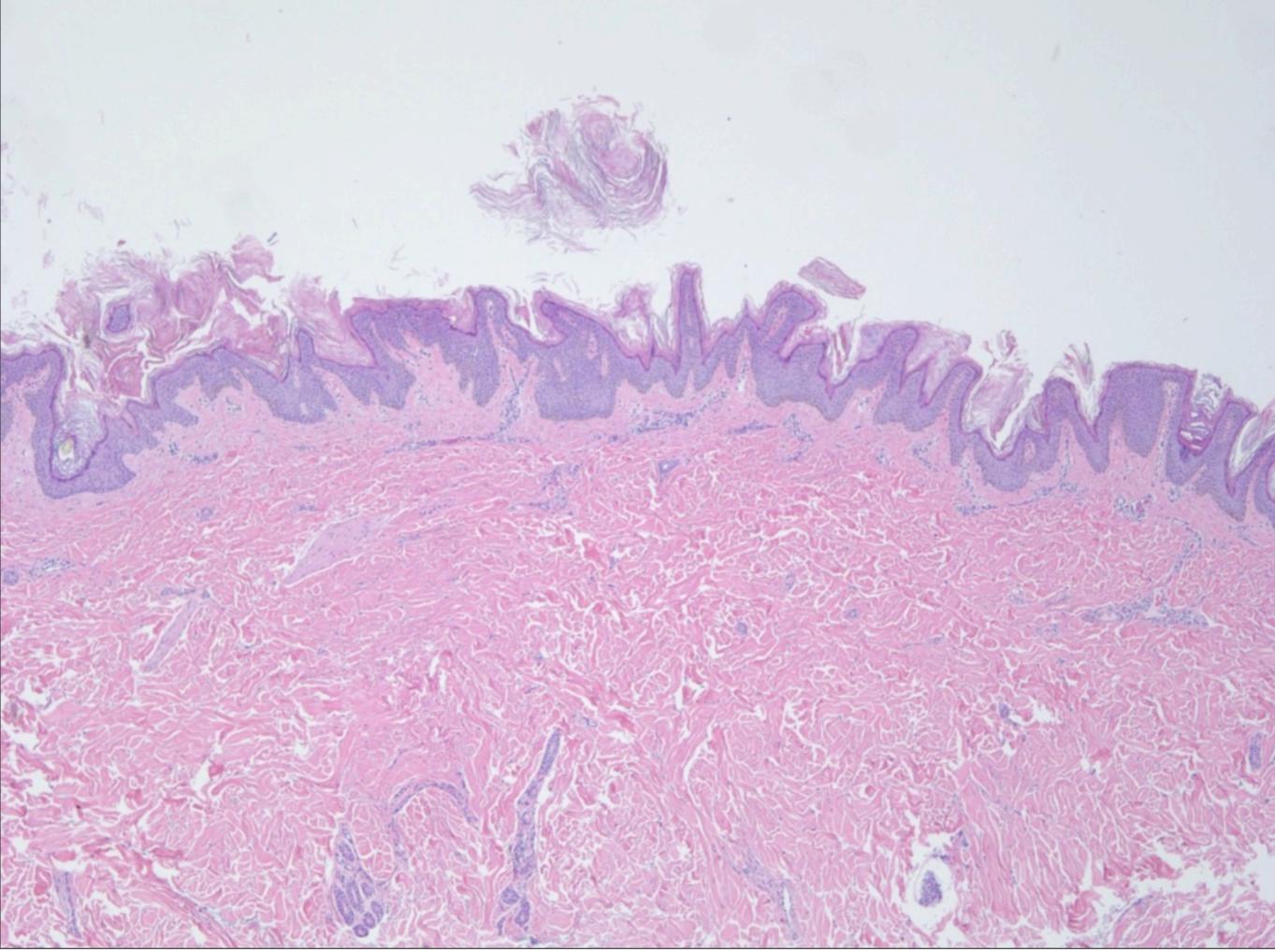
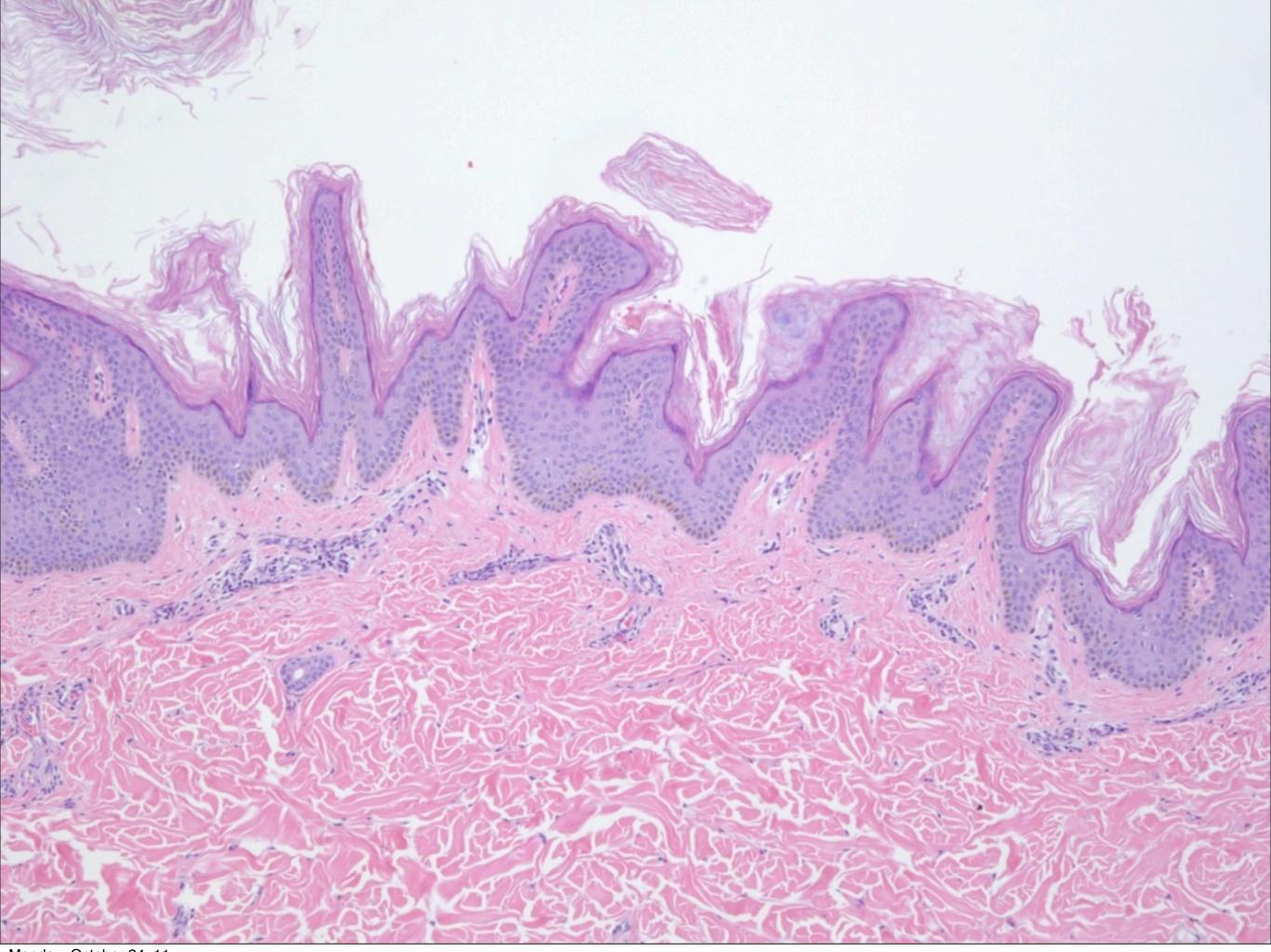
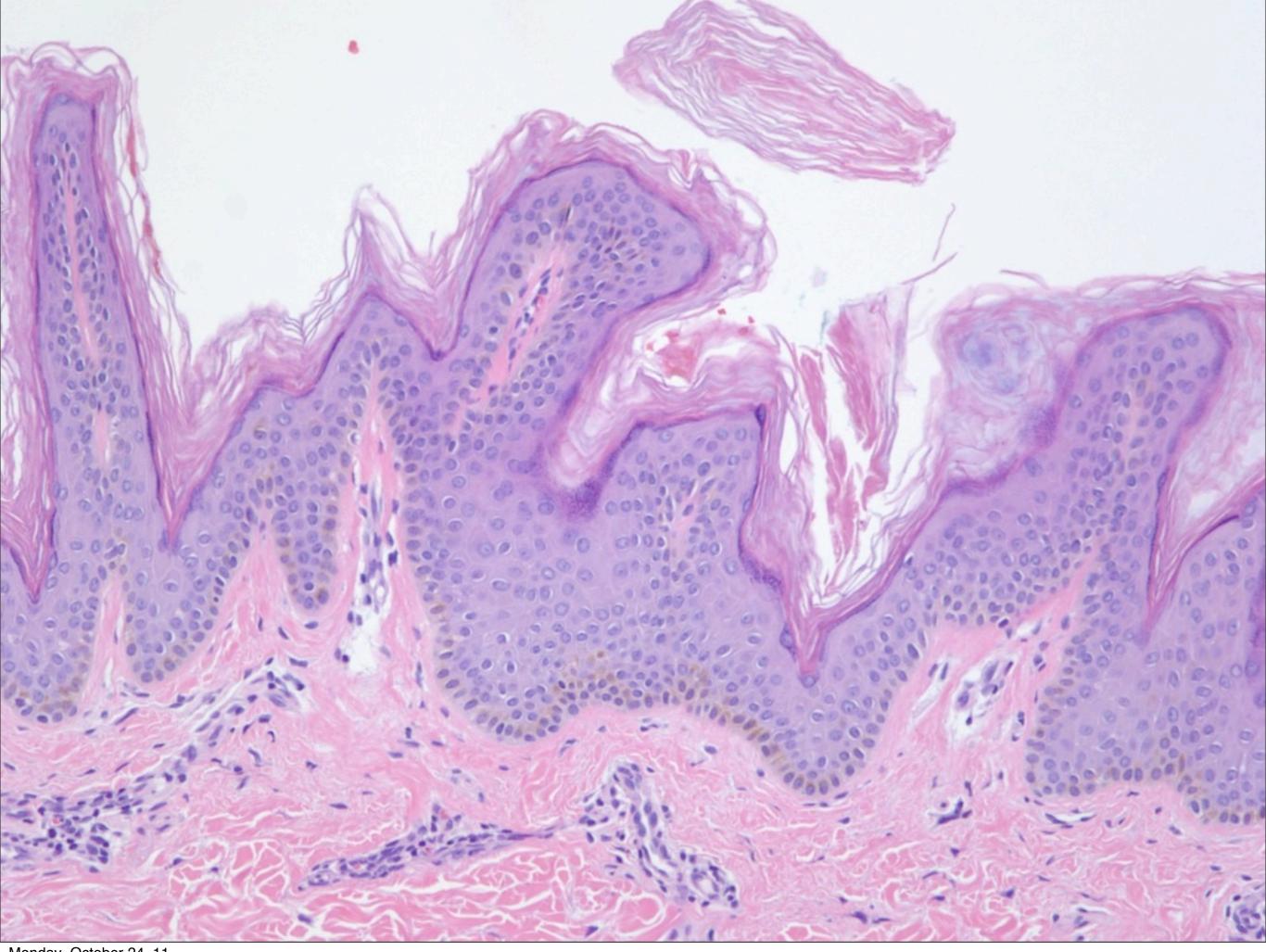
Dermatopathology Slide Review Part 150

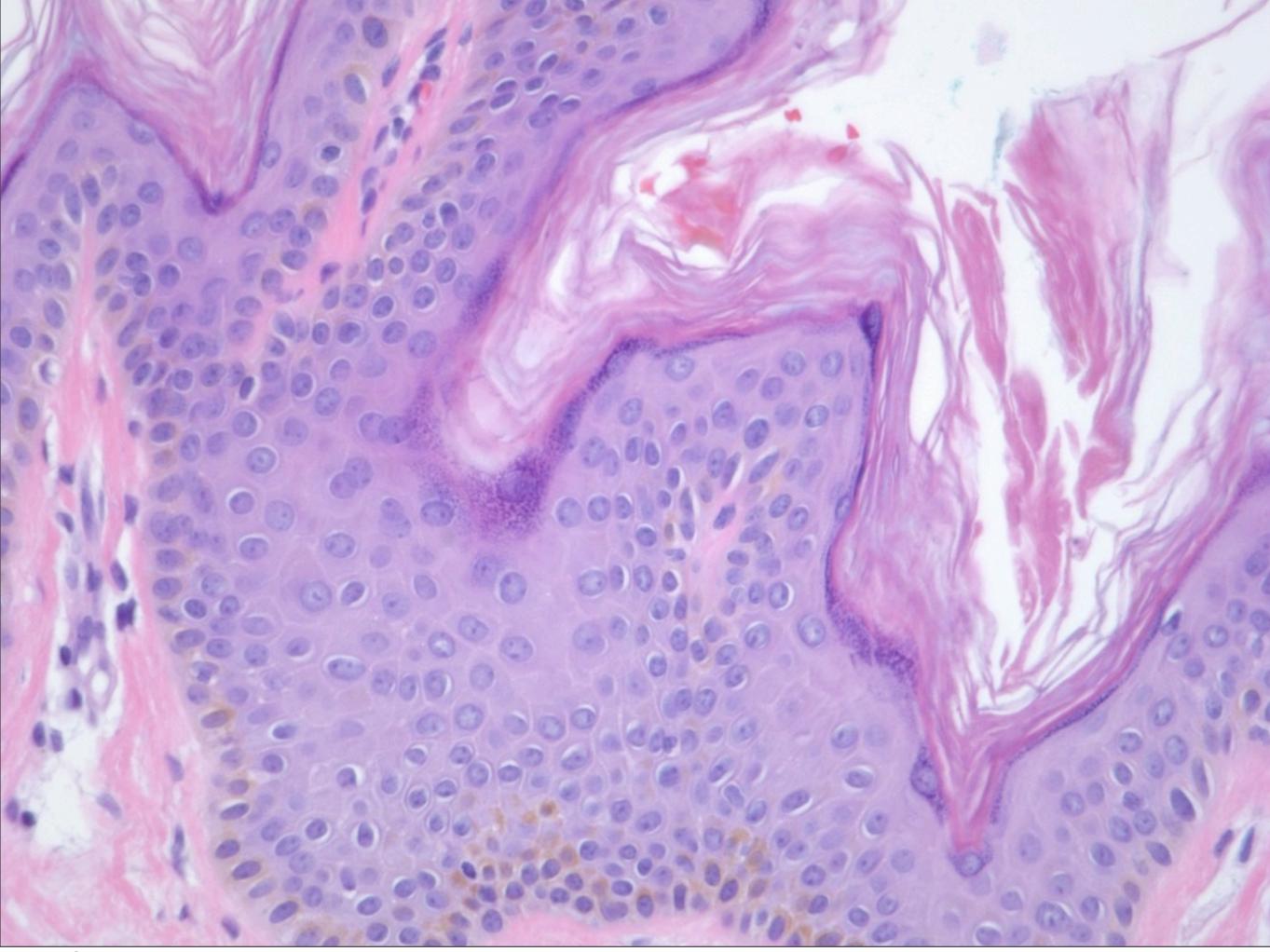
Paul K. Shitabata, M.D.

Dermatopathology Institute
Torrance, CA





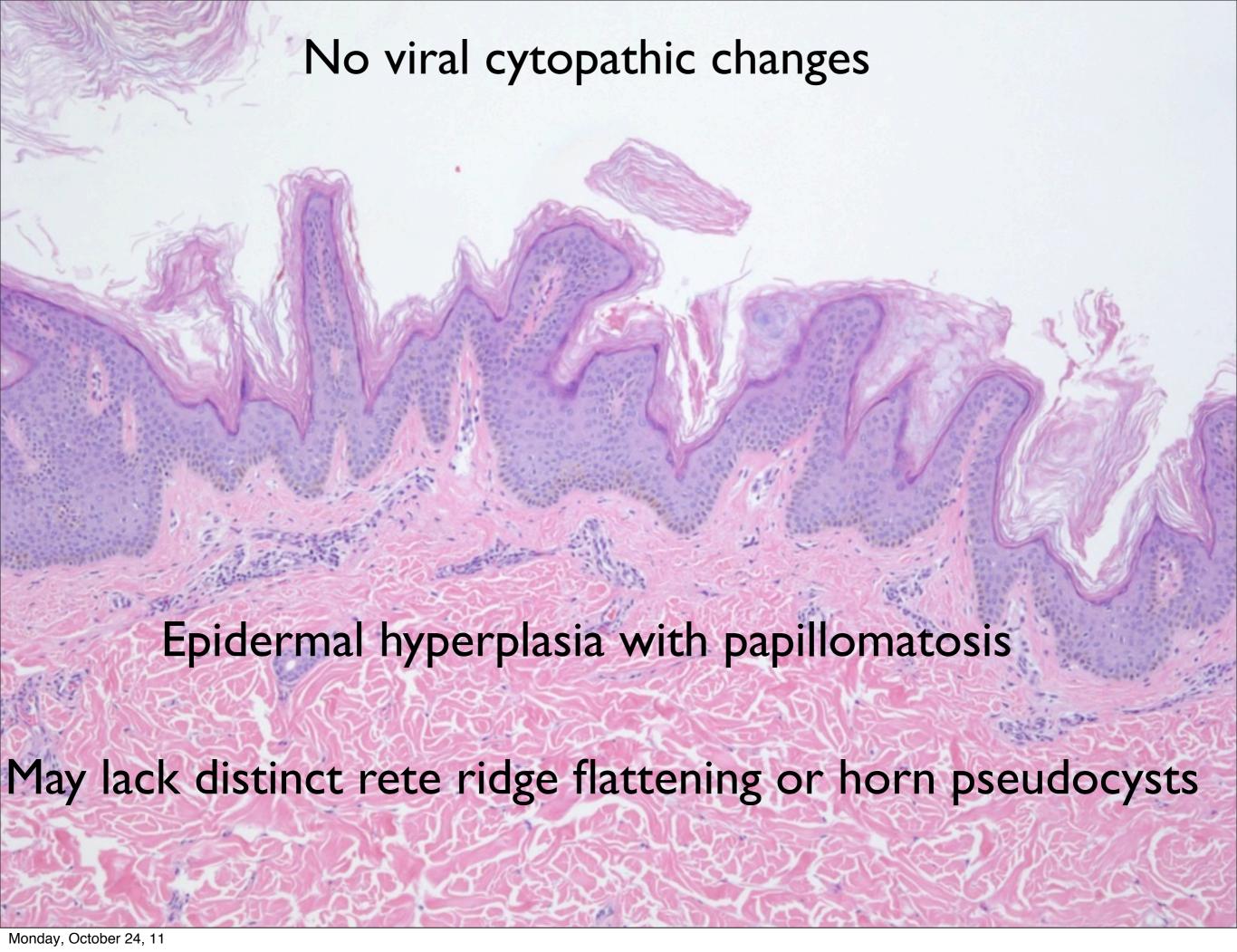


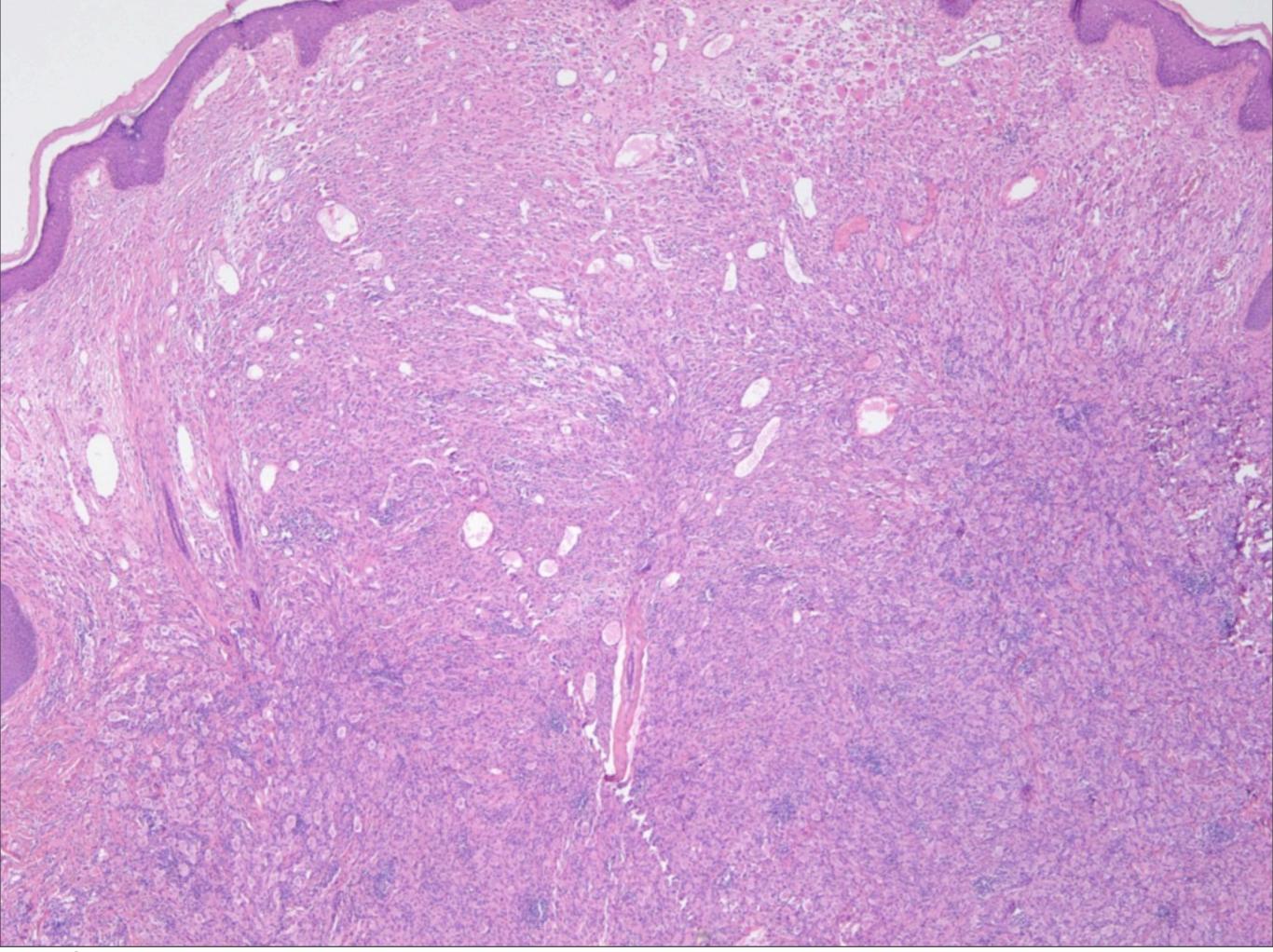


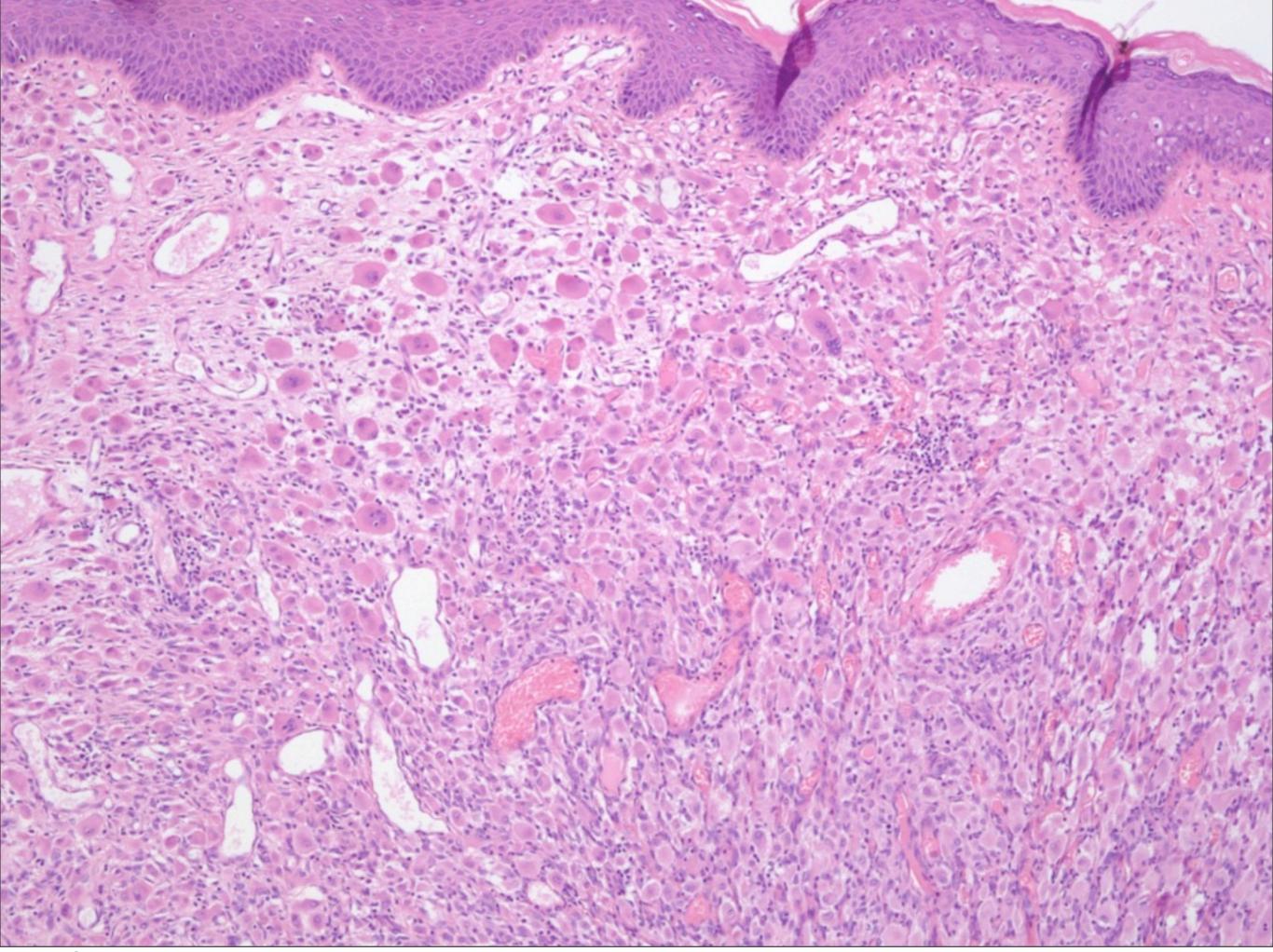
Changes Consistent with Epidermal Nevus

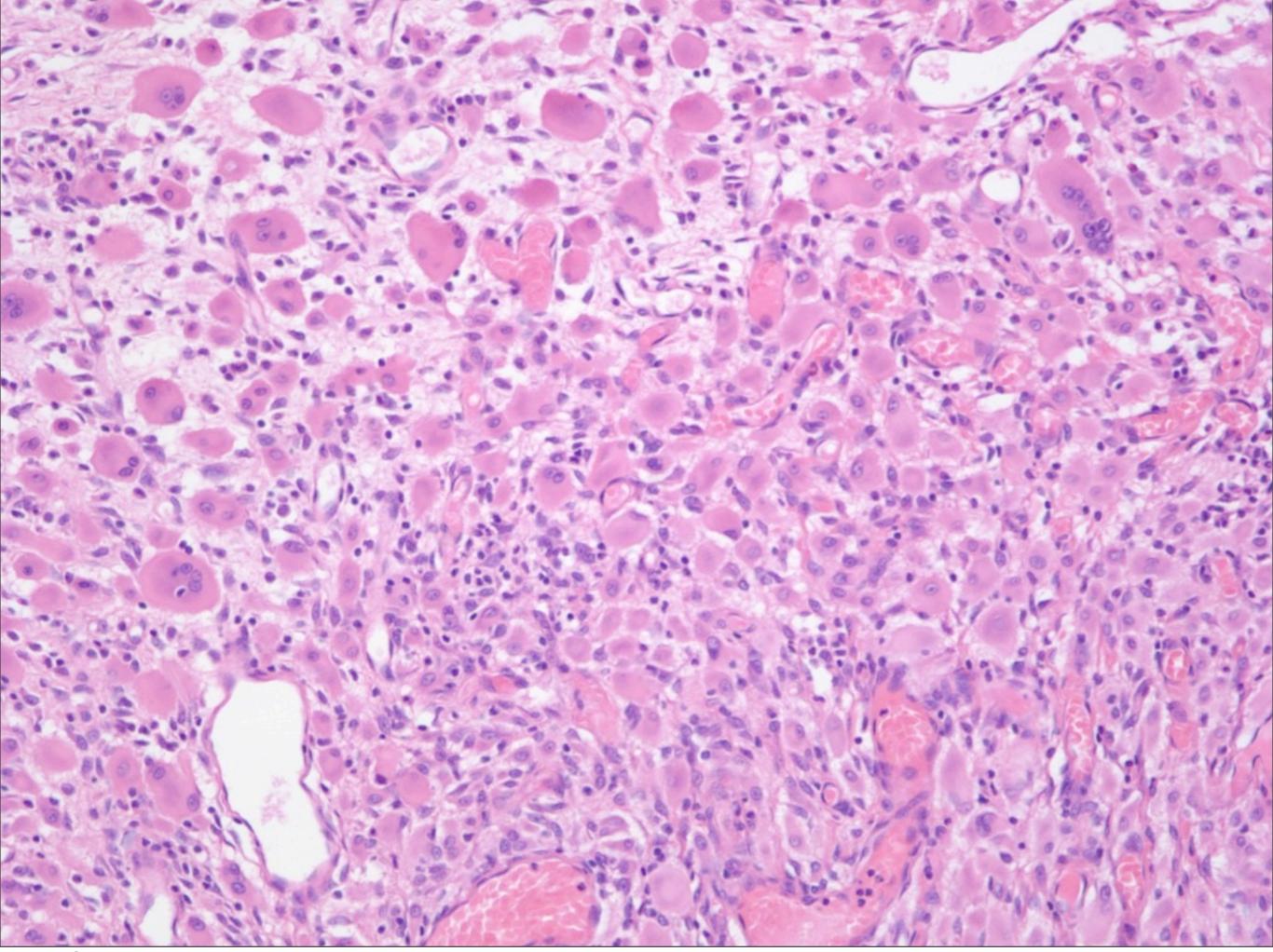
Notes

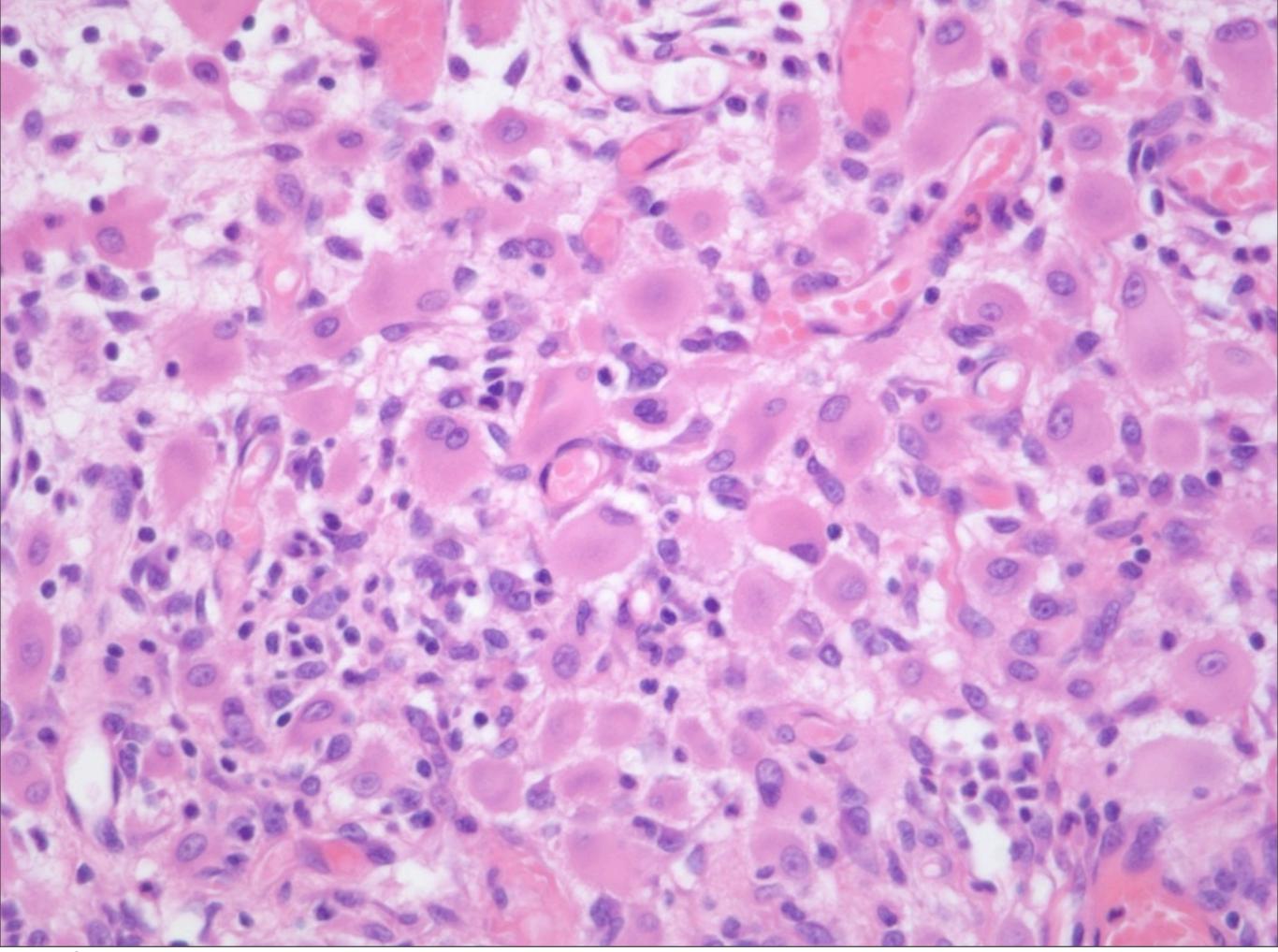
- Epidermal nevi may resemble seborrheic keratosis or resolving verruca vulgaris
- Clinical pathologic correlation is recommended



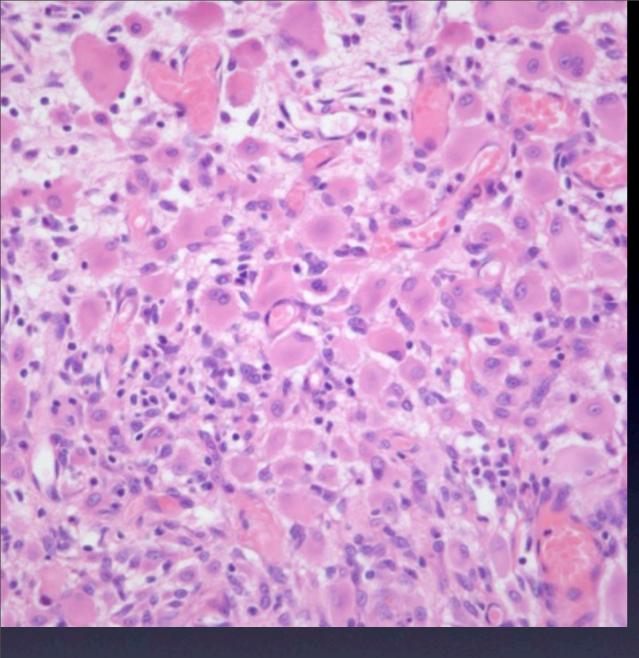








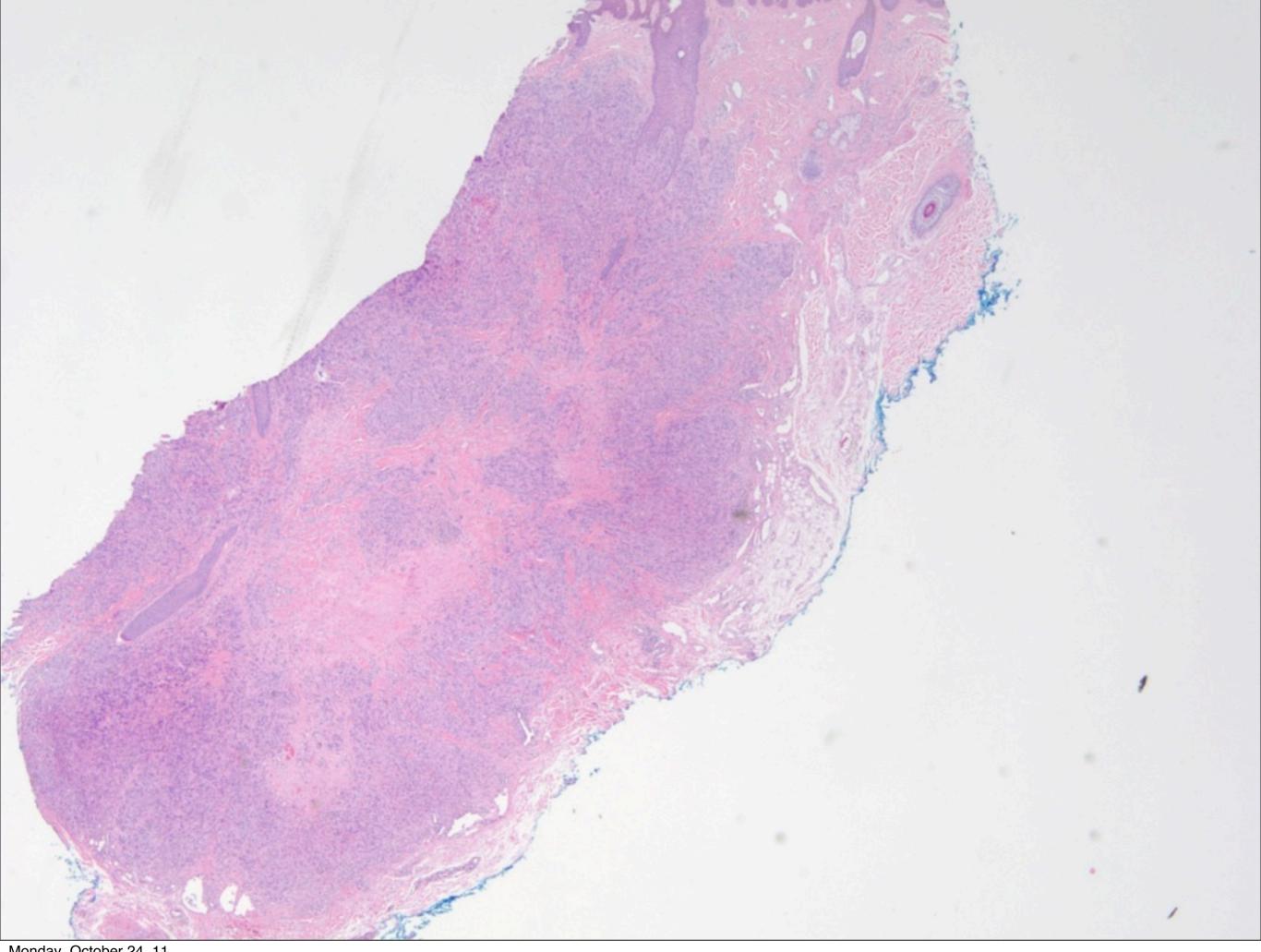


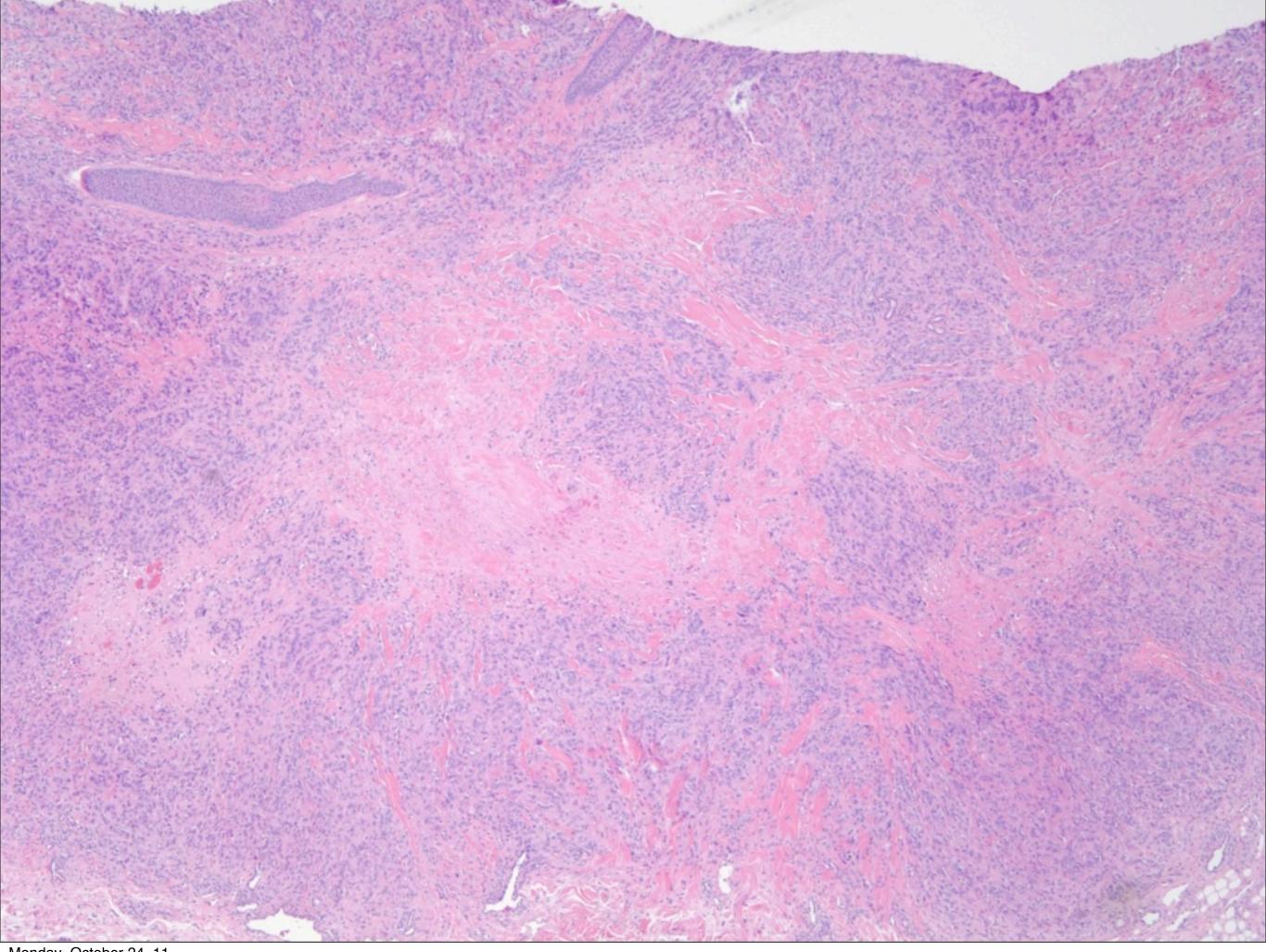


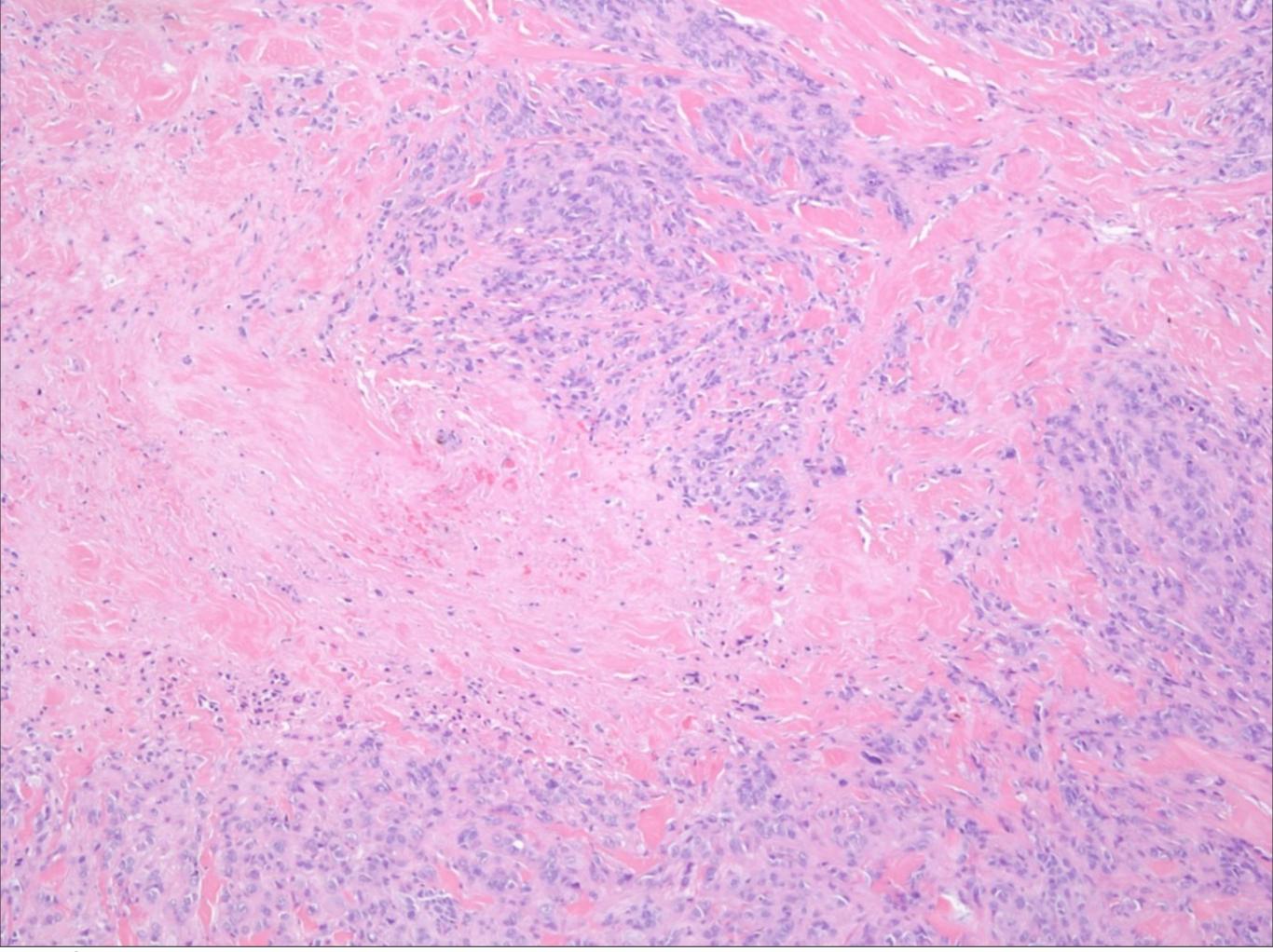
May confirm with immunostains-CD68+

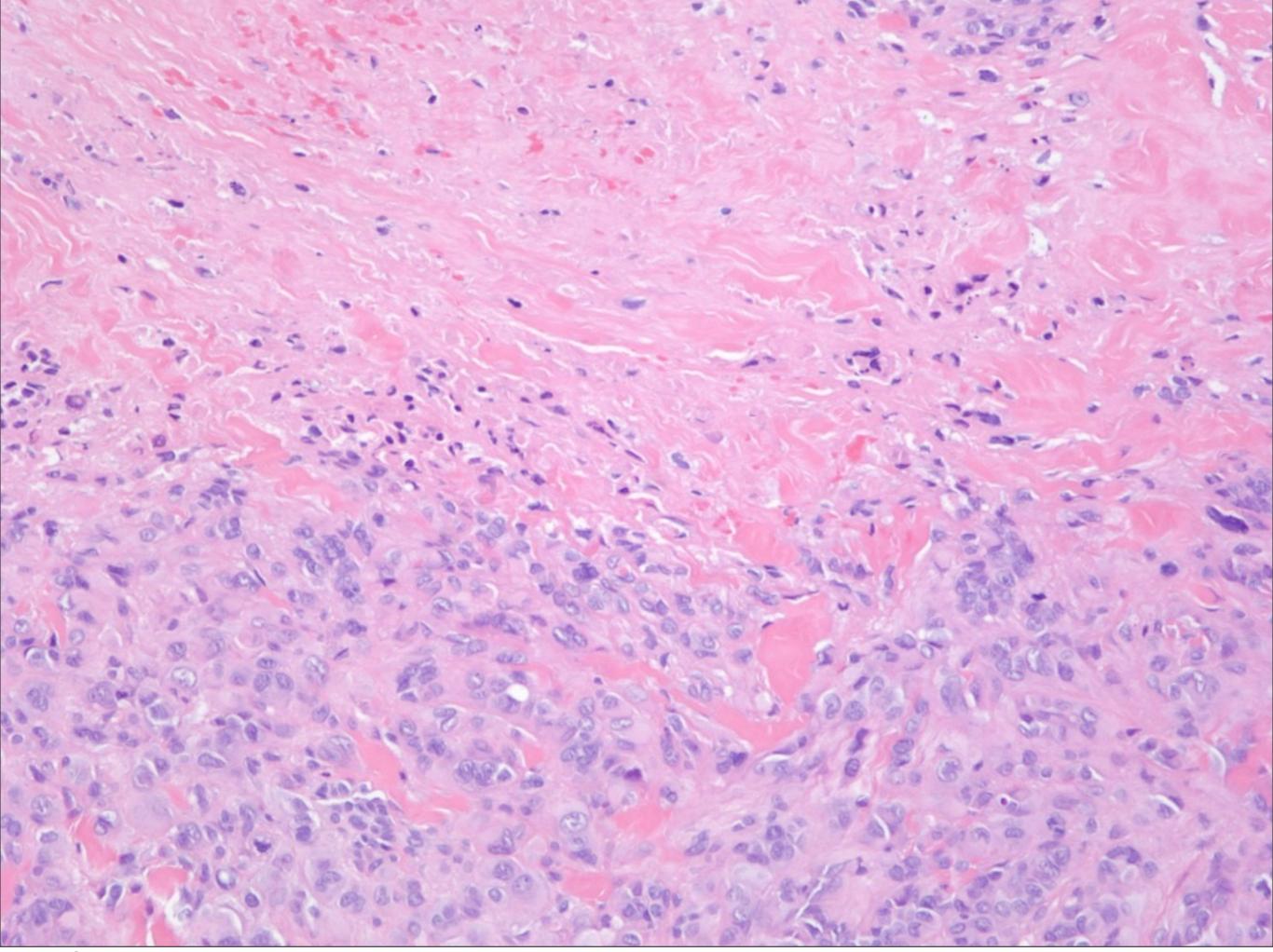
Background with variable foamy histiocytes and chronic inflammation

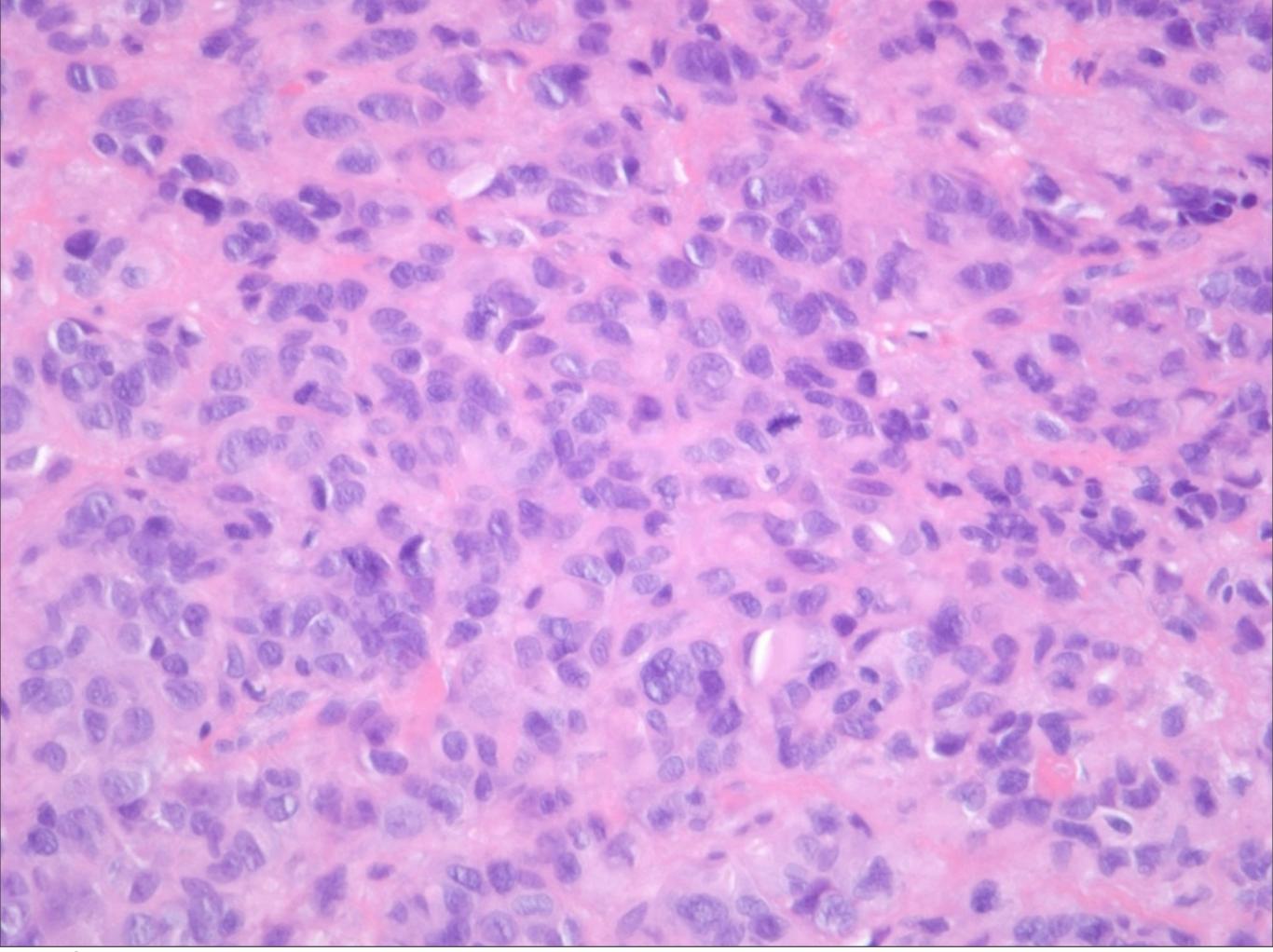
Epithelioid Histiocytes with Abundant eosinophilic staining cytoplasm











Monday, October 24, 11

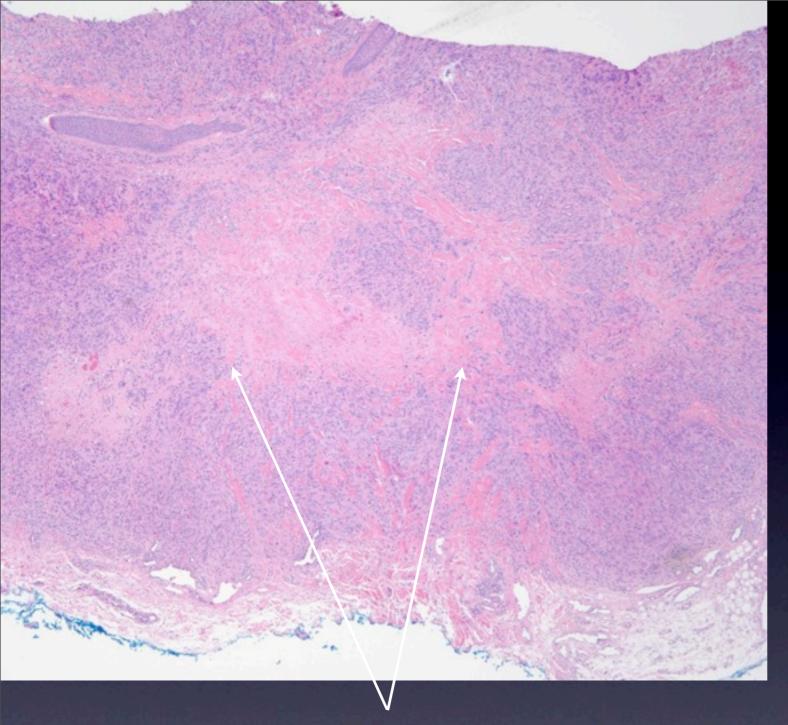
Immunostains

- Cytokeratin and Vimentin positive
- Negative for CK7, CK20, PSA, TTF-1, S100, MelanA, HMB-45, CD31, CD34, D2-40

Poorly Differentiated Malignancy Consistent with Metastatic Epithelioid Sarcoma

Notes

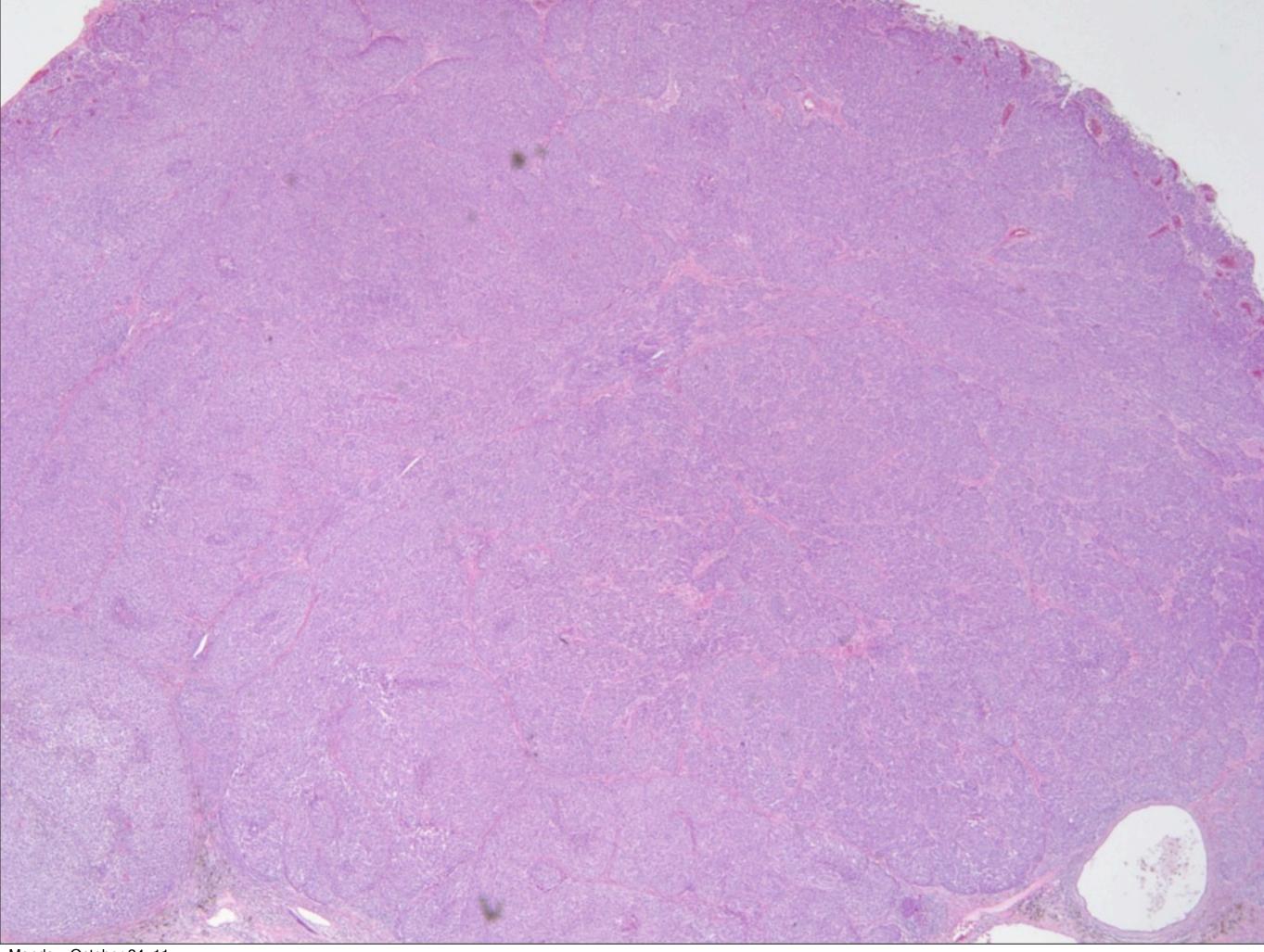
- This is a complicated case in a young male (34 years)
- By histopathology, this is a pleomorphic tumor which was positive for cytokeratin.
 However all other epithelial markers were negative.
- History obtained later indicated the patient had a diagnosis of a poorly differentiated tumor with a working diagnosis of epithelioid sarcoma

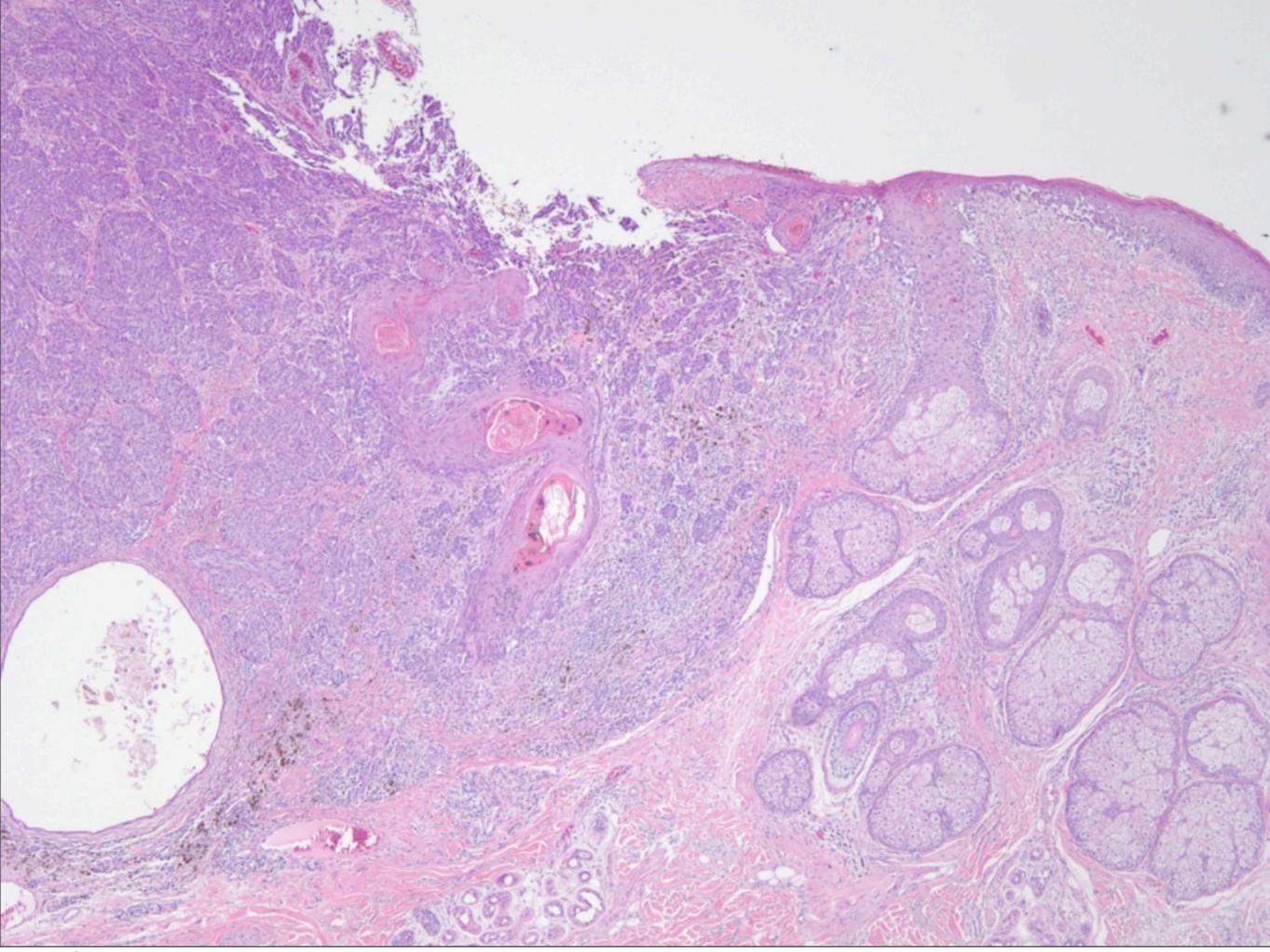


Pleomorphic epithelioid cells

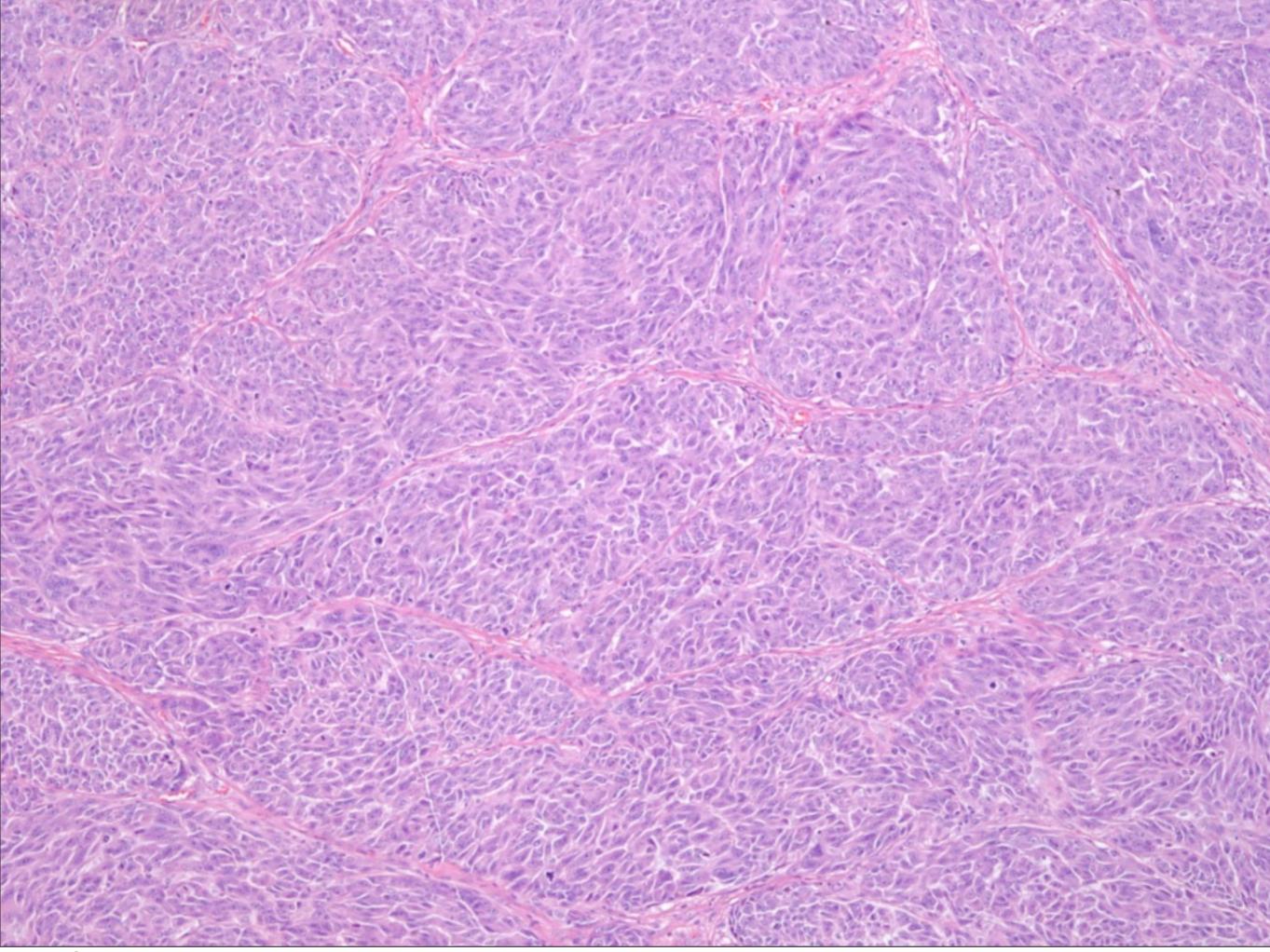
Geographic zones of necrosis

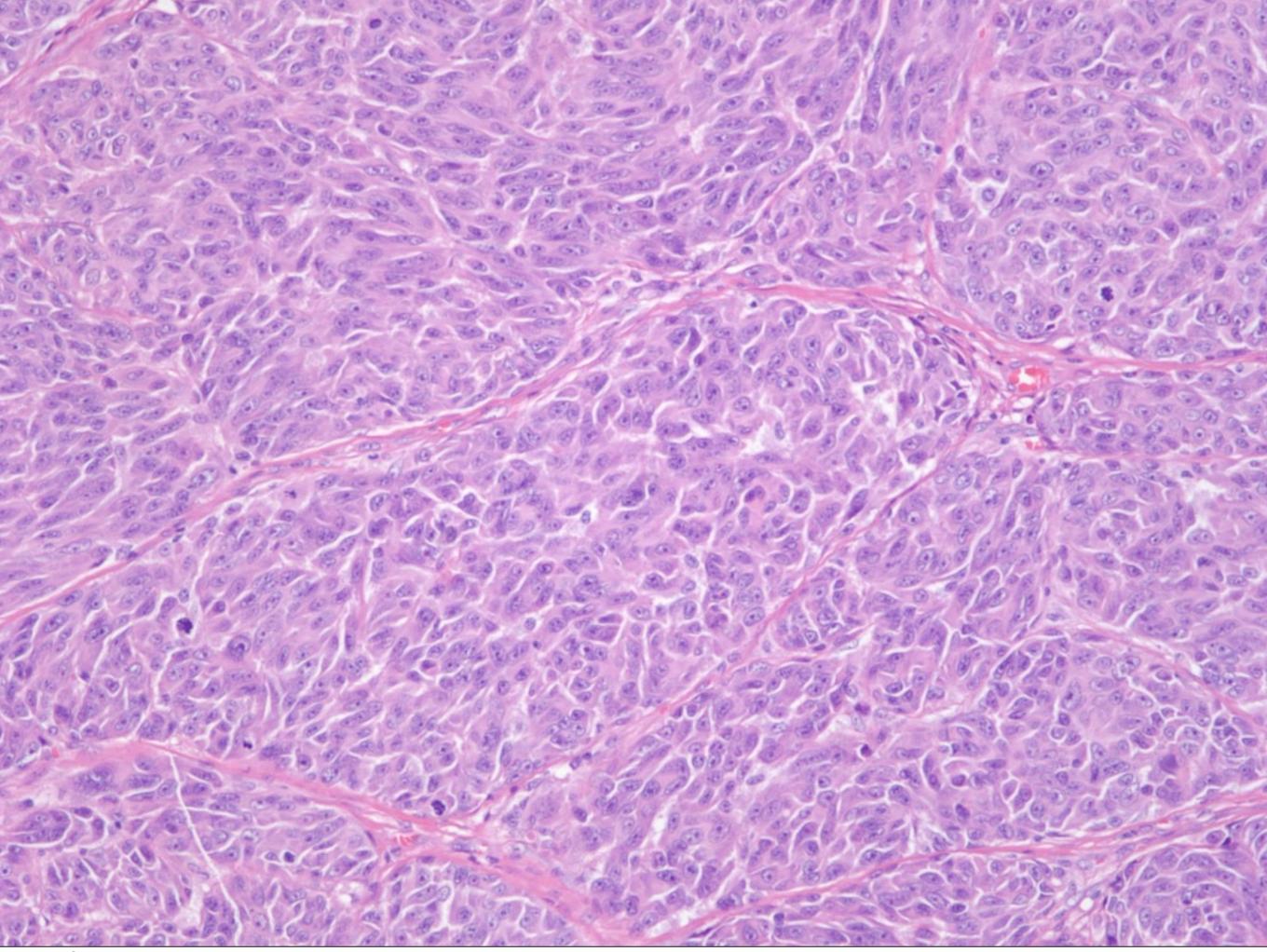
Must have a VERY High Index of Clinical Suspicion



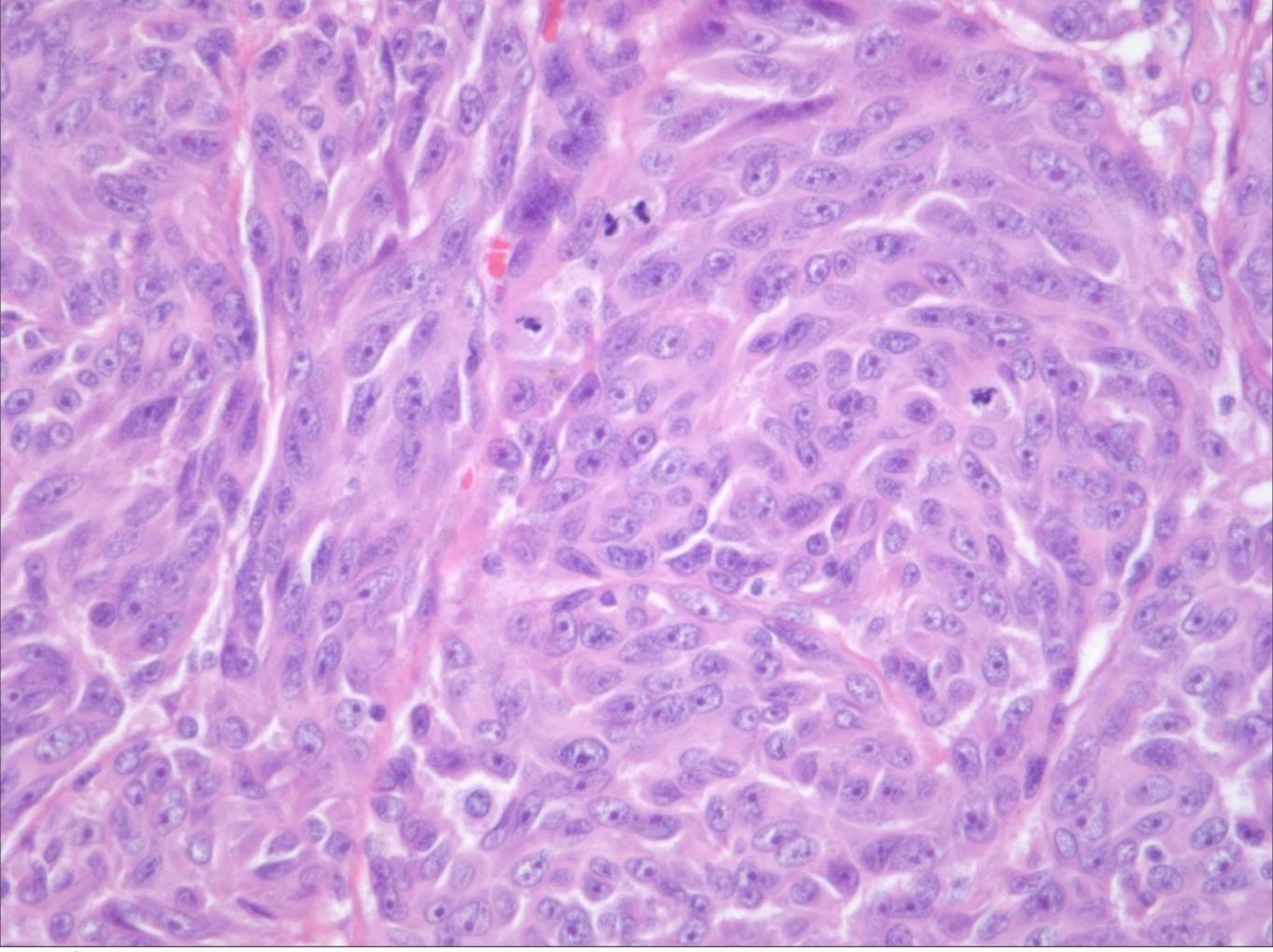


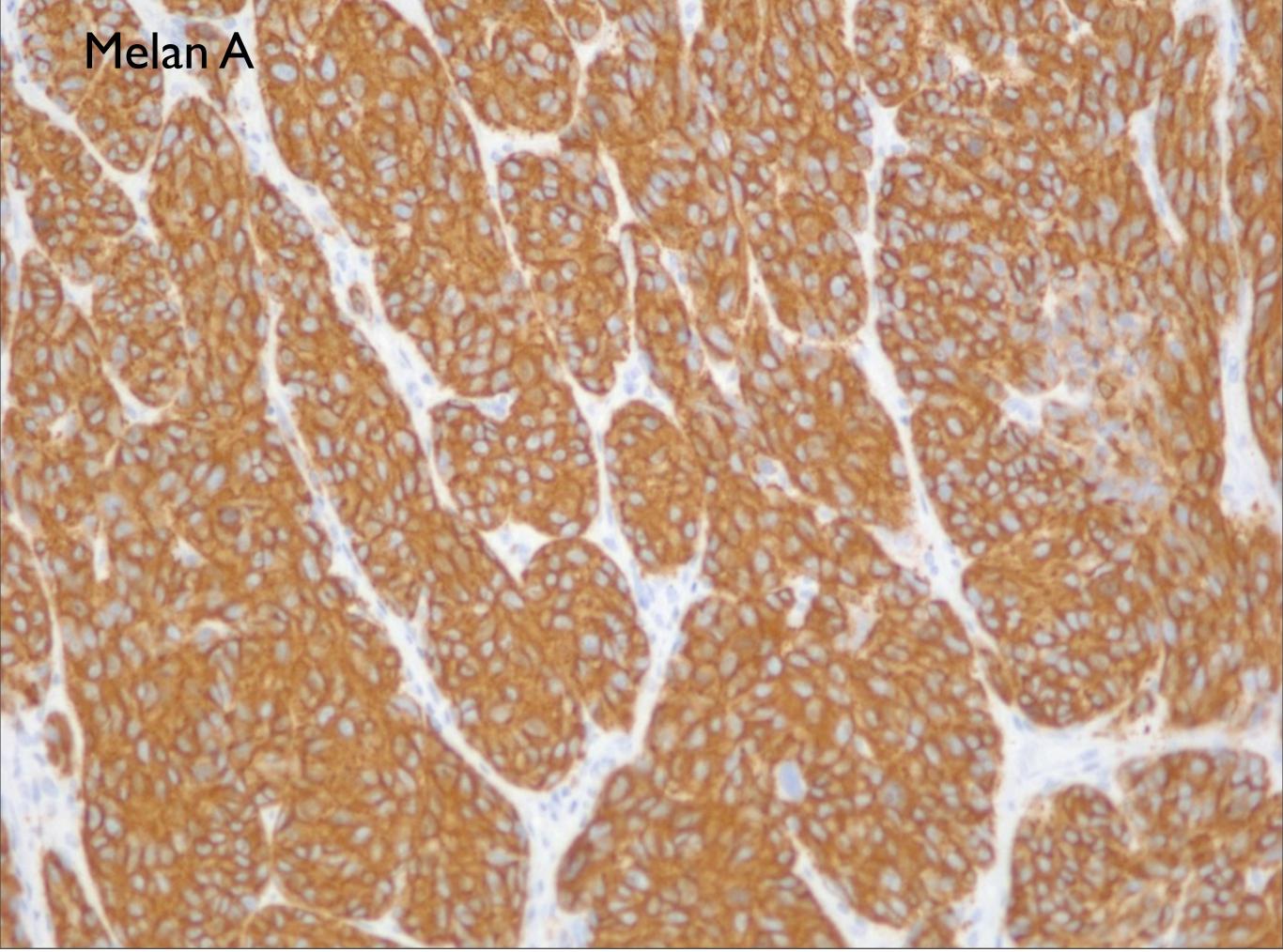
Monday, October 24, 11



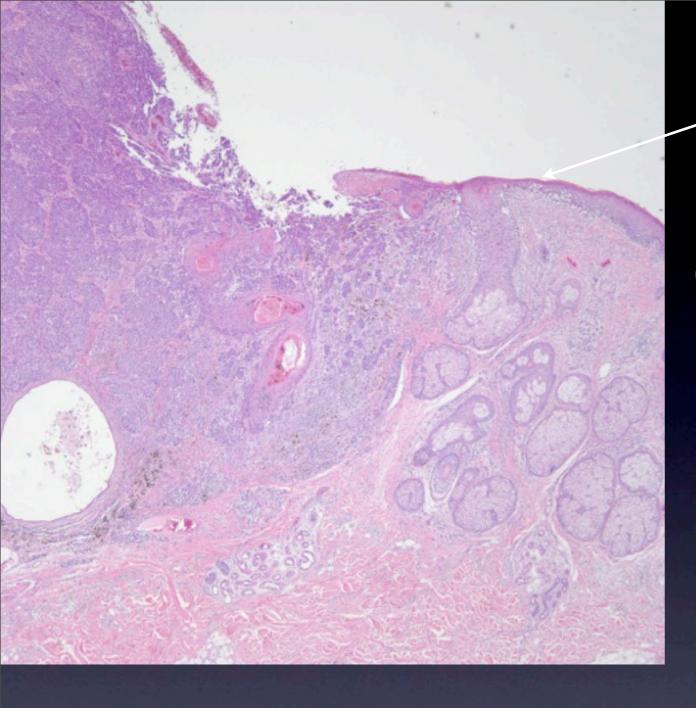


Monday, October 24, 11





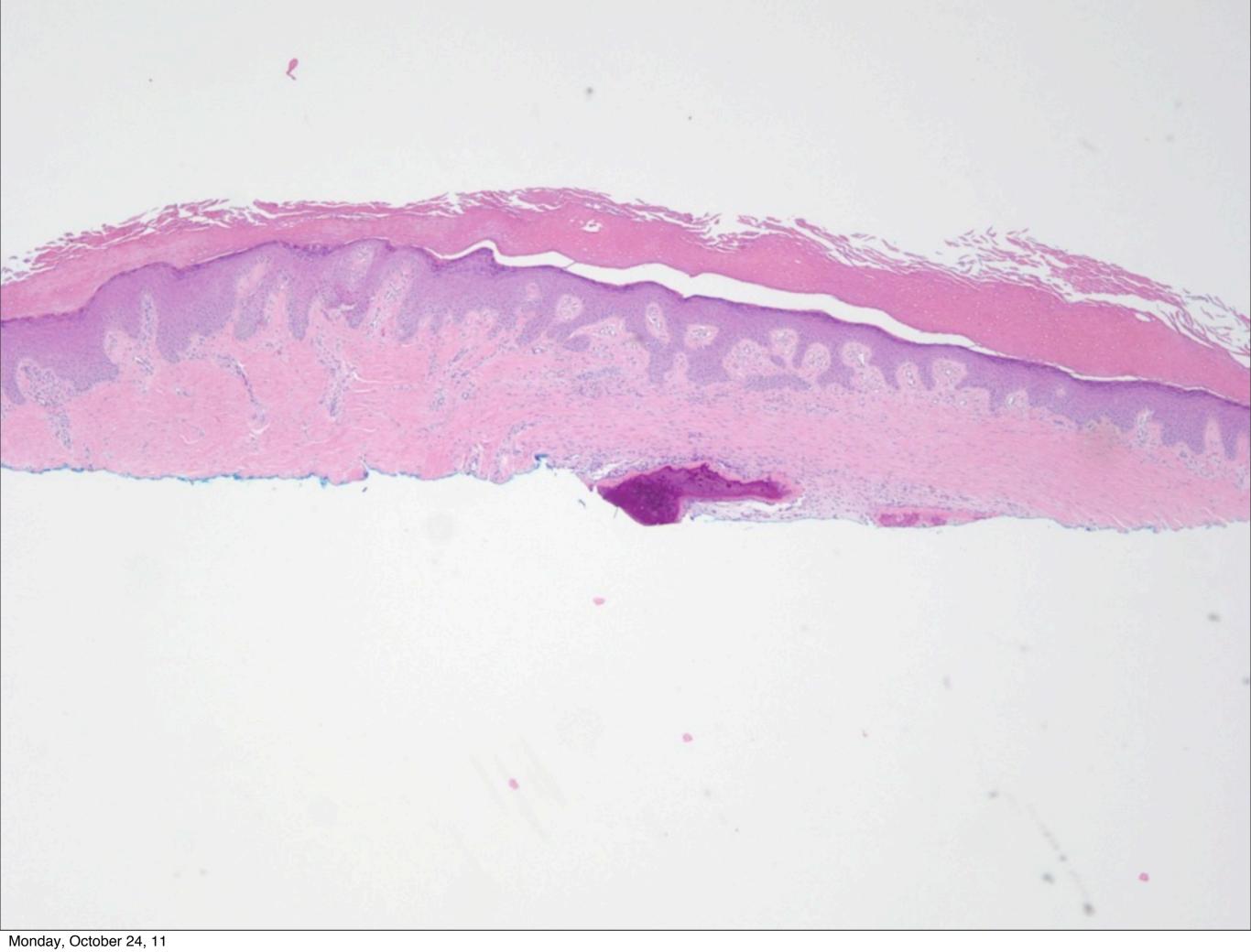
Amelanotic Malignant Melanoma

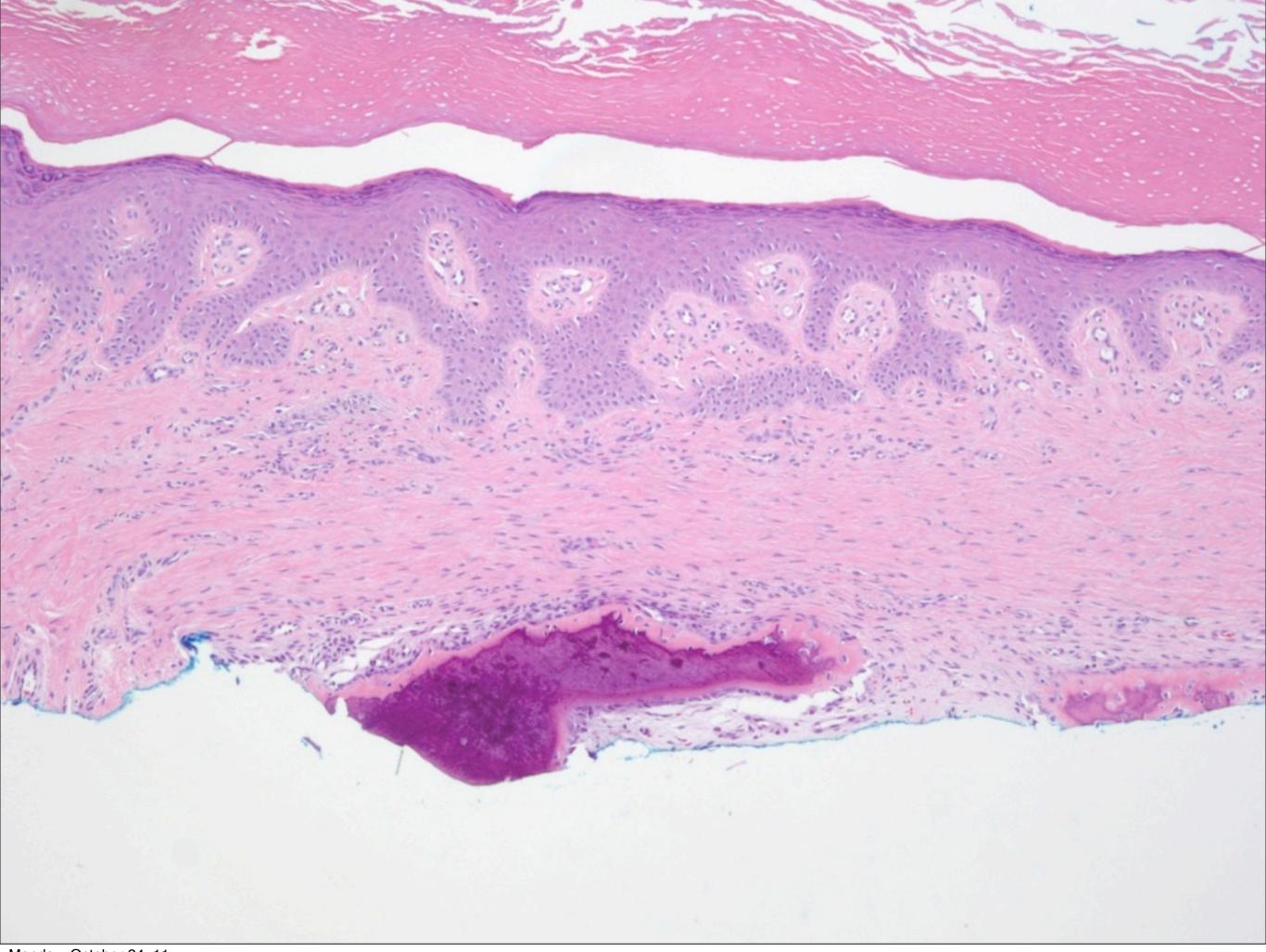


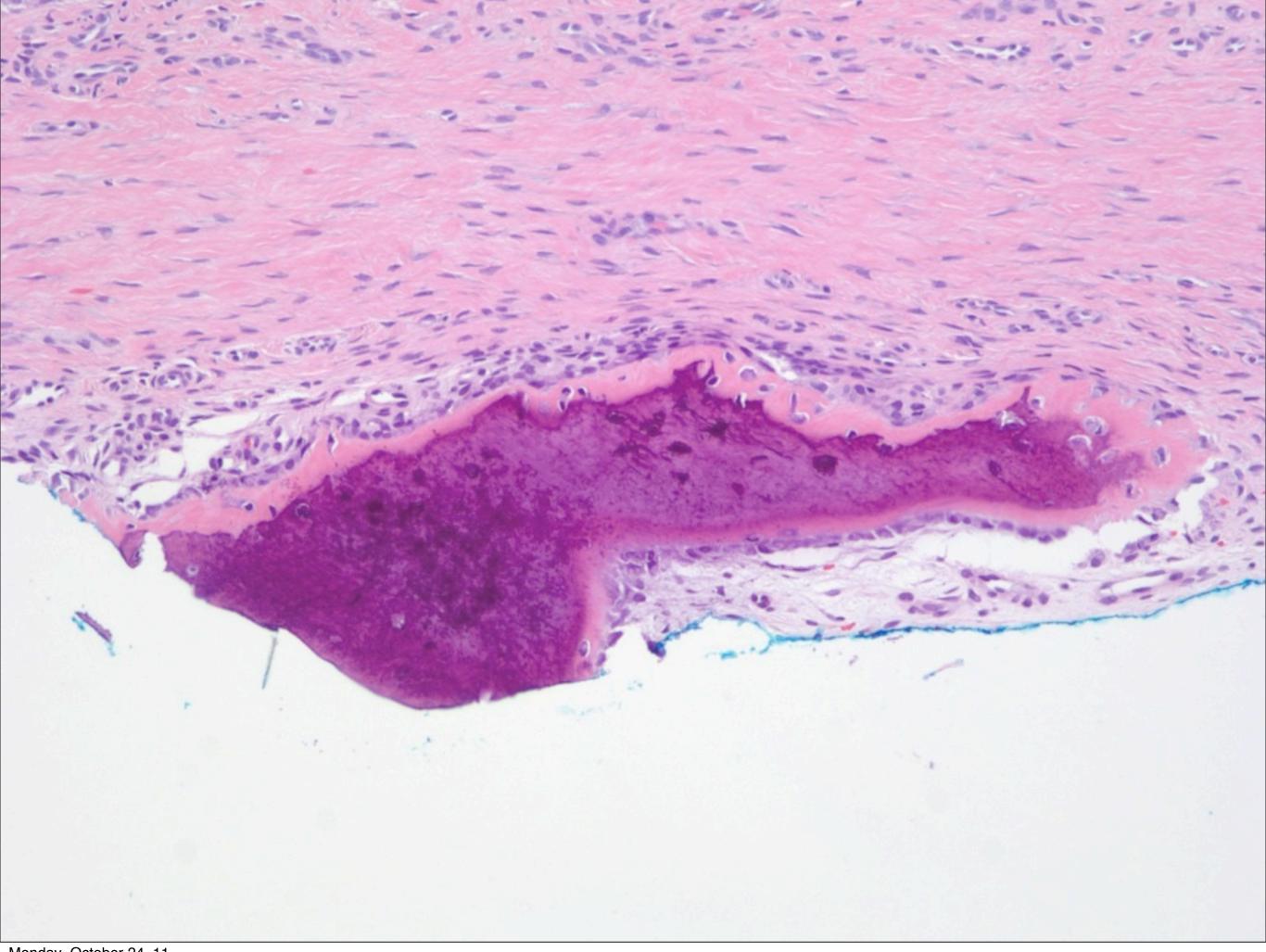
Look for a radial growth phase

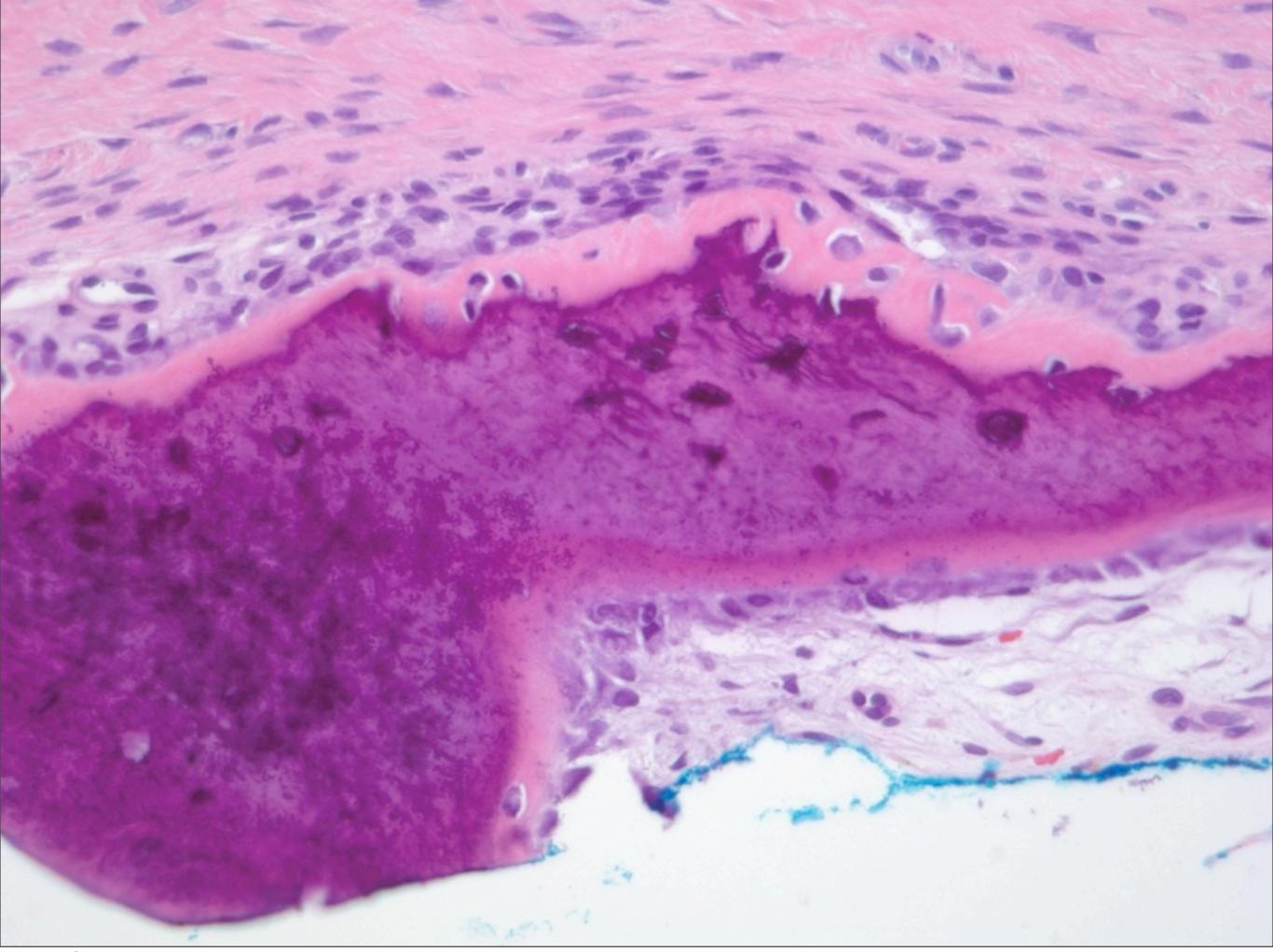
Confirm with Immunostains

Pleomorphic Cells in Sheets and Nests

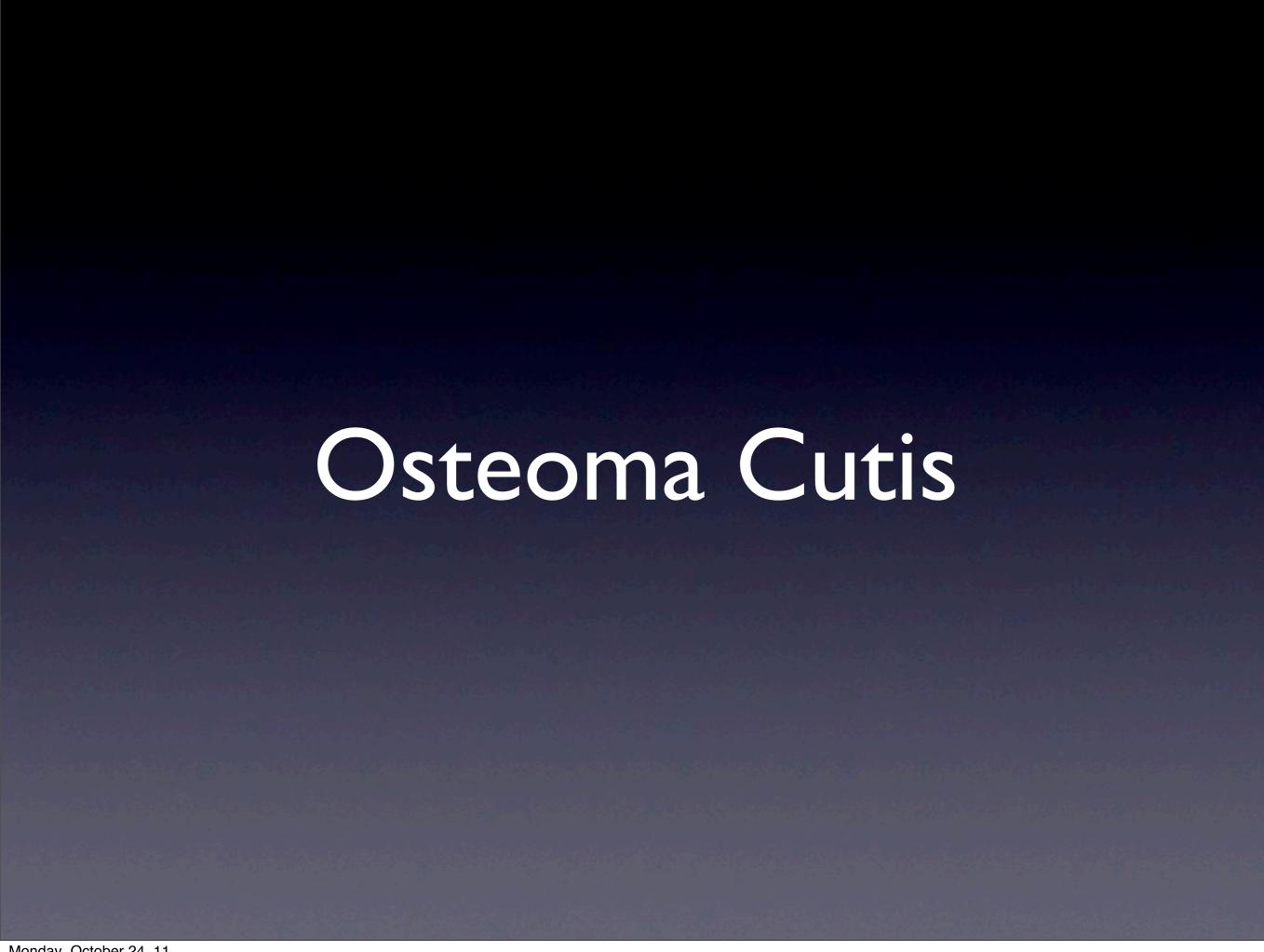


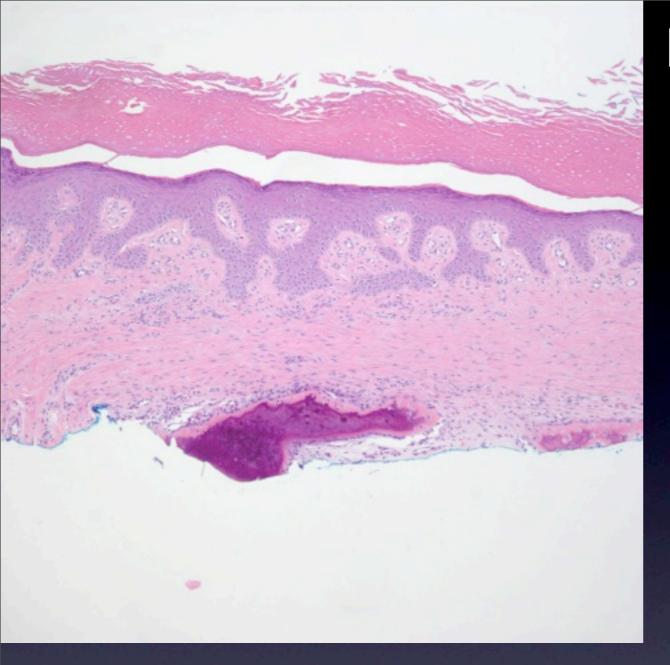






Monday, October 24, 11





Look for secondary causes such as scar, hemangioma, neoplastic proliferations

Mature Bone with Calcification