



**FAMILIAL OCCURRENCE OF CONGENITAL MELANOCYTIC HAIRY NEVUS: A
RARE CASE REPORT**

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Abstract: Congenital melanocytic hairy nevus is a rare dermatological condition that may present in different clinical patterns. We report a unique familial occurrence in which both a daughter (born 2018) and her father (born 1985) were found to have congenital hairy nevi localized on the flexor surface of the forearm. The lesions measured approximately 4 cm in diameter in the child and 2.5 cm in the father. Both patients had been kept under observation without surgical or cosmetic intervention. Familial occurrence of congenital melanocytic hairy nevus is extremely rare, and its documentation contributes to the understanding of possible genetic predisposition. This report emphasizes the importance of long-term follow-up and awareness of such cases in dermatological practice.

Keywords: Congenital melanocytic nevus; Hairy nevus; Familial occurrence; Dermatology case report; Genetic predisposition

Introduction

Congenital melanocytic nevi are pigmented skin lesions present at birth, arising from a proliferation of benign melanocytes. They may vary widely in size, location, and clinical behavior. Familial occurrence of congenital melanocytic hairy nevus is extremely rare, with only limited reports in the literature. We present a case of a young girl and her father who both exhibited congenital hairy nevi on the flexor surface of the forearm.

Case Report

A 7-year-old girl (born 2018) presented with a pigmented, hairy lesion located on the flexor surface of her left forearm. The lesion measured approximately 4 cm in diameter and had been present since birth. The child had no history of treatment or intervention, and the lesion was asymptomatic.

Interestingly, her father (born 1985) also had a congenital melanocytic hairy nevus on the flexor surface of his right forearm, measuring approximately 2.5 cm in diameter. His lesion had similarly been present since birth and had never been treated. Both father and daughter remain under dermatological observation without surgical or cosmetic procedures.

Figure legends

Figure 1. Congenital hairy nevus located on the left flexor forearm of the daughter (born 2018), measuring approximately 4 cm in



diameter.



(Figure 1: Hairy nevus on the left forearm of the daughter)

Figure 2. Congenital hairy nevus on the right flexor forearm of the father (born 1985), measuring approximately 2.5 cm in diameter.



(Figure 2: Hairy nevus on the right forearm of the father)

Discussion

Congenital melanocytic hairy nevi occur due to developmental abnormalities of melanoblasts. While sporadic cases are common, familial clustering is exceedingly rare, raising the possibility of a genetic predisposition. Only a few familial cases have been documented in the literature, and our report adds to this body of evidence.

The clinical management of congenital melanocytic nevi depends on their size, location, and malignant potential. In small and medium-sized lesions without cosmetic or functional impairment, observation is often preferred. Both patients in our report are being monitored clinically, with no evidence of complications to date.

This case underlines the importance of documenting familial occurrences of congenital hairy nevi, as they may provide insights into hereditary factors and long-term prognosis.



Conclusion

Familial occurrence of congenital melanocytic hairy nevus is rare. Reporting such cases is essential to expand knowledge of its clinical spectrum and possible genetic basis.

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