Chevron nails (also known as herringbone nails, oblique marking or V-shaped ridging) are diagonal lines that run in a distal proximal pattern. The feature is best viewed with oblique lighting and usually is subtle. These nail imperfections appear to correct in early adulthood. There is debate as to whether this condition is a pattern of the midline or one with a series of different central axes. It poses interesting questions concerning the interpretation of the patterns and dynamics of nail growth that are not yet resolved. It has no apparent association with atopy or other medical problems. It should be distinguished from the other normal nail variants present since birth, such as, small pits in the nail plate, scattered white spots in normal nail, and Beau’s lines.

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Paraurethral Skene’s Duct Cyst in a Newborn

A two-day old female infant was referred with a presumptive diagnosis of “imperforate hymen”. On examination, she had a soft, ovoid, interlabial cystic mass (Fig. 1). It was approximately 10 mm in diameter and deviated to the right side of the urethral meatus. A clinical diagnosis of Skene’s duct cyst was made. Incision and unroofing of the cyst was performed. No recurrence was observed at follow up visit six months later.

Skene’s ducts are the largest of 30 paraurethral ducts that empty into the female urethra. Occasionally, duct obstruction may lead to a periurethral cyst which presents as an interlabial mass. The differential diagnosis in newborns includes prolapsed ectopic ureterocele, genital prolapse and imperforate hymen. Among these different conditions, the displacement of the urethral meatus by the mass is a distinguishing feature of a paraurethral cyst. A normal vaginal introitus can be seen below the cyst. Moreover, a paraurethral cyst contains a milky-fluid if aspirated. Treatment options vary from simple observation to surgery.

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