Chondroid Syringioma: A Clinicopathological Case Report of a Rare Skin Tumor

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Abstract:

Introduction: Chondroid syringoma (cutaneous mixed tumor) is an uncommon, typically benign neoplasm of eccrine or apocrine sweat gland origin. Characterized by a complex biphasic architecture comprising epithelial elements embedded in a distinctive chondromyxoid or myxoid stromal matrix, it clinically mimics various benign and malignant cutaneous lesions, often posing diagnostic challenges. Because routine clinical evaluation is insufficient for definitive identification, histopathological examination remains essential to confirm the diagnosis, evaluate cellular differentiation, and distinguish it from other cutaneous adnexal tumors.

Case Reports: Patient Antar Singh 55 years male was admitted in index medical college hospital and research centre with complaint of cystic swelling below malleolus in feet with benign /malignant growth over chest wall 5 cm away from right axilla .Tissue samples were taken from both the sides in two separate container container 1 was levelled ascyst from right lung while container 2 was lebelled as lipoma from chest initially.

Gross histopathology in container 1 showed ,cystic white chalky material .Cyst wall thickness measurement ranging from 0.1 cm to 0.3 cm. While container 2 gross histopathology ,with received single soft tissue piece pinkish yellow in colour ,soft to firm in consistency ,altogether measuring 1.9cm x1.6 cm x1.4 cm.

Microscopic examination for container 1 with section studied shows cyst lined by stratified squamous epithelium.cyst wall is composed of thin fibrocollagenous tissue and mild mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate.cavity contains lamellated keratin flakes.

Container 2 labelled as lipoma from chest ,multiple sections studied showedencapsulated biphasic benign tumor comprising of epithelial and stromal component .epithelial cells arearranged in tubules and nests.individualcells are columnar with basal nuclei and abundanteosinophillic cytoplasm .stroma is chondromyxoid with intersecting fibrous septae.

Conclusions:

we report a rare case of a chondroid syringoma presenting concurrently with an epidermal inclusion cyst in a 55-year-old male hondroid syringioma is a distinctive but infrequently encountered skin tumor with a pathognomonic histopathological appearance. While typically benign, its histological resemblance to other neoplasms, particularly malignant ones like salivary gland tumors, necessitates careful microscopic evaluation. Recognition of its biphasic nature and characteristic chondromyxoid stroma, often supported by immunohistochemistry, is crucial for accurate diagnosis and appropriate clinical management, as complete surgical excision remains curative.

Keywords:
Chondroid Syringioma, Mixed Tumor of the Skin, Adnexal Tumor, Histopathology, microscopic.