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B. PHYSICAL TRAUMA—BENIGN PSEUDOTUMORS

a. TRAUMATIC EPITHELIAL CYSTS

Traumatic benign epithelial cystic formations located in the subepidermal and subcutaneous tissue appear in the literature under various names, such as kyste épidermique, kyste dermoïdes, acanthoma adenoides cysticum, epithelioma adenoides cysticum, epidermoid implantation cyst, etc. They have been mistaken for epithelial cystic formations of different origin, such as atheromas and keratomas of sebaceous glandular and ductal genesis, and congenital epidermoids and dermoids, with which they have certain macroscopical and microscopical similarities.

Their present generally accepted name of traumatic epithelial cysts was introduced by Garré after Gros as well as Reverdin had pointed out that these epithelial cavitations, usually located on the volar surfaces of the hands and fingers, were not peculiarly situated atheromas, but were of traumatic origin. It must be mentioned, however, that such a genesis is not demonstrable for an appreciable proportion of the reported cases of epithelial cysts of this site. Wörz found in only 24 out of 55 cases of this type adequate evidence of a preceding trauma, while Pietzner demonstrated such a relation in 43 out of 73 cases. Nevertheless, a considerable number of well authenticated cases of traumatic epithelial cysts has been placed on record (Buerger; Blond; Pietzner; Garré; Gros; Reverdin; Wörz; Kummer; Sutton; Bissel and Brun-