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 (ccoughlin@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. 1-6

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
A perineal groove may initially be confused with an ulcerated hemangioma, irritant dermatitis, infection, lichen sclerosis, perianal pyramidal protrusion, trauma, or sexual abuse, often rendering the diagnosis difficult. The diagnosis is made clinically, with biopsy rarely performed. While histologic findings vary, nonkeratinizing squamous epithelium with an intervening area of rectal type or transitional epithelium has been reported from excision specimens.1,3

A perineal groove may persist or resolve spontaneously as the potential for self-healing has passed.2 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.4,6 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).


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CORRECTION

Incorrect Financial Disclosure: In the Original Investigation titled “Undertreatment, Treatment Trends, and Treatment Dissatisfaction Among Patients With Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis in the United States: Findings From the National Psoriasis Foundation Surveys, 2003-2011” published online August 14, 2013, and also in the October print issue of JAMA Dermatology (2013;149(10):1180-1185. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2013.5264), incorrect information appeared in the Conflict of Interests Disclosures section of the Article Information on page 1185. That section should have appeared as follows: “Dr Armstrong has received research grants or consultant honoraria from Abbott Laboratories, Amgen, Inc, and Janssen Biotech. Dr Lebowohl has been a consultant and/or investigator for Abbott Laboratories, Amgen, Inc, Anacor Pharmaceuticals, Inc, BioLine RX, Ltd, Celgene Corporation, Columbia Laboratories, Inc, Coroando Biosciences, Dermisor, Ltd, Elly Lilly & Co, Golderma, GlaxoSmithKline-Stiefel, Janssen Ortho Biotech, LEO Pharmaceuticals, MavuHo Co, Ltd, Meda Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Pfaizer, Ranbaxy Laboratories, Ltd, Thesan Pharmaceuticals, and Valeant Pharmaceuticals. The other authors reported no disclosures.” This article was corrected online.

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 Abstract on page E1. The first sentence of the Observations section should have read: “We describe 3 women, aged 40s to 60s, who developed facial granulomas following microneedle therapy for skin rejuvenation.” This article was corrected online and in print.

NOTABLE NOTES

Male Circumcision as a Religious Ritual

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

Circumcision (from the Latin circumcicere, 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…” Any uncircumcised male, who has not been circumcised in the flesh, will be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant.”1 Some ultra-Orthodox Jewish sects practice metzitzah b’peh, in which the mohel places his mouth on the infant’s penis following circumcision to suck blood from 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

In Islam, circumcision (khitan) can be performed from birth until puberty to signify purification (tahara) 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 (haji) 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], HSV, and human papillomavirus), phimosis, paraphimosis, balanitis, postthititis, and penile cancer.1,2 The World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS recommend circumcision as a health intervention to aid prevention of HIV transmission in endemic areas.1,2 Complications are uncommon, occurring in less than 1% of cases. The most common complications are bleeding, infection, redundant prepuce, and inadequate skin removal.2 Circumcision does not negatively affect sexual function, sensitivity, or satisfaction.2

Author Affiliations: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland (Ladizinski); Richmond University Medical Center, Staten Island, New York (Rukhman); Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island (Lee).

Corresponding Author: Barry Ladizinski, MD, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 300 N Charles St, Ste 304, Baltimore, MD 21201 (baryladizinski@gmail.com).