Case Report

A 58-year old woman was referred to our facility secondary to repeated cyst formation and sinus tract drainage within the right axilla. Further inquiry revealed a long-standing history of recurrent cysts within the bilateral axillary and inguinal regions, as well as reported interventions upon innumerable cysts throughout her body. Despite frequent attempts at incision and drainage in addition to prior treatments with isotretinoin and doxycycline, formation of cysts persisted. She was given the provisional diagnosis of hidradenitis suppurativa over two decades ago, with concomitant bacterial infections overriding the diagnostic consideration of Fox-Fordyce disease.

2. Discussion

Hidradenitis suppurativa is a chronic suppurative inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands. Affected apocrine glands tend to occur within the axillary, inguinal, and perineal regions but may also be seen within the inframammary folds, around the areolae, and between the breasts [1,2]. Hidradenitis suppurativa is a purely clinical diagnosis characterized by painful, recurring, inflammatory papules and nodules with acute or chronic evolution that may result in fistula formation and tissue distortion. It occurs in approximately 1% of the population and is more common in women, with initial onset typically seen between puberty and age 40 [3]. Known associated diseases include inflammatory bowel disease, spondyloarthropathies, as well as SAPHO (synovitis-acne-pustulosis-hyperostosis-osteitis) syndrome. Aggravating fac-

tors include obesity, skin irritation, shaving, stress, excessive perspiration, heat, and hormonal alterations [4].

Exclusive breast involvement of hidradenitis suppurativa is exceedingly rare, and most occurrences will involve concurrent axillary disease. A distant commentary discussing the mammographic features of hidradenitis suppurativa, written over 20 years ago, described the pathognomonic axillary lesion as a lucent mass with a small central density [5]. Mammographic appearance of hidradenitis suppurativa is nearly impossible to distinguish from that of oil cysts, especially without the circumferential calcifications seen in chronic oil cysts. Lesions are likely to appear round or oval, lucent, and smooth-bordered, with or without a small central density (**Figures 1 and 2**). In addition to oil cysts, the most

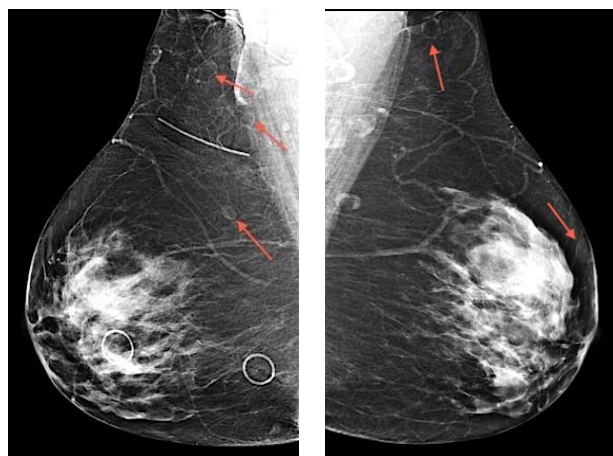


Figure 1. Bilateral mediolateral oblique mammographic images demonstrating numerous oval, lucent, smooth-bordered lesions (arrows) within the axillae and throughout the breast parenchyma.

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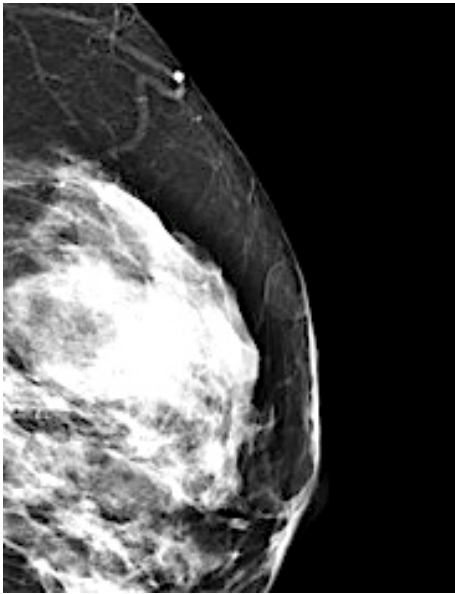


Figure 2. Magnified left MLO mammographic image demonstrating rounded lesion abutting the skin surface of the breast parenchyma.

common differential considerations seen on mammography include lipomas and benign lymph nodes.

Hidradenitis suppurativa can result in significant pain and diminished quality of life. Management is challenging, as the disease is often reluctant to respond to medication and may recur after surgical excision. Following initial consultation with dermatology, our patient was referred for plastic surgery consultation and ulti-

mately underwent wide local excision and defect closure of the right axilla.

Solely mammographic diagnosis of hidradenitis suppurativa is unlikely. However, the radiologist can keep this diagnostic consideration in mind, especially in cases of diffuse breast involvement or situations in which clinical history may be unavailable. This may ultimately provide better direction of patient care and appropriate management of both imaging and consultative resources.

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