

commonly due to secondary hyperparathyroidism in the setting of renal failure, can lead to nodules of *metastatic calcinosis cutis*, which tend to be subcutaneous and periarticular. These patients can also develop calcification of muscular arteries and subsequent ischemic necrosis (calciophylaxis). *Osteoma cutis*, in the form of small papules, most commonly occurs on the face of individuals with a history of acne vulgaris, whereas plate-like lesions occur in rare genetic syndromes.

■ SKIN-COLORED LESIONS

There are several types of skin-colored lesions, including epidermoid cysts, lipomas, rheumatoid nodules, neurofibromas, angiofibromas, neuromas, and adnexal tumors such as tricholemmomas. Both *epidermoid cysts* and *lipomas* are very common mobile subcutaneous nodules—the former are rubbery and drain cheeselike material (sebum and keratin) if incised. Lipomas are firm and somewhat lobulated on palpation. When extensive facial epidermoid cysts develop during childhood or there is a family history of such lesions, the patient should be examined for other signs of Gardner syndrome, including osteomas and desmoid tumors. *Rheumatoid nodules* are firm 0.5- to 4-cm nodules that favor the extensor aspect of joints, especially the elbows. They are seen in ~20% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 6% of patients with Still's disease. Biopsies of the nodules show palisading granulomas. Similar lesions that are smaller and shorter-lived are seen in rheumatic fever.

Neurofibromas (benign Schwann cell tumors) are soft papules or nodules that exhibit the “button-hole” sign; that is, they invaginate into the skin with pressure in a manner similar to a hernia. Single lesions are seen in normal individuals, but multiple neurofibromas, usually in combination with six or more CALMs measuring >1.5 cm (see “Hyperpigmentation,” above), axillary freckling, and multiple Lisch nodules, are seen in von Recklinghausen's disease (NF type I) ([Chap. 90](#)). In some patients, the neurofibromas are localized and unilateral due to somatic mosaicism.

Angiofibromas are firm pink-red to skin-colored papules that measure from 3 mm to 1.5 cm in diameter. When multiple lesions are located on the central cheeks (adenoma sebaceum), the patient has