Congenital satellite nevi are known risk factors for neurocutaneous melanosis. Their impact on the risk for malignant melanoma is not as well established, but some studies point to a possible increased risk in patients with GCMN and satellite nevi. In summary, our patient is an example of the need for continued dermatologic follow-up and high index of suspicion for new nodules appearing in patients with a history of GCMN.

Carrie C. Coughlin, MD  
M. Laurin Council, MD  
Alejandro A. Gru, MD  
Ryan C. Fields, MD  
Susan J. Bayliss, MD

**Author Affiliations:** Division of Dermatology, Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri (Coughlin, Council, Bayliss); Department of Pathology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri (Gru); Department Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri (Fields).

**Corresponding author:** Carrie C. Coughlin, MD, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S Euclid Ave, Campus Box 8123, St Louis, MO 63110 (ccoughli@dom.wustl.edu).

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**Perineal Groove: A Report of 2 Cases**

A perineal groove is a rare and usually uncomplicated congenital malformation of the perineum characterized by a wet sulcus that extends from the posterior fourchette to the anus. Of 12 previously described cases, only 1 has been reported in the dermatology literature.

**Report of Cases**

**Case 1.** A 4-month-old term white girl was referred to pediatric dermatology by her pediatrician and a pediatric surgeon for evaluation of a congenital perineal lesion. The mother’s pregnancy was unremarkable, and the infant was healthy. The lesion had been stable and uncomplicated since birth. Barrier creams were attempted for presumed diaper dermatitis without response. Physical examination showed a well-demarcated, erythematous, superficial ulcer anterior to the anus (Figure A). A fungal culture was negative. At the 1-month follow-up appointment, an ulcer was present at the same location and the patient was started on an antifungal cream. The lesion persisted with no improvement, and the patient was referred to the surgical team. Histopathologic findings showed malignant melanoma with epithelioid cells and nevoid features immediately adjacent to a nevus with neurotization (Figure A). Lymph node with metastatic melanoma (Figure B). Lymphovascular space invasion by the tumor cells (Figure C).

A. Malignant melanoma with epithelioid cells and nevoid features (left) immediately adjacent to a nevus with neurotization (right) (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×400). B. Lymph node with metastatic melanoma (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×200). C. Lymphovascular space invasion by the tumor cells (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×400).
follow-up, the ulcer remained unchanged. The infant underwent 1 treatment with pulsed-dye laser for the possible diagnosis of ulcerated hemangioma, which led to improvement in the erythema. Six months later, when the ulceration remained largely unchanged, a skin biopsy was performed. Histologic specimens showed hyperkeratosis, hypergranulation, fibrosis, and vascular dilatation. Abdominal and pelvic ultrasonography was performed to rule out associated anomalies, and the findings were normal. A diagnosis of perineal groove was ultimately made clinically without further intervention. The lesion remained asymptomatic and stable at last follow-up, patient age, 16 months.

Case 2. A 6-month-old and otherwise healthy white girl was sent to pediatric dermatology clinic by her pediatrician for evaluation of a stable, asymptomatic perineal lesion noted at age 2 months. The mother had an unremarkable pregnancy history except for diet-controlled gestational diabetes. The infant had been treated with multiple barrier and antifungal creams without improvement. Physical examination showed a well-demarcated, erythematous ulcer anterior to the anus (Figure, B). Cultures for bacteria and fungus were negative. The diagnosis of perineal groove was made clinically. A skin biopsy and imaging were offered, but the parents declined. At age 14 months, the lesion was less pronounced and remained asymptomatic.

Discussion | A perineal groove is a rare congenital anomaly that occurs mostly in female patients, with only 1 reported case in a male patient.1 While the exact pathogenesis remains unclear, a perineal groove may result from faulty development of the embryonic cloaca, the perineal raphe’s failure to fuse, or a defect in the development of the uroanal septum.2,3

A perineal groove may persist or resolve spontaneously as asymptomatic.2,3 While most lesions remain asymptomatic, rare complications of constipation, urinary tract infections, and skin infections have been reported.2 Treatment is generally not needed unless lesions cause recurrent problems such as infections or mucous drainage.4,5 Surgery may also be considered for cosmetic reasons. If surgical treatment is pursued, it is recommended only after the age of 2 years, when the potential for self-healing has passed.2

We report 2 cases of perineal groove to increase awareness of this unusual malformation. Understanding that a perineal groove as a minor perineal anomaly will help avoid misdiagnosis and prevent extensive evaluations or unnecessary surgical procedures.

Lucia Diaz, MD
Moise L. Levy, MD
Andrew Kalajian, MD
Denise Metry, MD

Author Affiliations: Department of Dermatology, The University of Texas Medical School at Houston (Diaz); MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas (Diaz); Dell Children’s Medical Center of Central Texas, Austin (Levy); Fort Collins Skin Center, Fort Collins, Colorado (Kalajian); Department of Dermatology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas (Metry).

Corresponding Author: Lucia Diaz, MD, Department of Dermatology, The University of Texas Medical School at Houston, 6655 Travis St, Ste 600, Houston, TX 77030 (Lucia.diaz@uth.tmc.edu).


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Male Circumcision as a Religious Ritual

Barry Ladizinski, MD; Erik Rukhman, BS; Kachiu C. Lee, MD, MPH

Circumcision (from the Latin circumcicire, meaning "to cut around") is the surgical removal of the penile foreskin or prepuce. Although the exact origin of this procedure is unknown, the earliest record of the practice comes from an Egyptian wall painting dating back to 2352 BC. Today, approximately one-third of the world’s male population is circumcised. Circumcision is most prevalent in the Middle East, United States, and parts of Africa and Southeast Asia, where it is predominantly performed as a religious ritual among followers of Judaism, Islam, Coptic Christianity, and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.1,2

In Judaism, the covenant of circumcision (brit milah) is performed by a mohel (circumciser) on the eighth day of life, representing an eternal sign of the covenant between God and the Jewish people.1 In Genesis 17:12-14, God instructs Abraham: "For the generations to come every male among you who is eight days old must be circumcised..."

In Islam, circumcision (khitan) can be performed from birth until puberty to signify purification (tahera) and an eternal relationship with God. While the tradition was not specifically mentioned in the Qur'an, the Prophet Muhammad recommended it for hygienic purposes, and today it is a virtually universal Islamic practice. Muslim men must also be circumcised to complete the pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca, 1 of the 5 pillars of Islam. Although Jesus Christ, born into the Jewish religion, was circumcised on his eighth day of life, the New Testament does not require the practice.1

Circumcision may also be performed for medical reasons, such as phimosis or chronic balanitis. Circumcision is associated with reduced incidence of urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted infections (eg, human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]), herpes simplex virus type 1 infection following Jewish ritual circumcisions that included direct contact with the wound.3,4 This practice has been associated with multiple cases of neonatal herpes simplex virus (HSV), and most Jewish ritual circumcisions today are performed with an oral suction device.3,4

Incorrect Information in Abstract: In the Case Report/Case Series titled “Facial Allergic Granulomatous Reaction and Systemic Hypersensitivity Associated With Microneedle Therapy for Skin Rejuvenation” published online November 20, 2013, in JAMA Dermatology (doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2013.6955), incorrect information appeared in the Conflict of Interests Disclosures section of the Article Information on page 1185. That section should have read: “Dr Armstrong has received research grants or consultant honoraria from Abbott Laboratories, Amgen, Inc, and Janssen Biotech. Dr Lebwohl has been a consultant and/or investigator for Abbott Laboratories, Amgen, Inc, Anacor Pharmaceuticals, Inc, BioLine RX, Ltd, Celgene Corporation, Columbia Laboratories, Inc, Corronado Biosciences, Dermisor, Ltd, Eli Lilly & Co., Guilderma, GlaxoSmithKline-Stiefel, Janssen Ortho Biotech, LEO Pharmaceuticals, Manuho Co, Ltd, Meda Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Pfizer, Ranbaxy Laboratories, Ltd, Theran Pharmaceuticals, and Valeant Pharmaceuticals. The other authors reported no disclosures.” This article was corrected online.