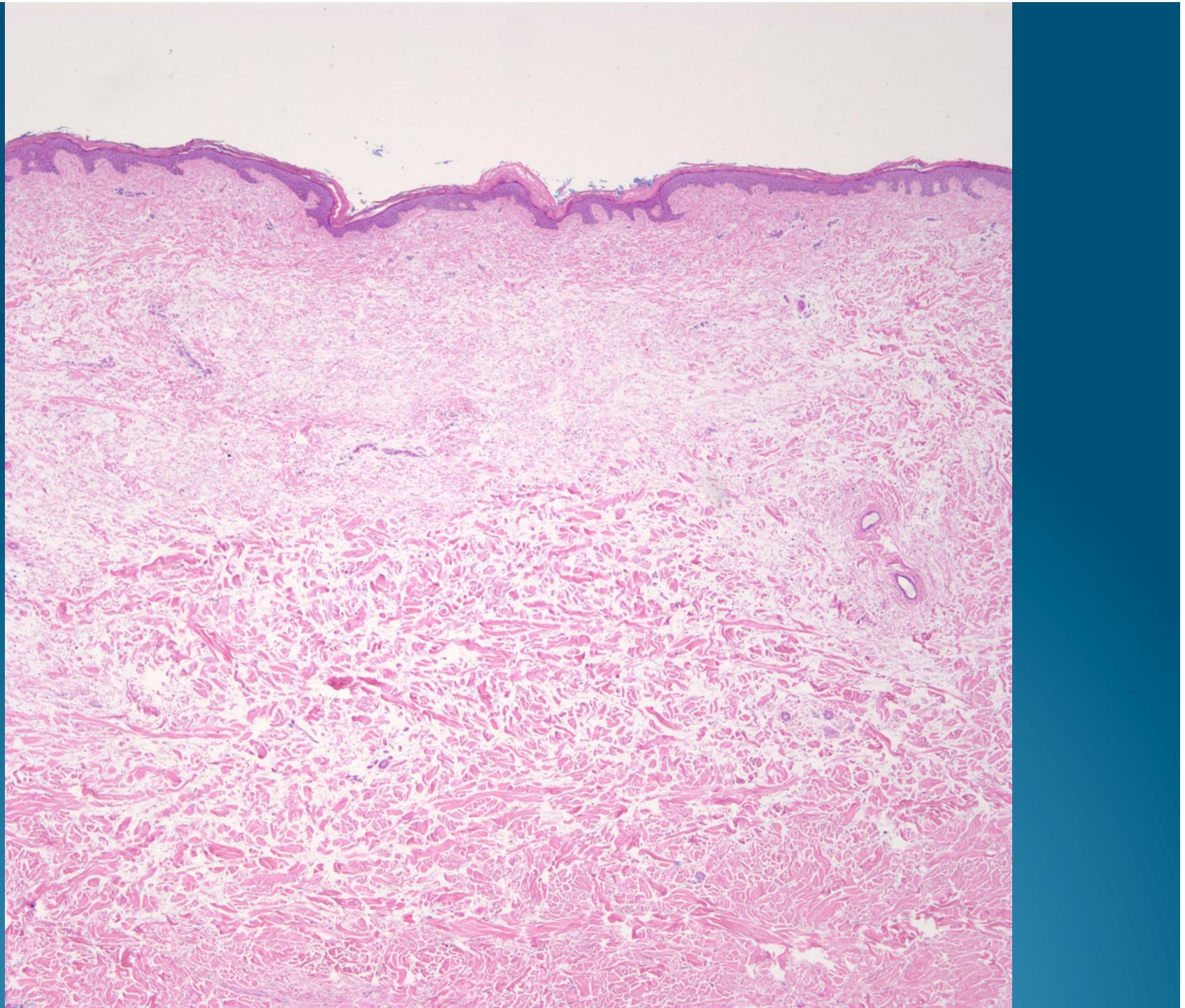
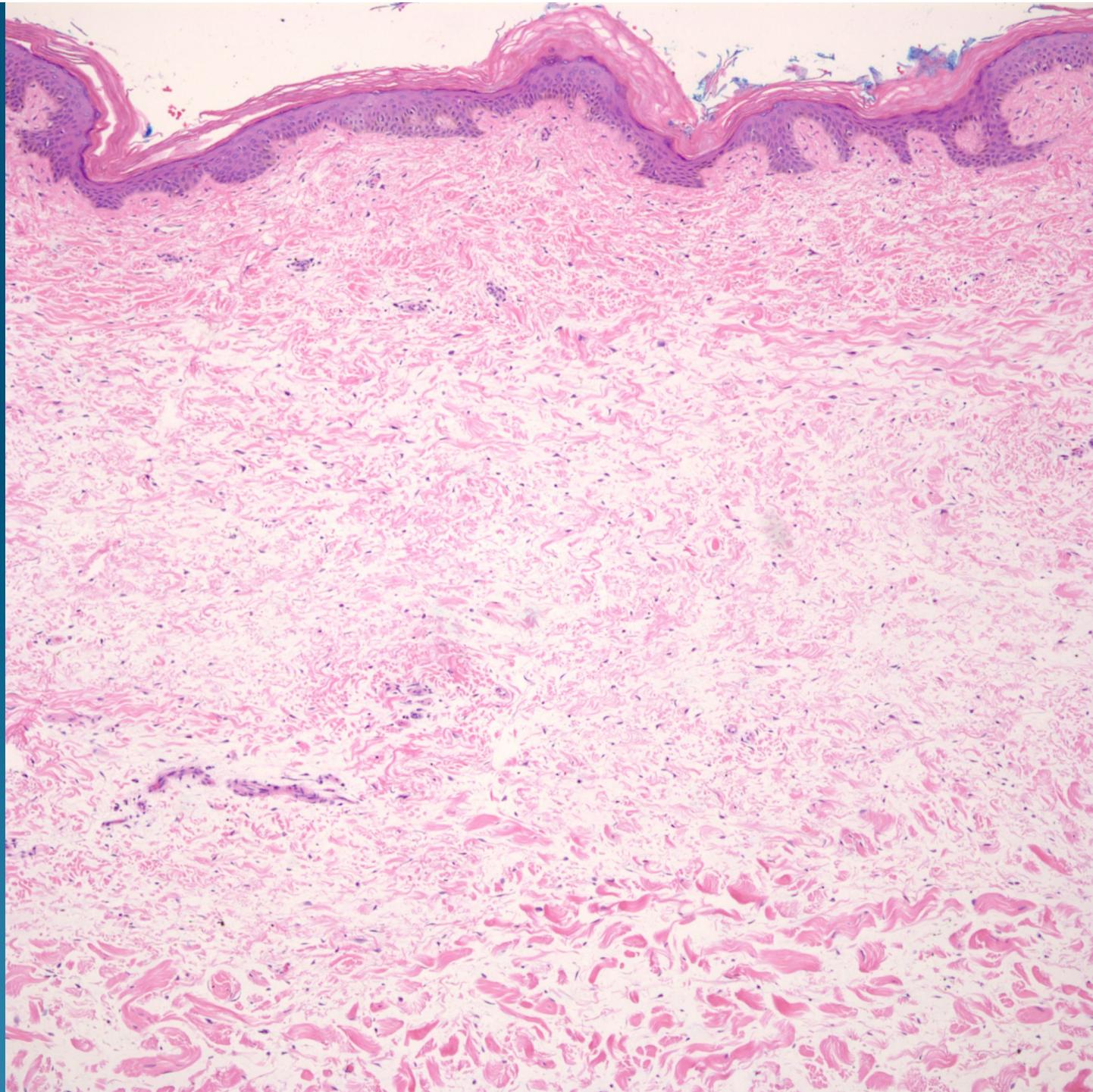
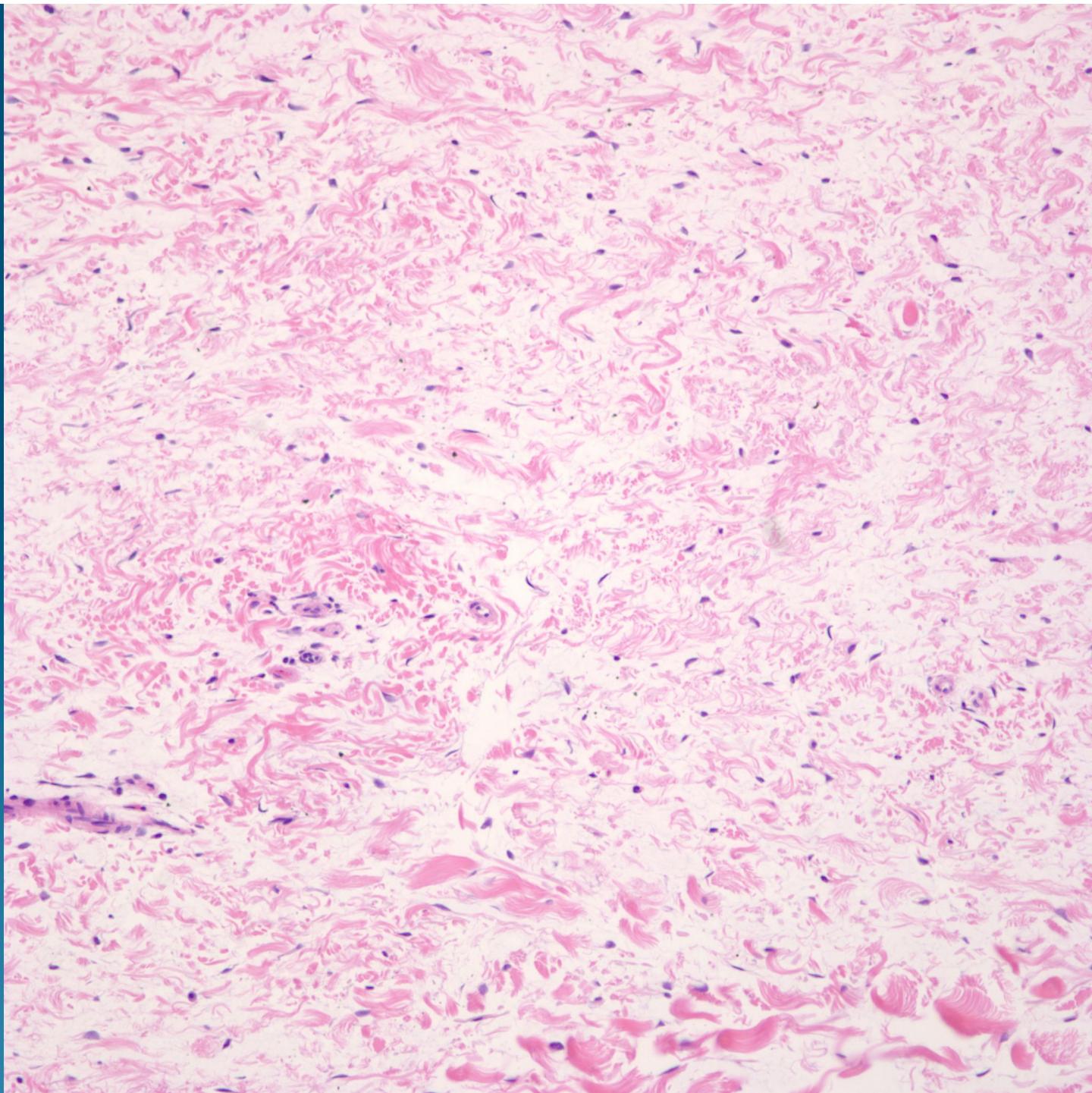


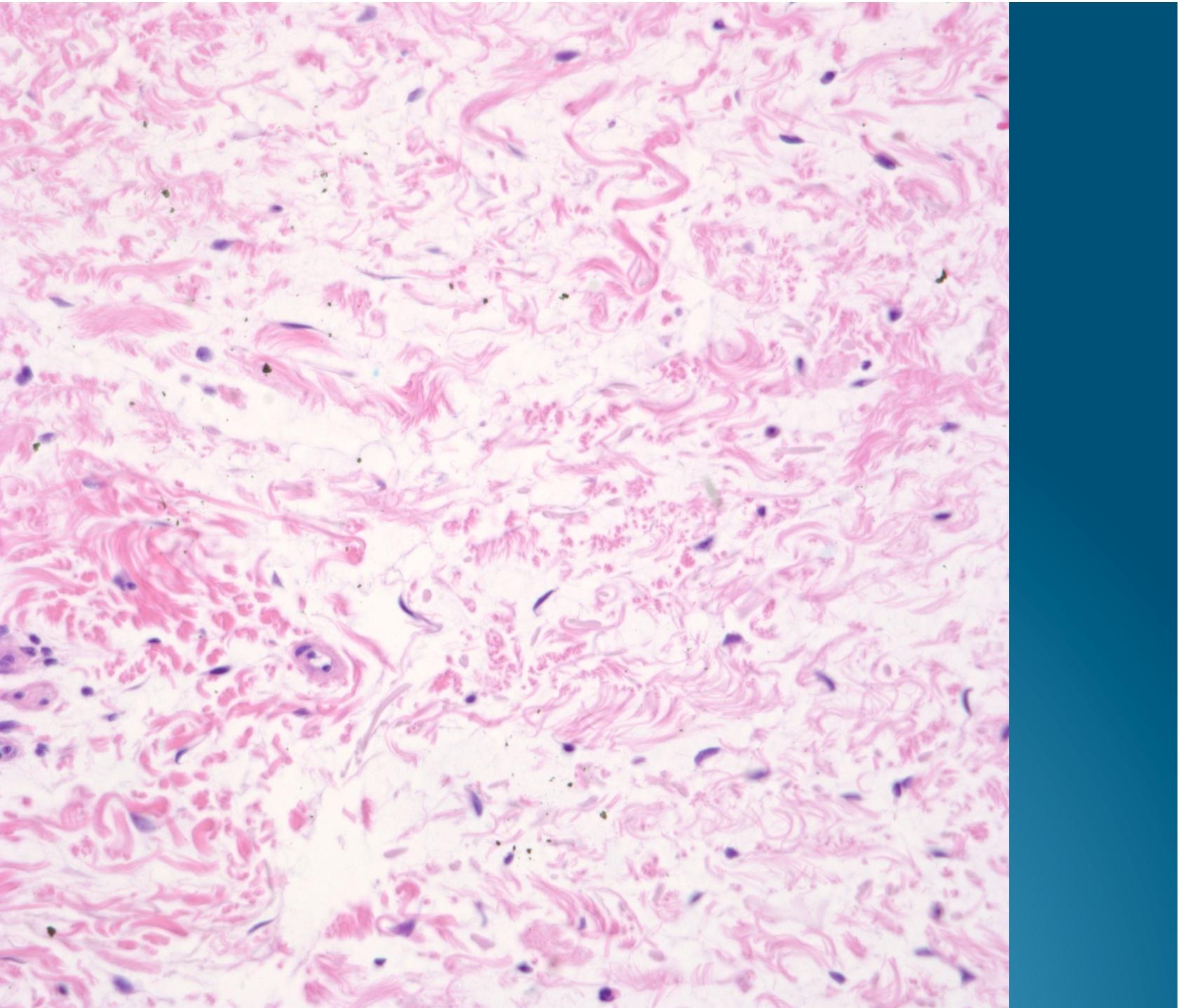
Dermatopathology Slide Review Part 80

Paul K. Shitabata, M.D.
Dermatopathology Institute





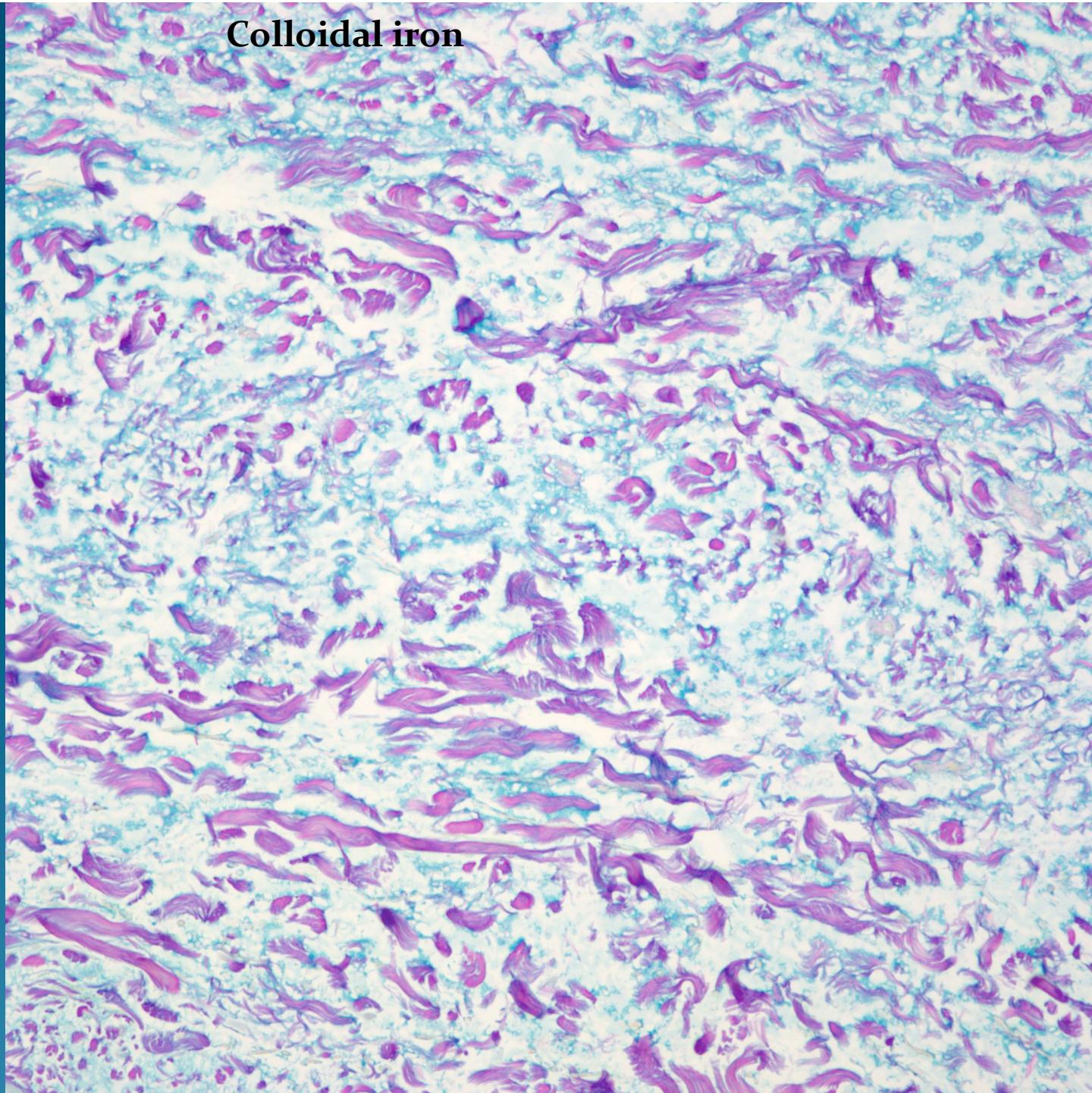




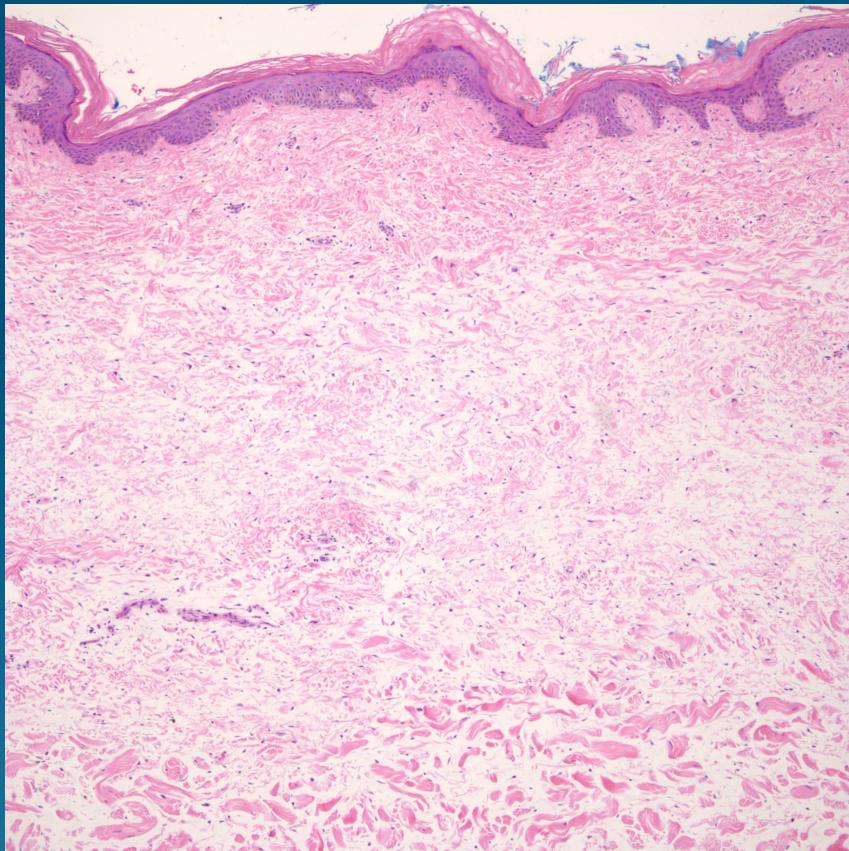
What is the best diagnosis?

- A. Focal cutaneous mucinosis
- B. Cutaneous myxoma
- C. Cellulitis
- D. Scleromyxedema
- E. Myxoid liposarcoma

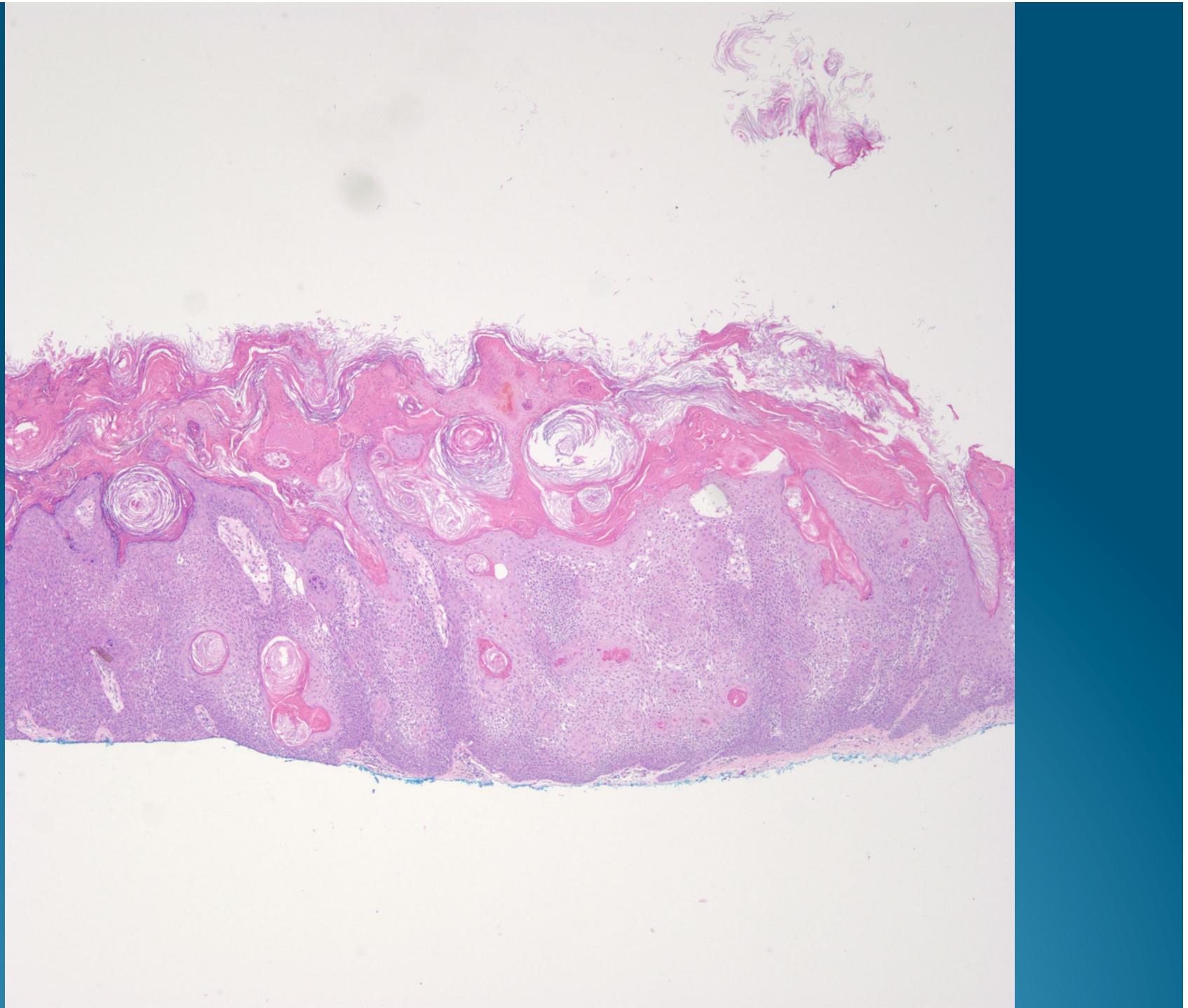
Colloidal iron

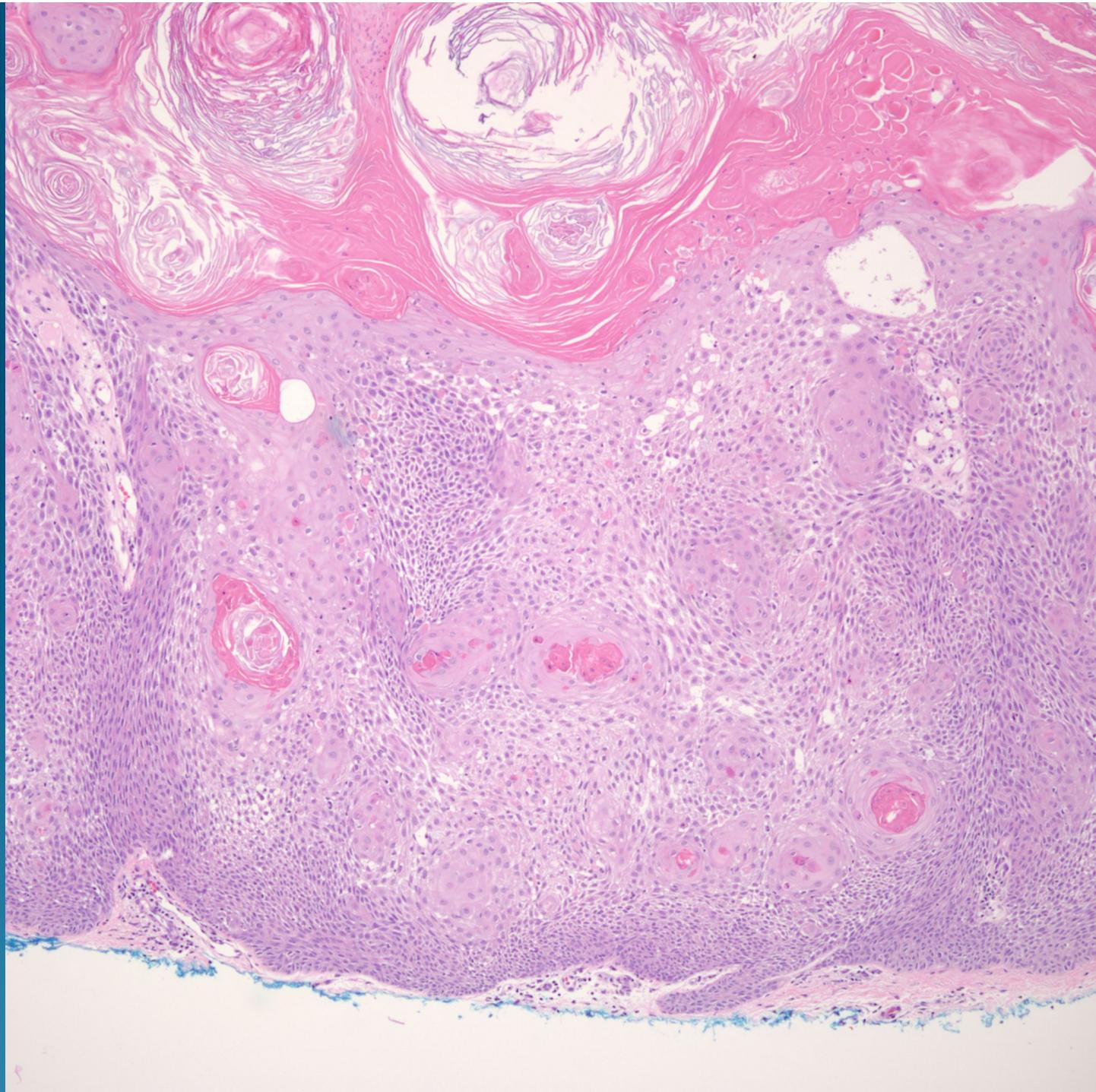


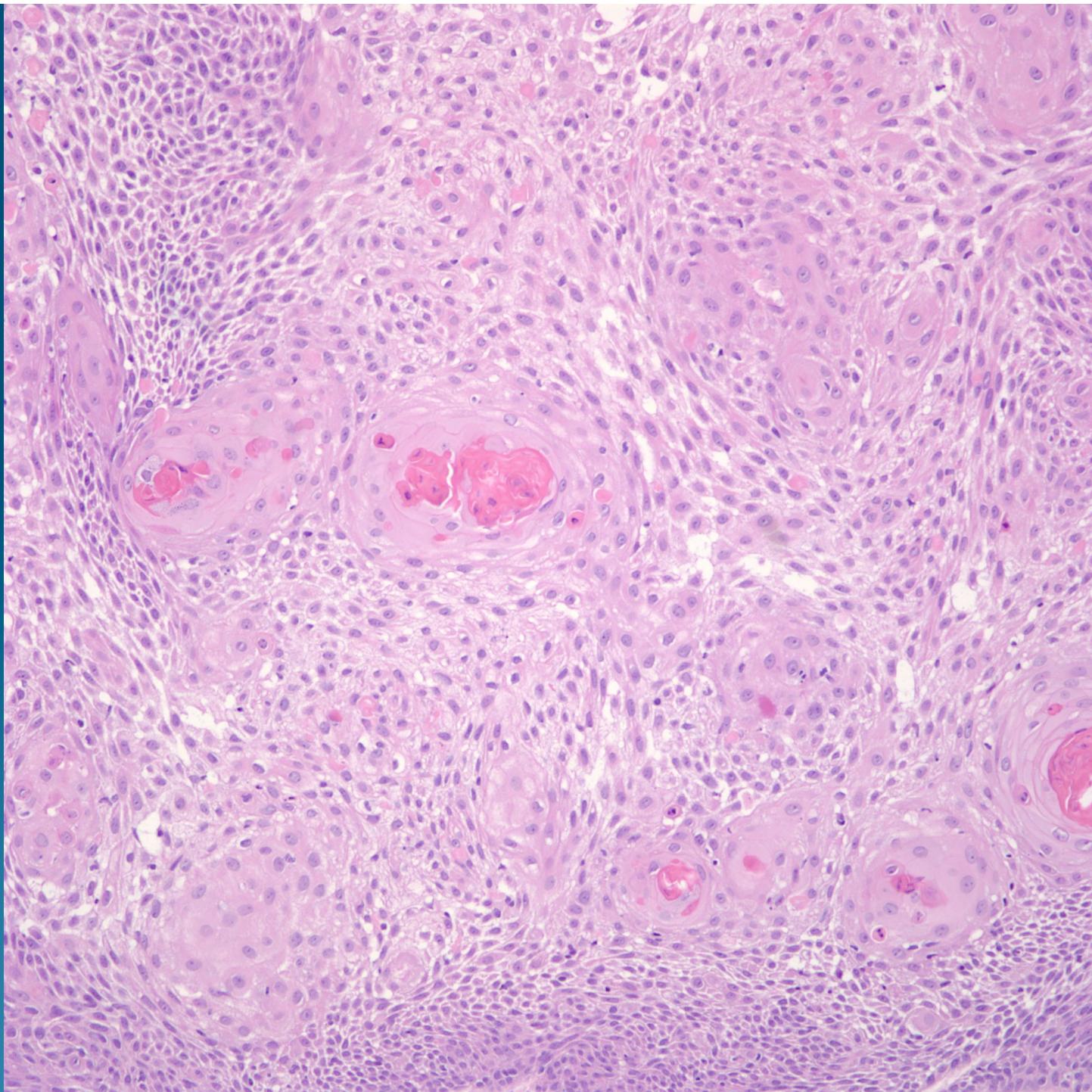
Pearls

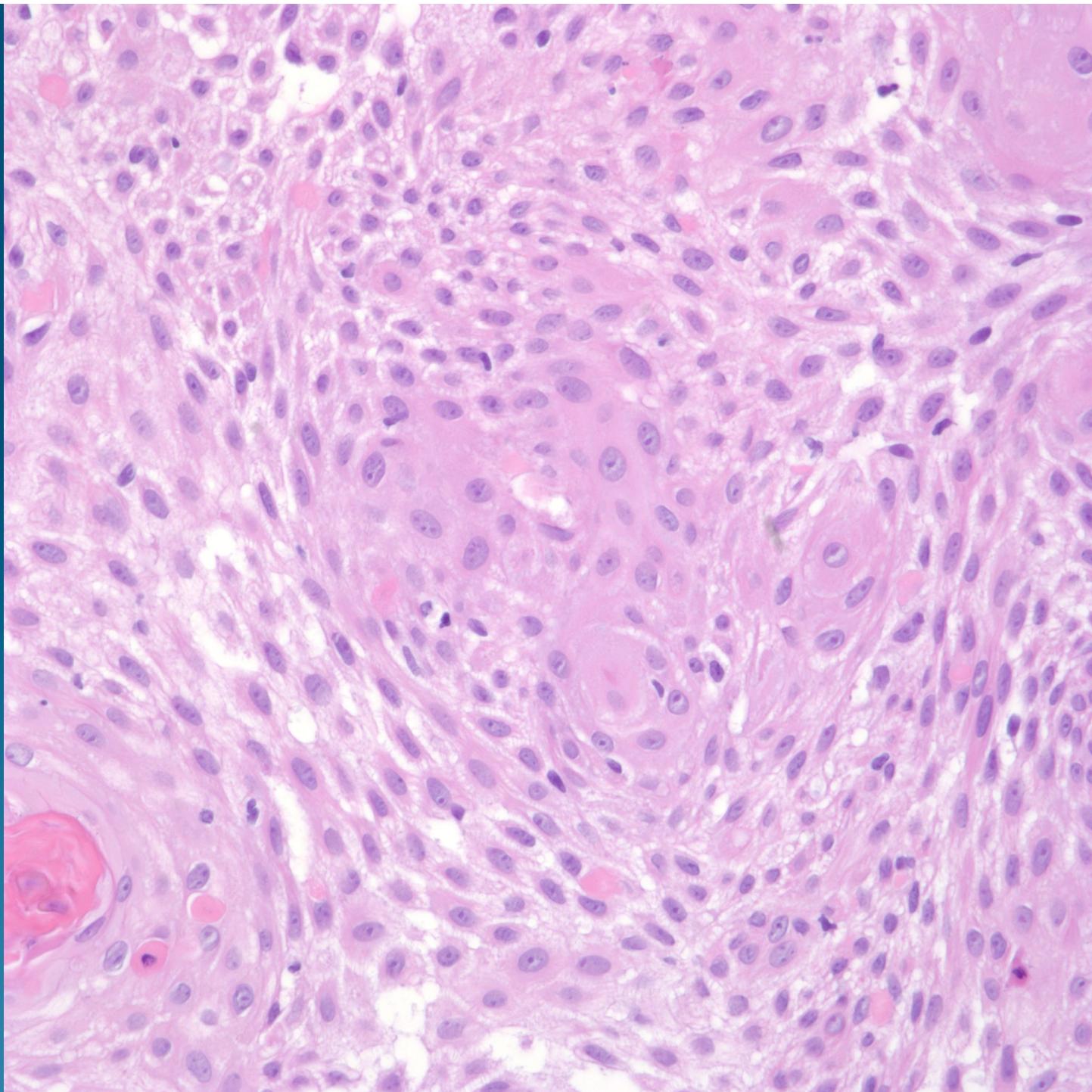


- Poorly circumscribed collection of paucicellular mucin in dermis
- No increase in fibroblasts, vascularity, or inflammatory cells
- Confirm with stains for mucin (colloidal iron, mucicarmine)







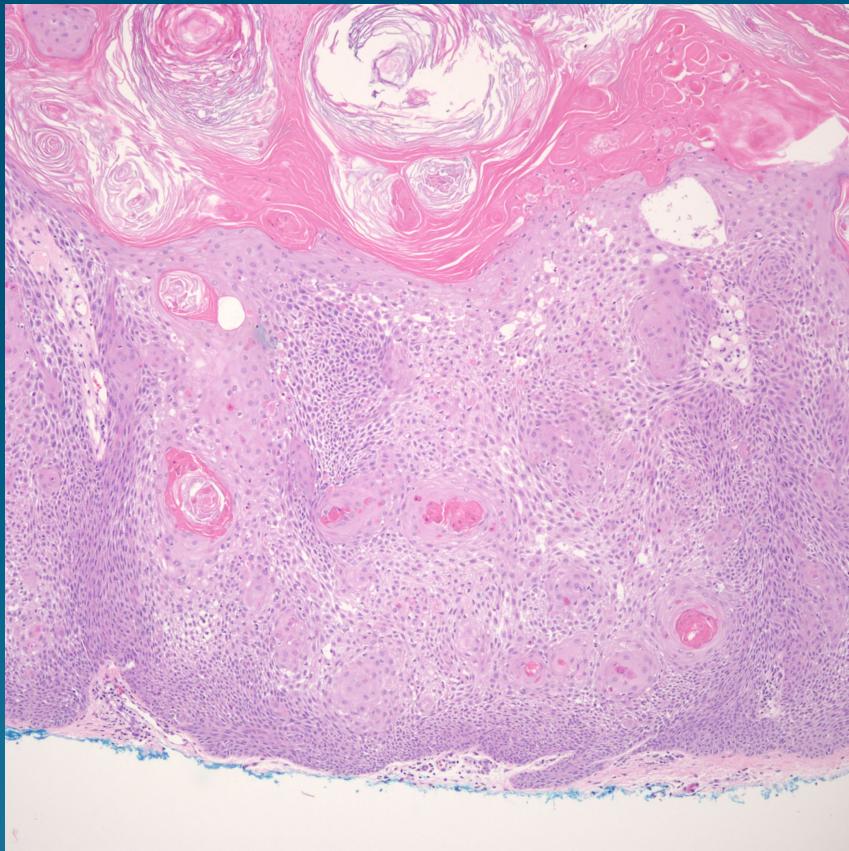


What is the best diagnosis?

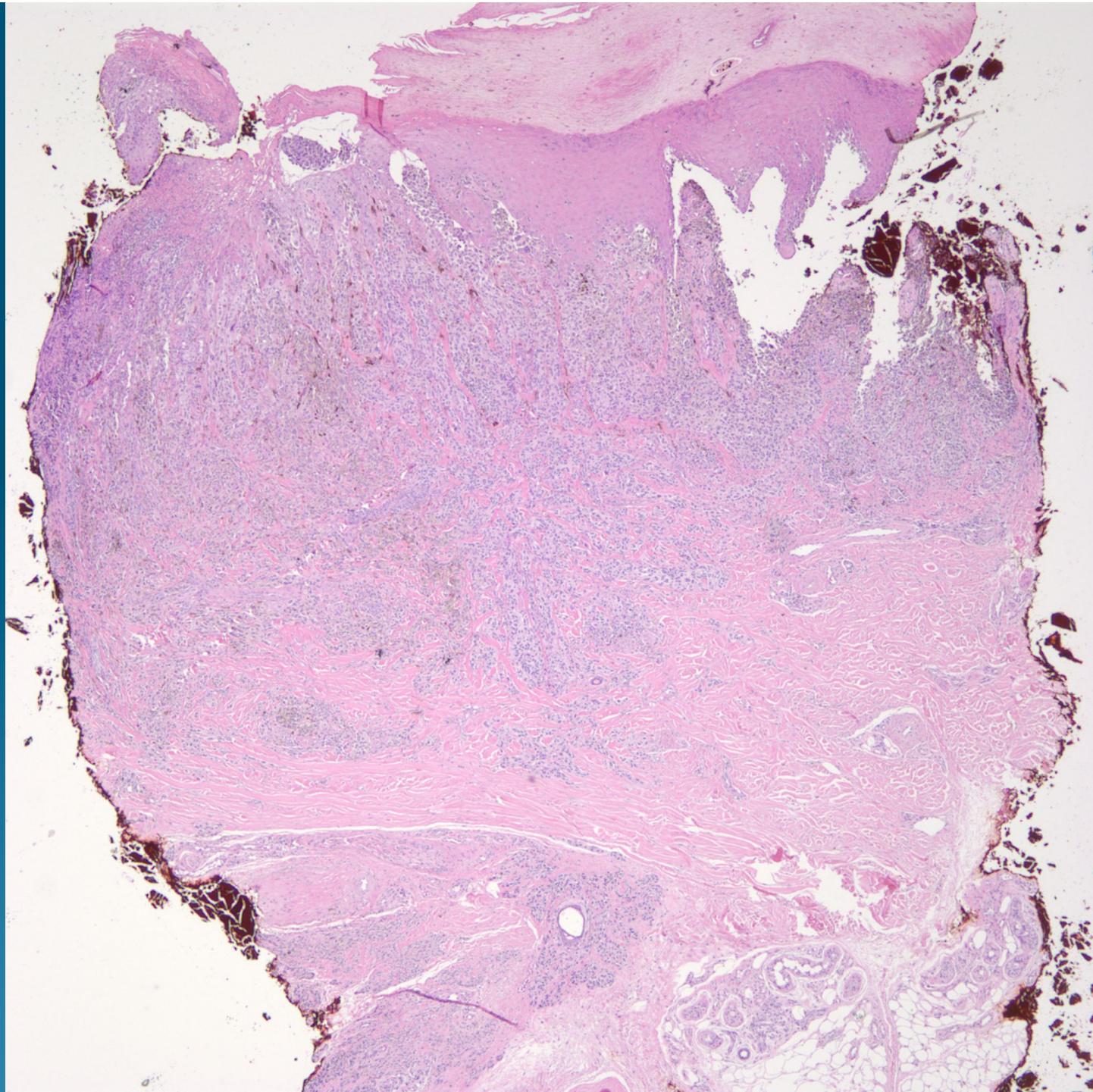
- A. Pigmented seborrheic keratosis
- B. Eccrine Poroma
- C. Irritated seborrheic keratosis
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Tumor of the follicular infundibulum

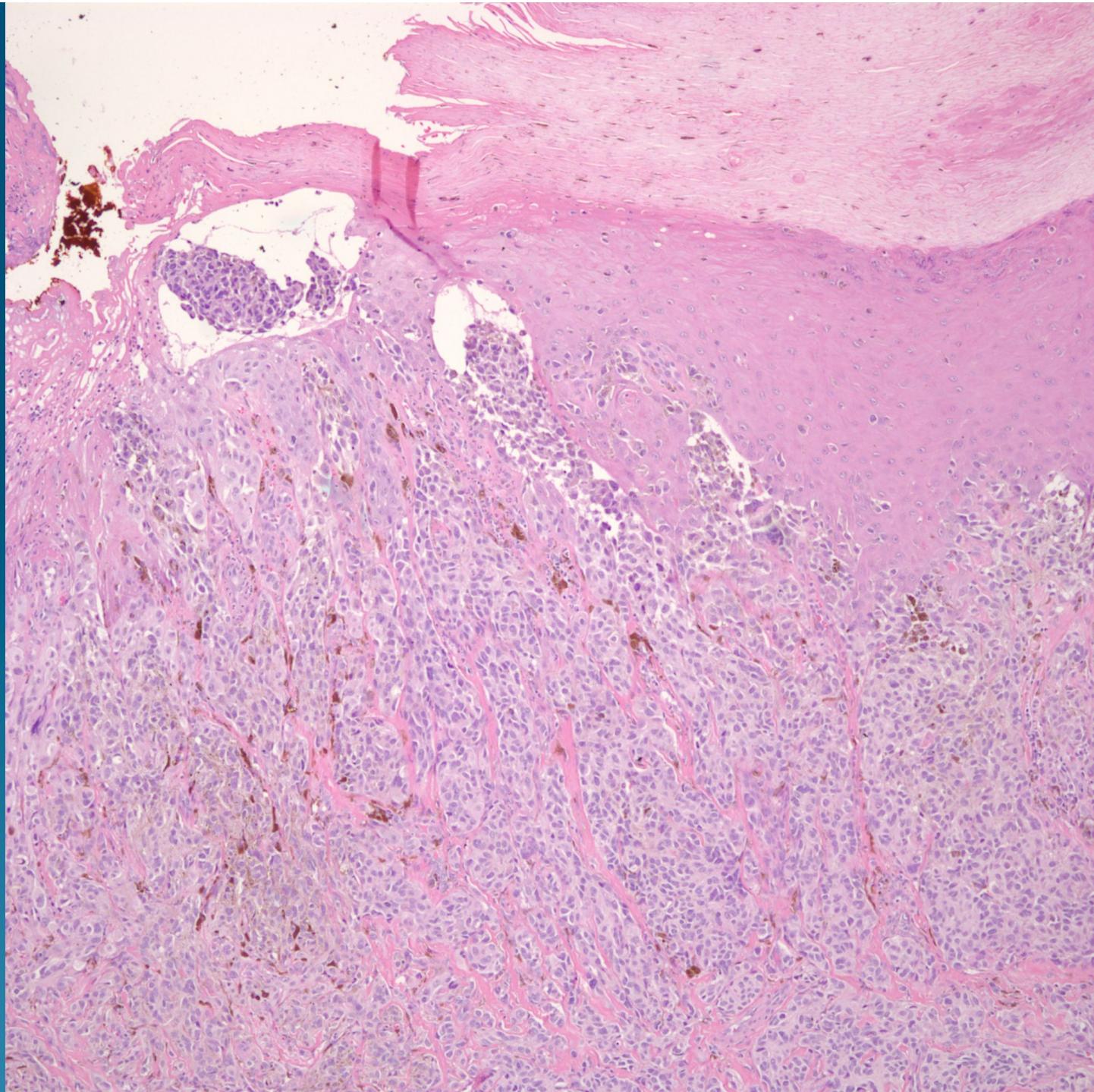
Irritated Seborrheic Keratosis

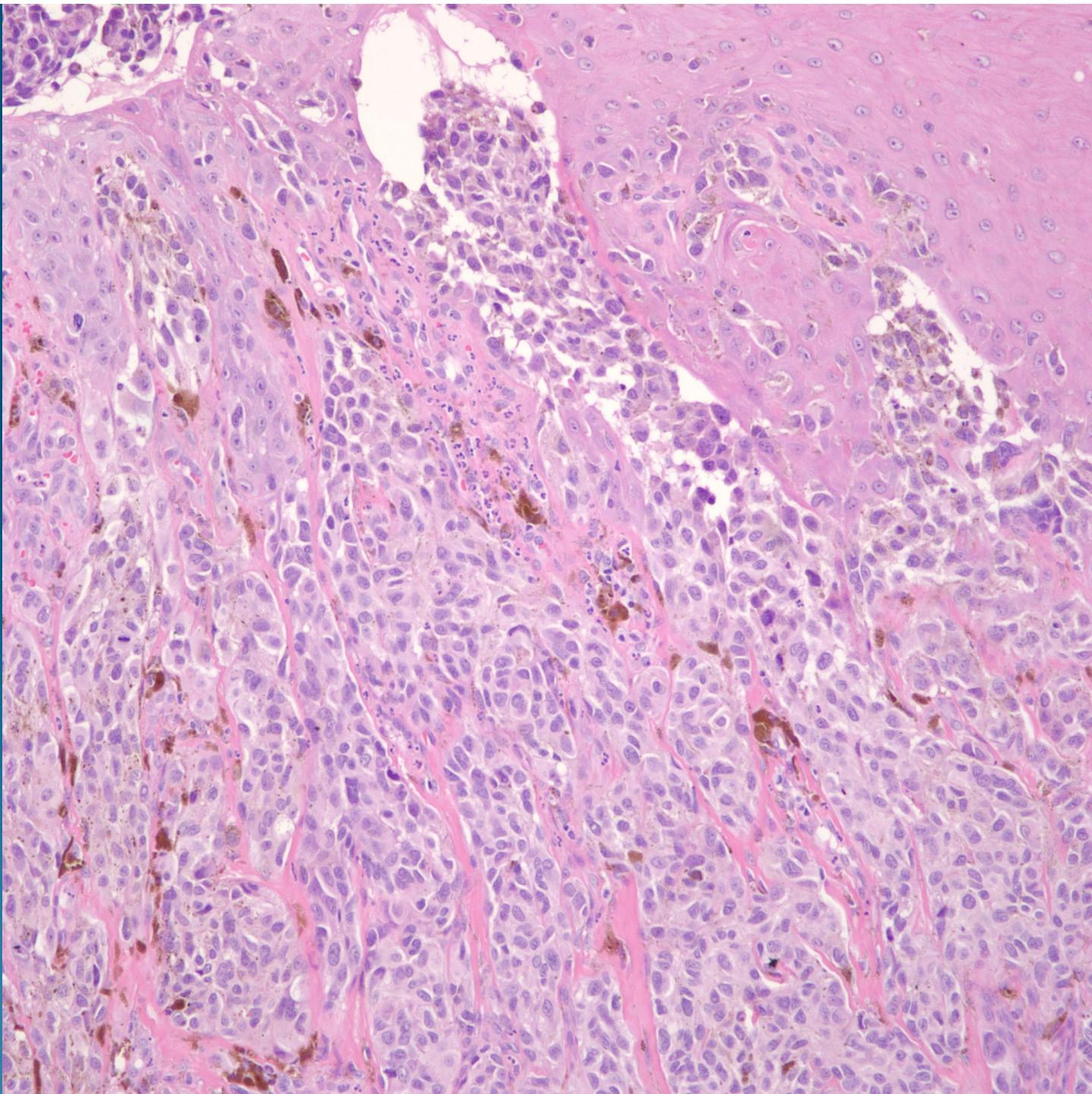
Pearls

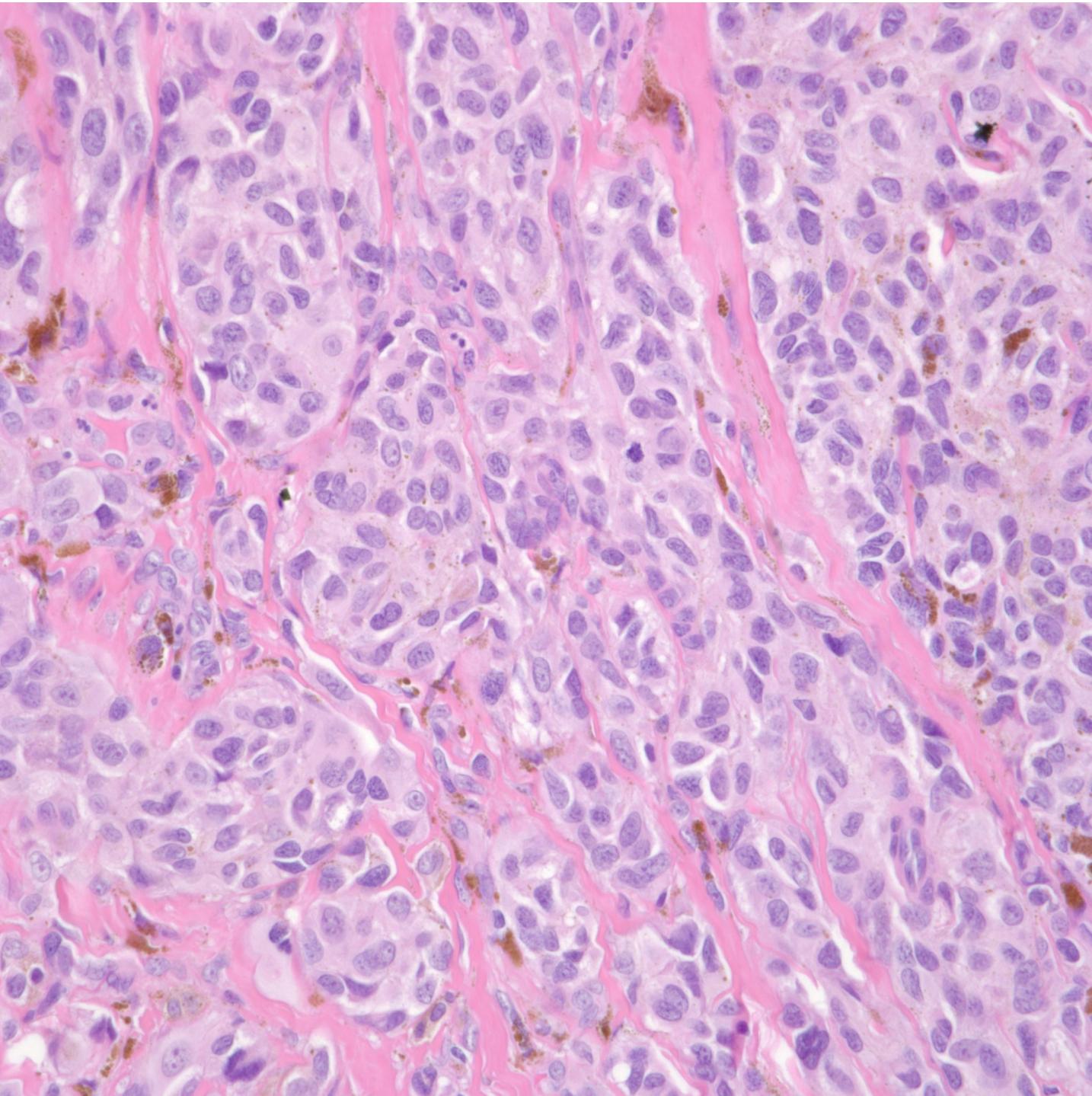


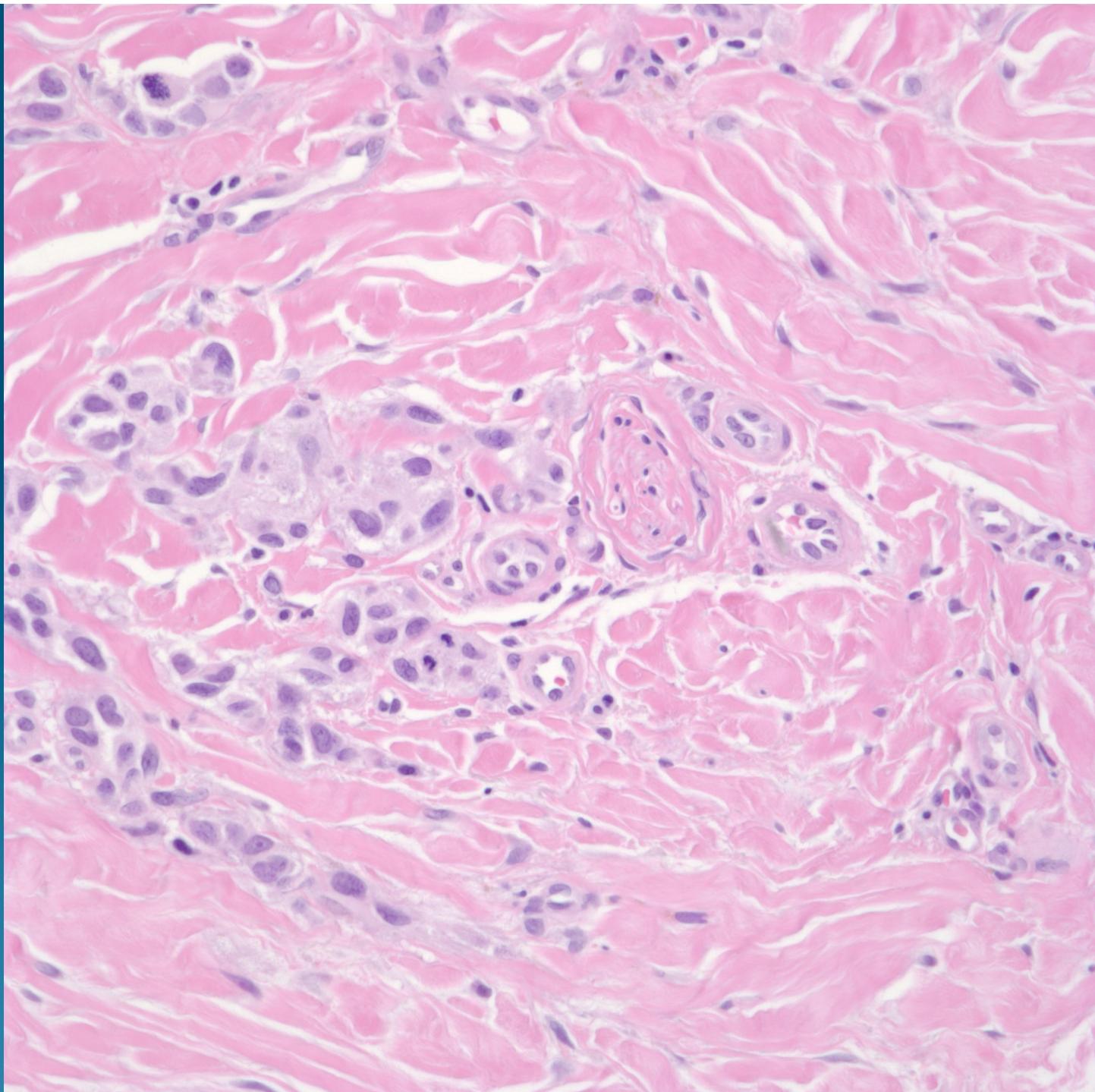
- Typical silhouette of seborrheic keratosis with flattened rete ridge pattern and horn pseudocysts
- Squamous eddies with whorled keratinocytes lacking cytologic atypia









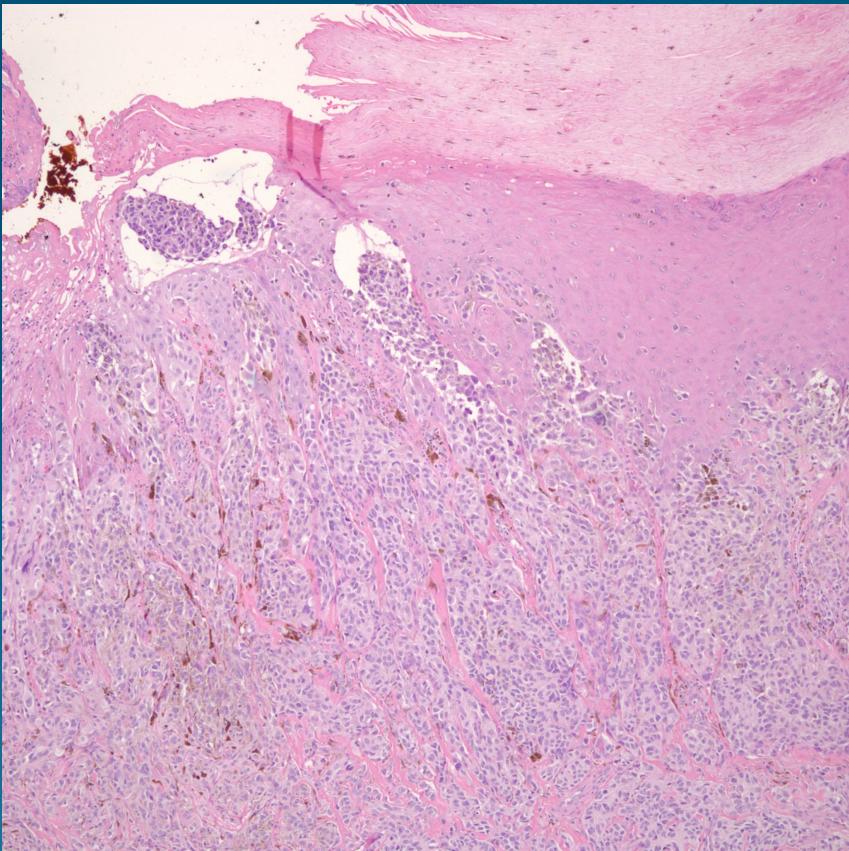


What is the best diagnosis?

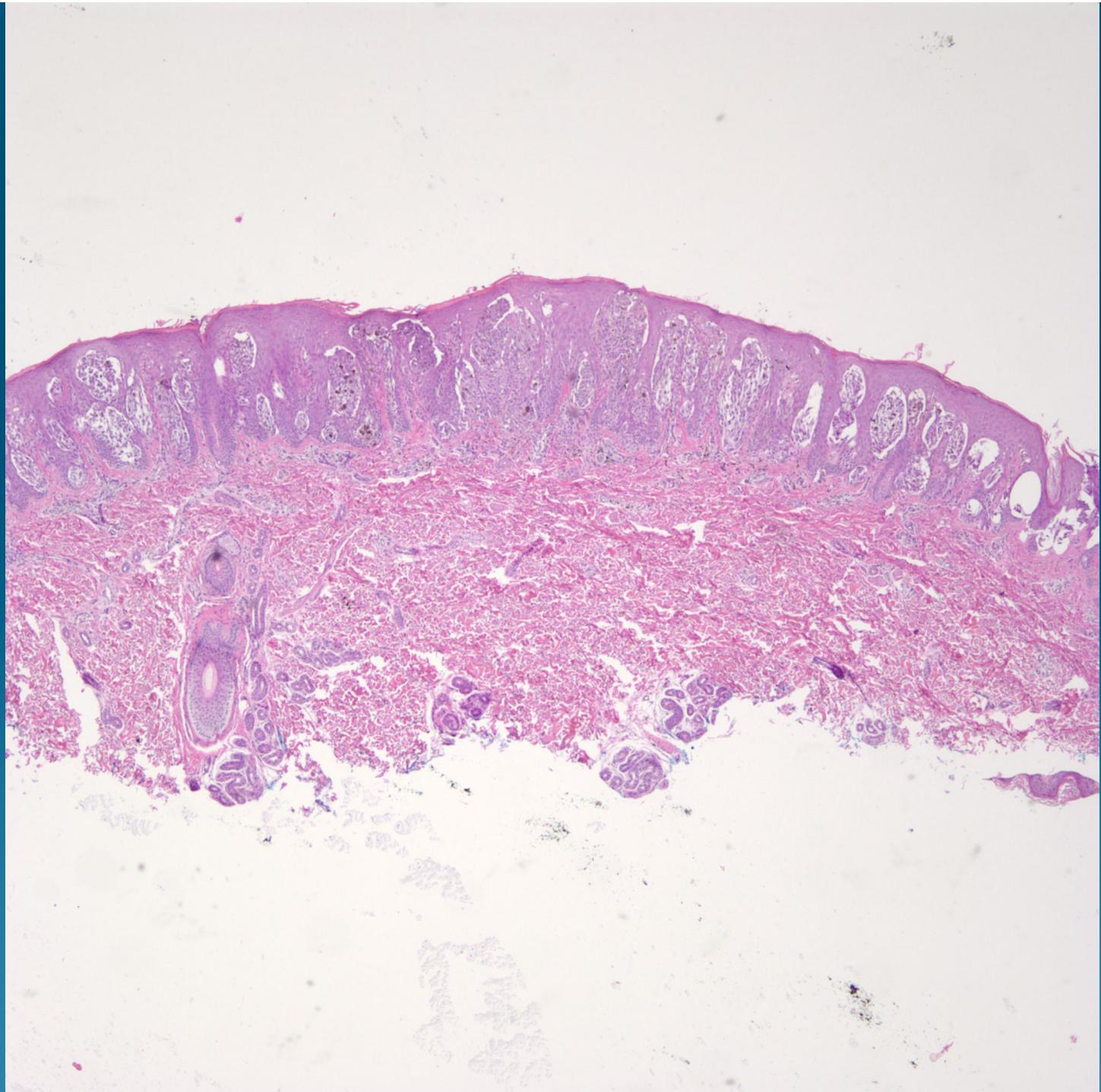
- A. Spitz nevus
- B. Blue nevus
- C. Pigmented eccrine poroma
- D. Bednar tumor
- E. Malignant melanoma

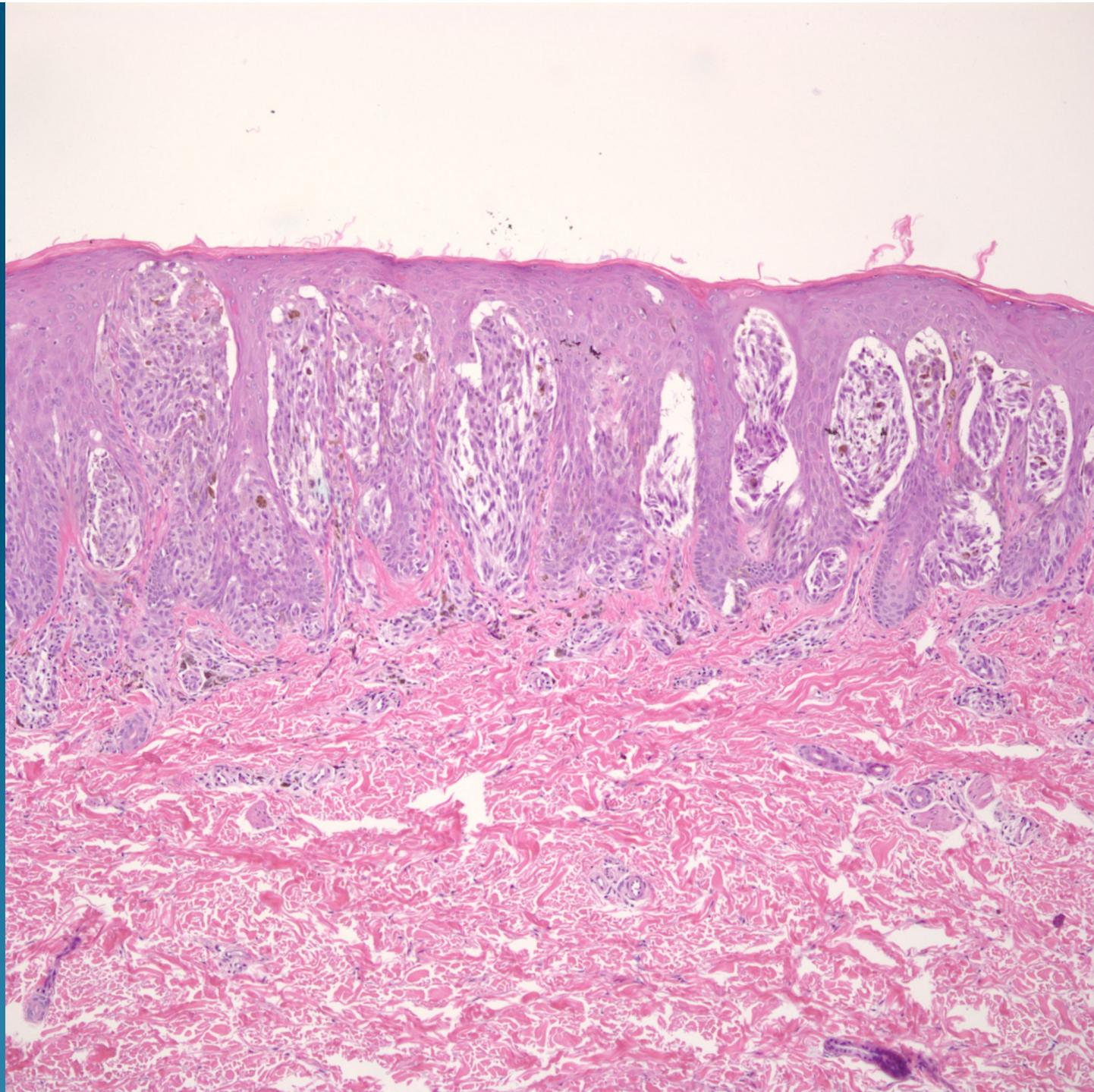
Acral Malignant Melanoma

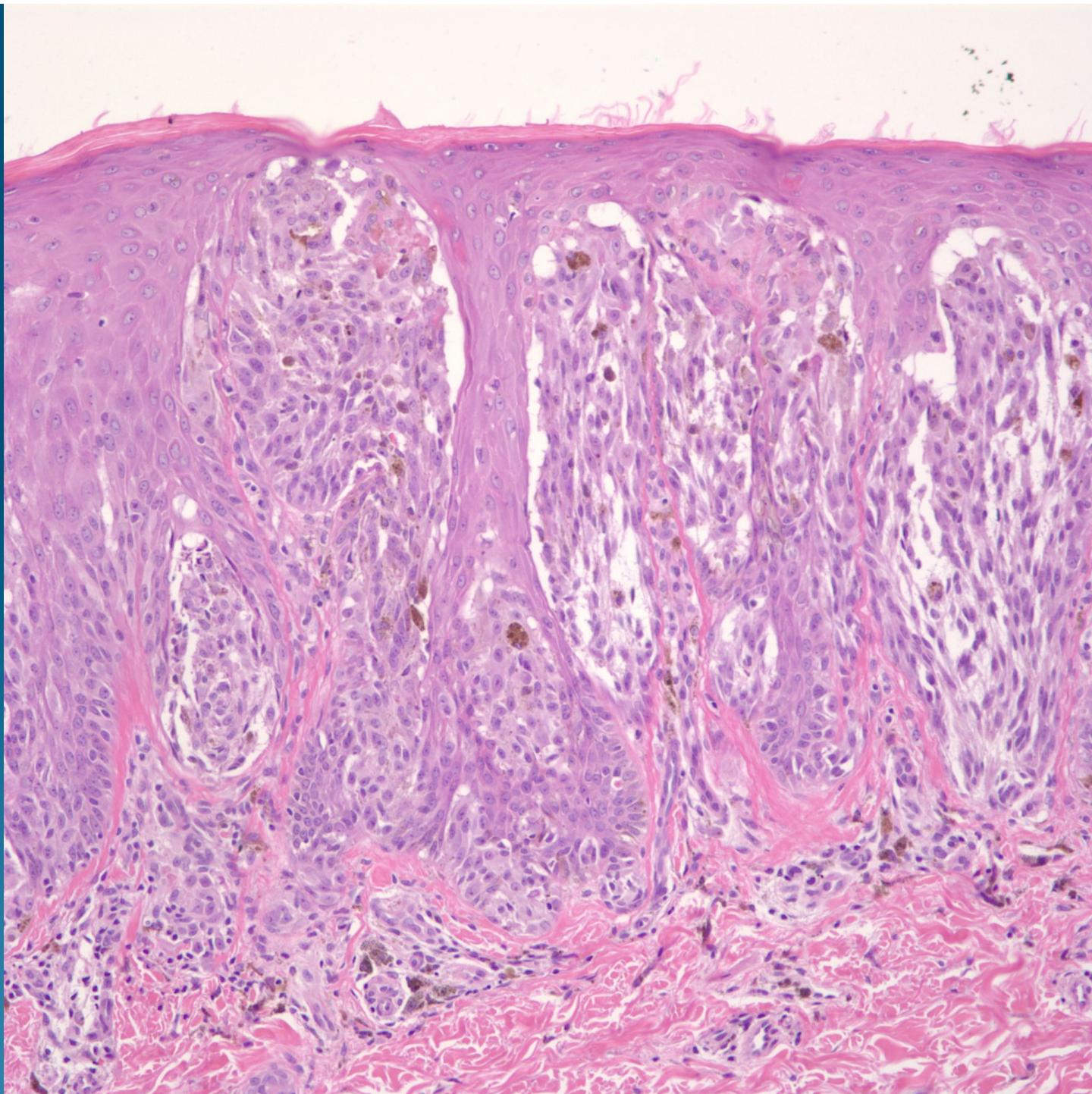
Pearls

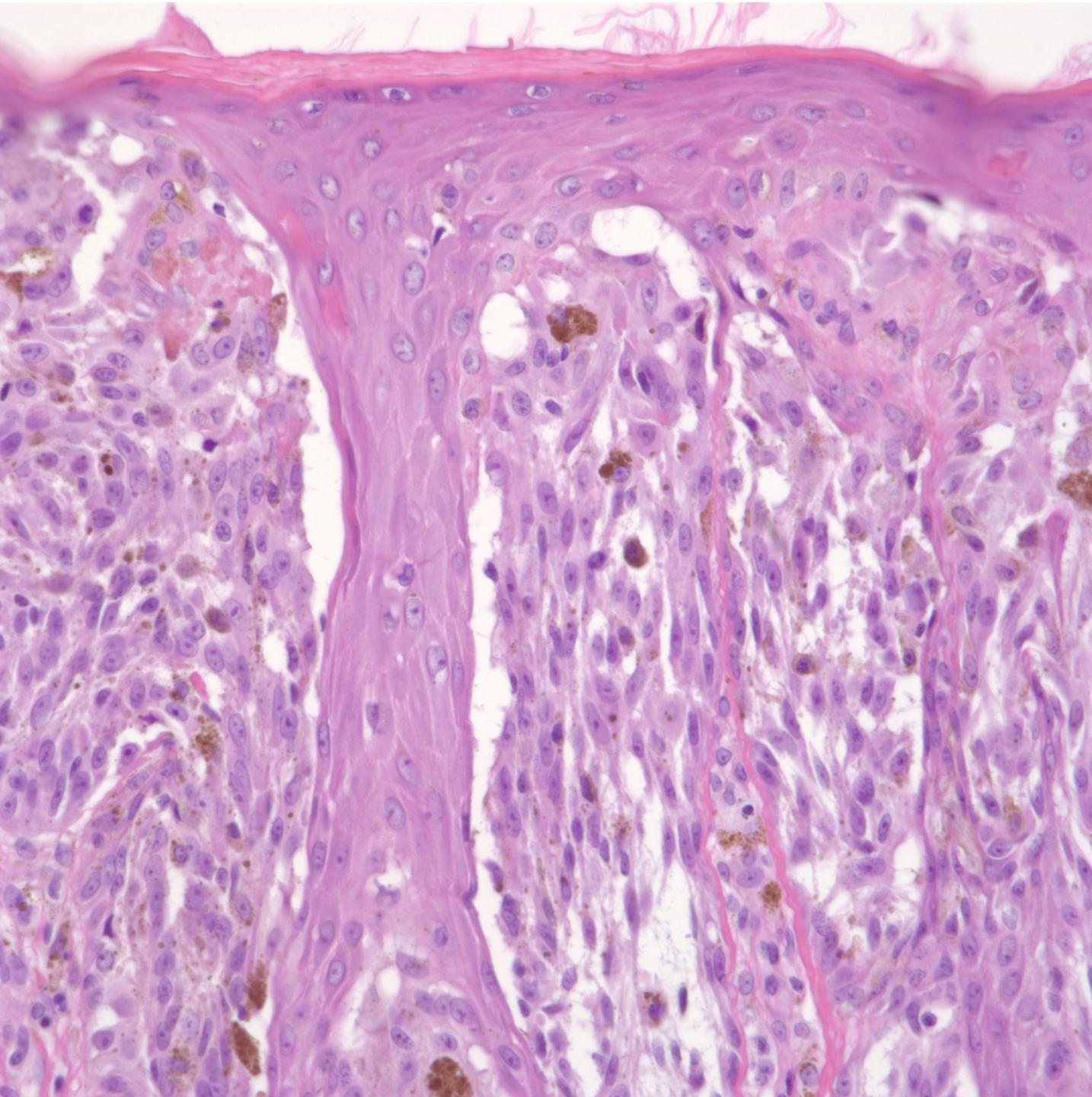


- Look for acral location
- Spindled desmoplastic changes common
- Perineural invasion common
- Mitotic figures easily identified







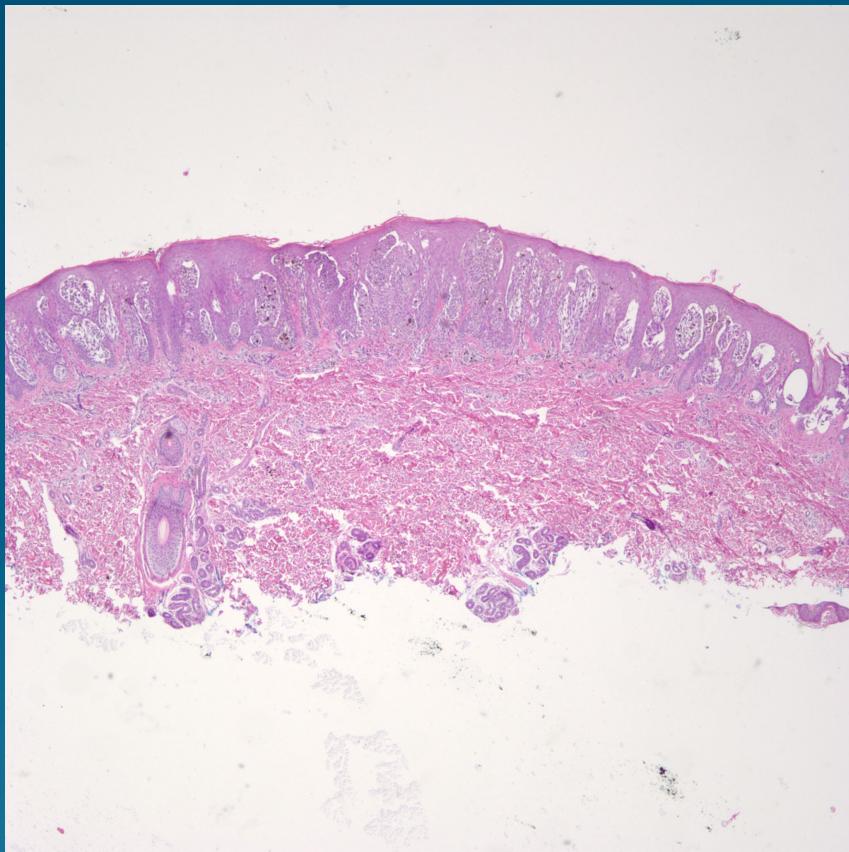


What is the best diagnosis?

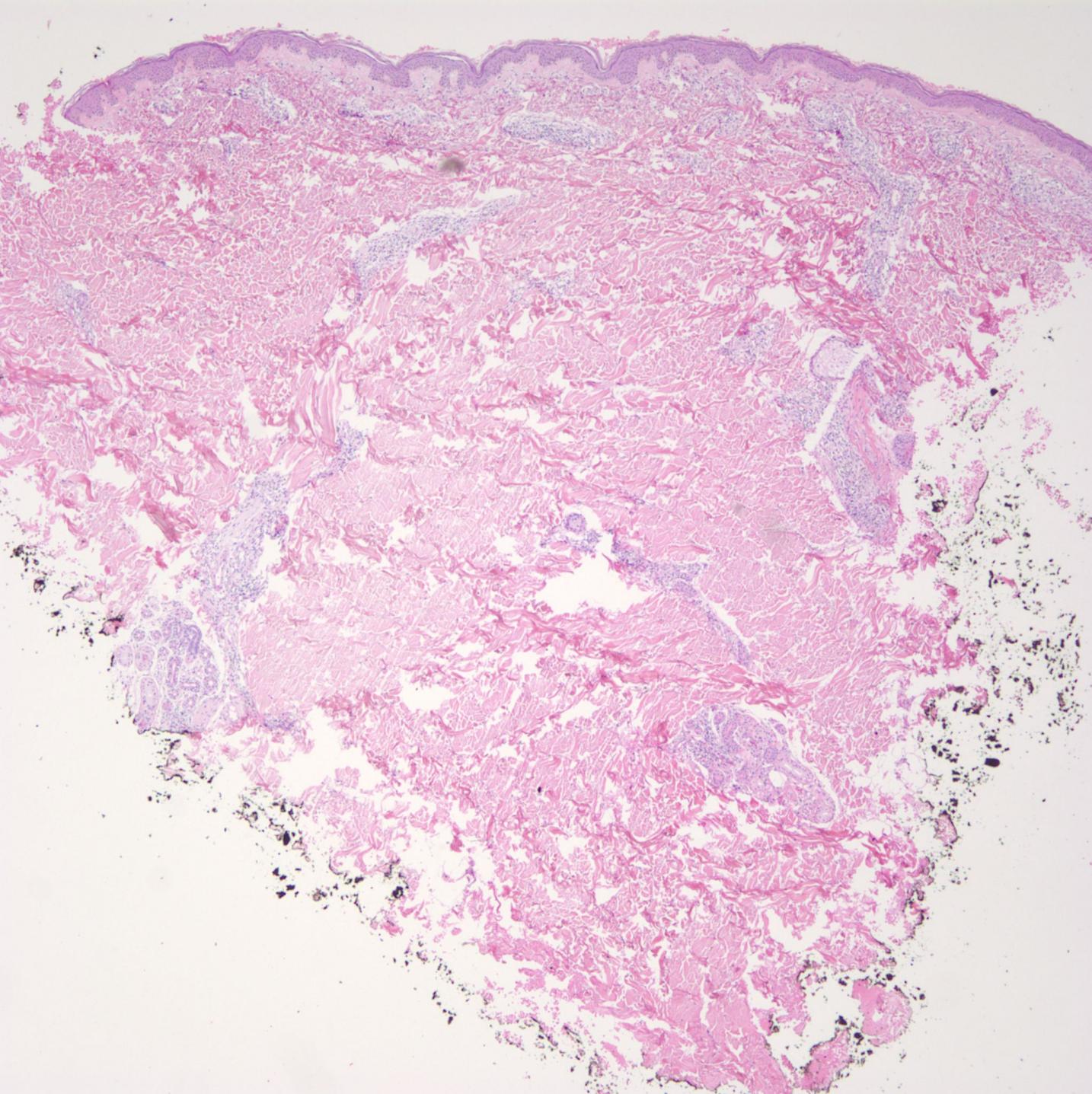
- A. Spitz nevus
- B. Blue nevus
- C. Congenital nevus
- D. Pigmented basal cell carcinoma
- E. Pigmented seborrheic keratosis

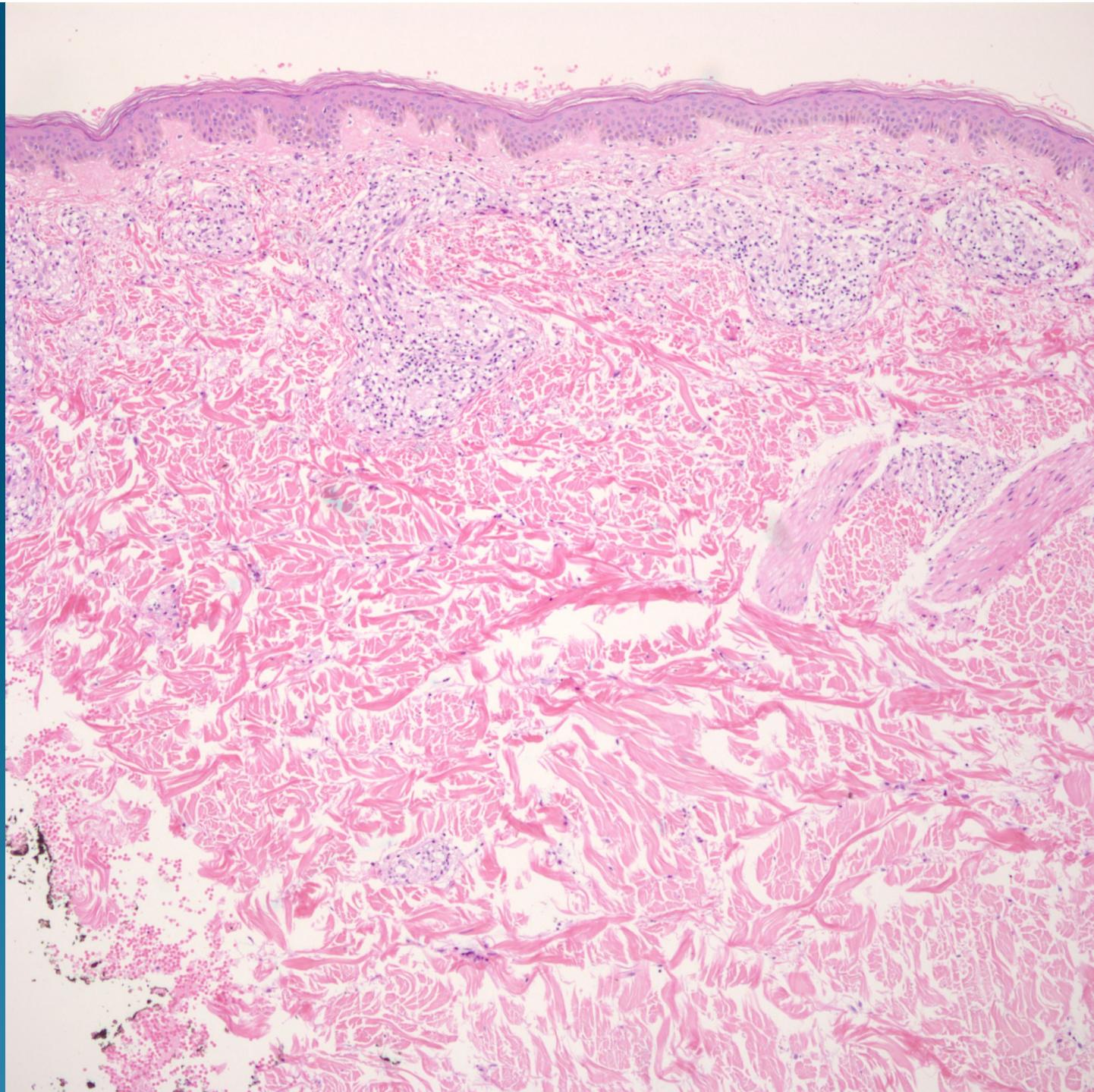
Spitz nevus

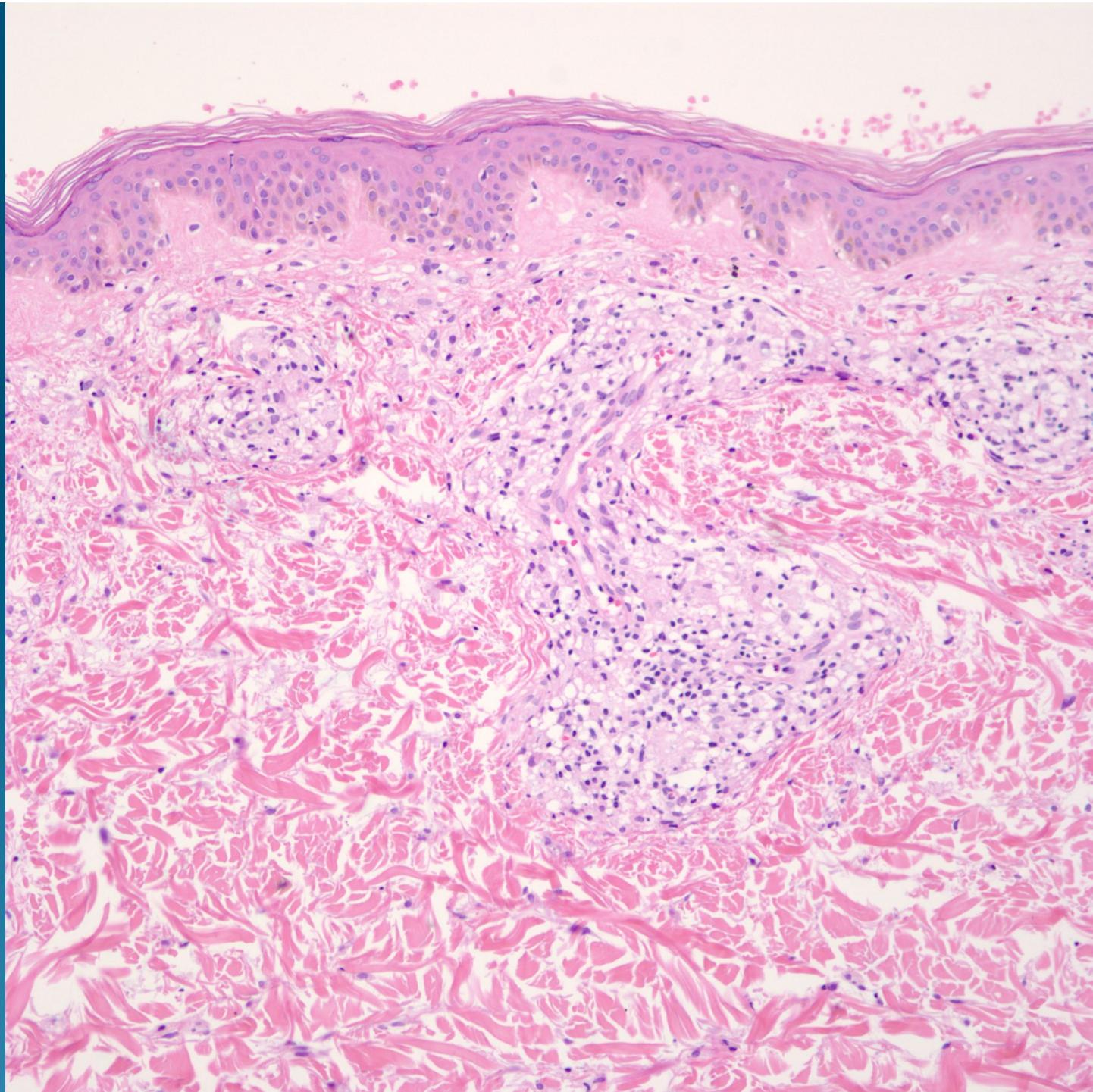
Pearls

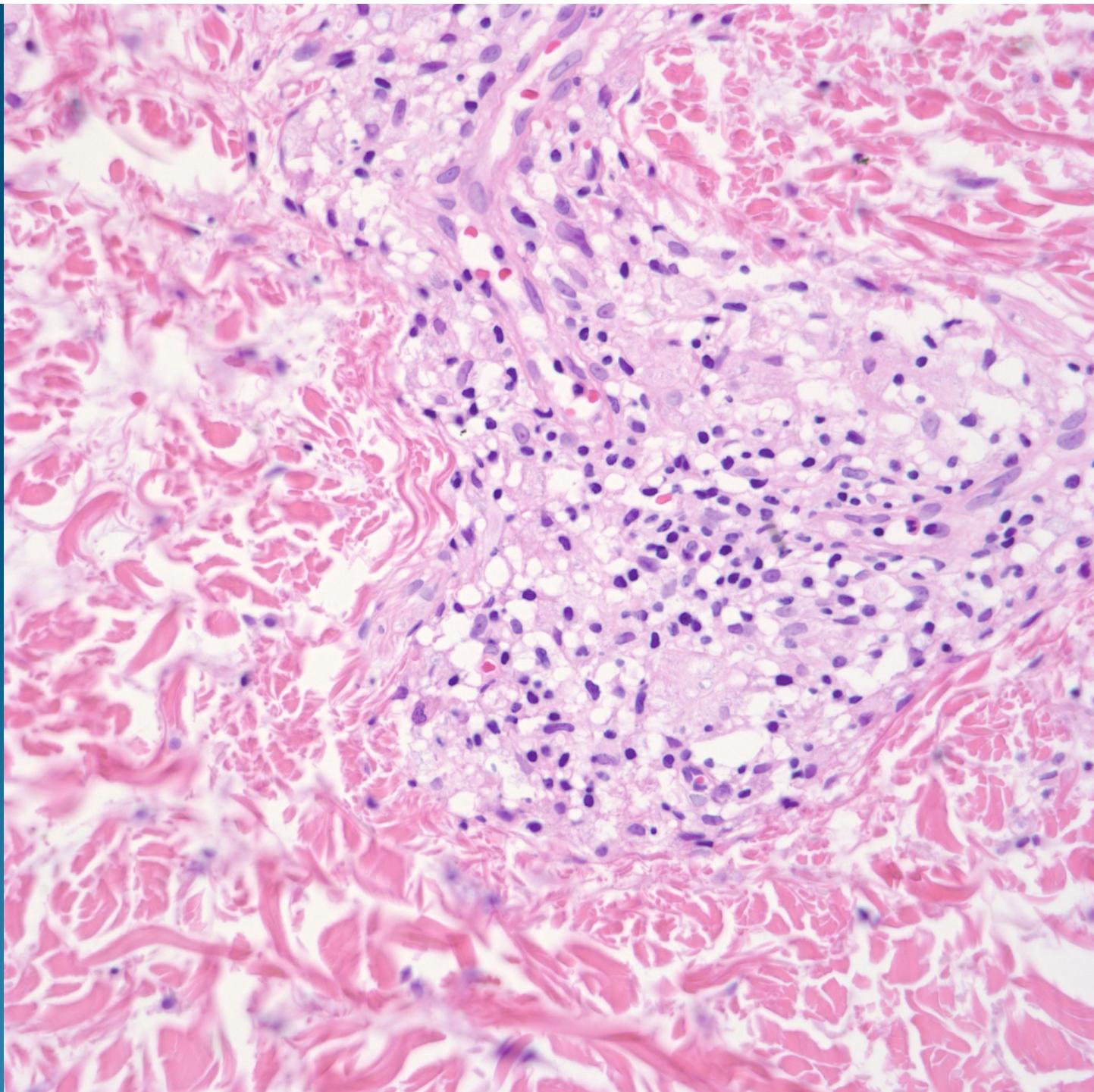


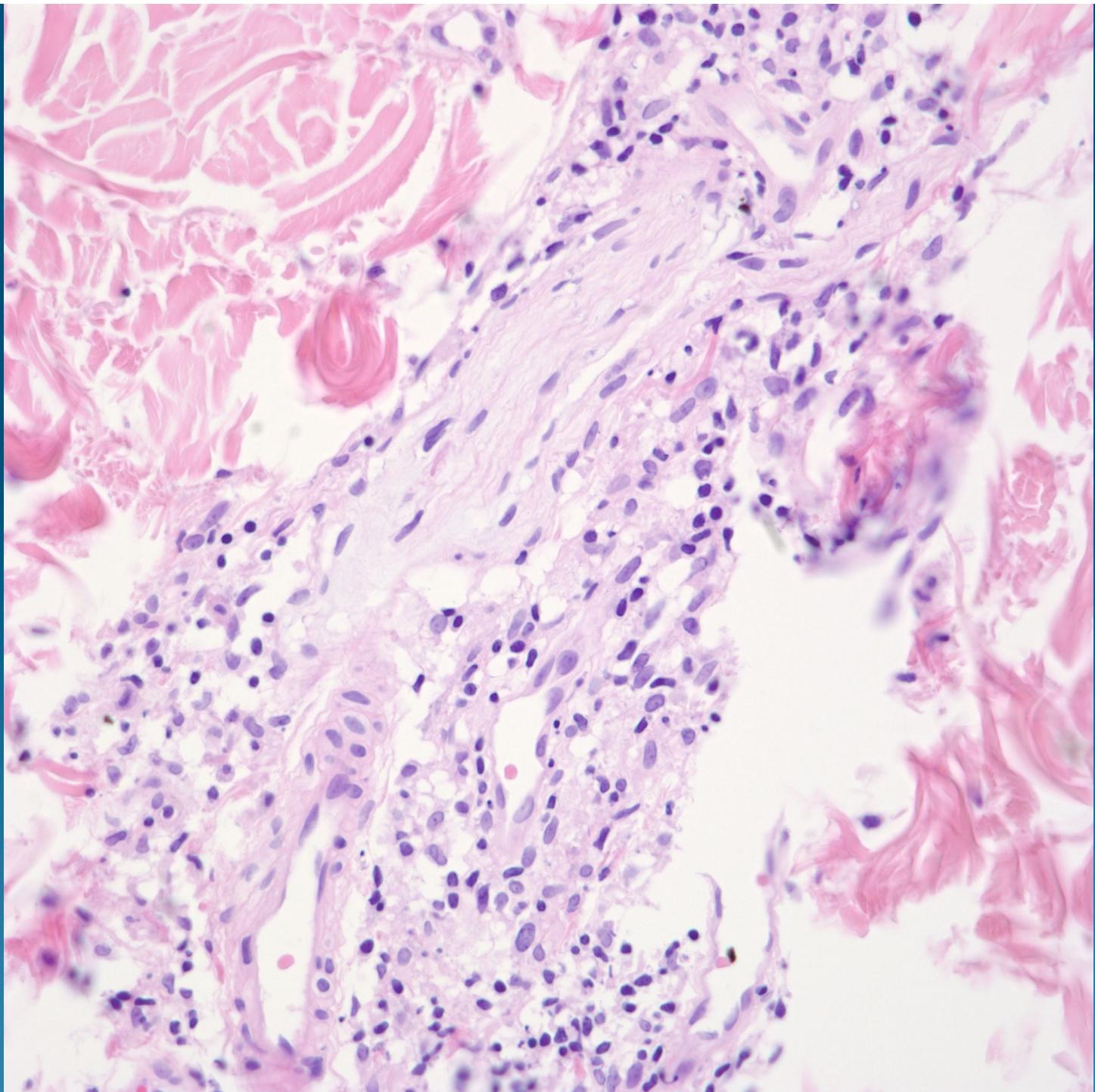
- Symmetric proliferation of epithelioid and spindled melanocytes
- Sharp peripheral circumscription of melanocytes
- Vertically oriented melanocytic nests often with clefting above the nests
- Kamino bodies variable









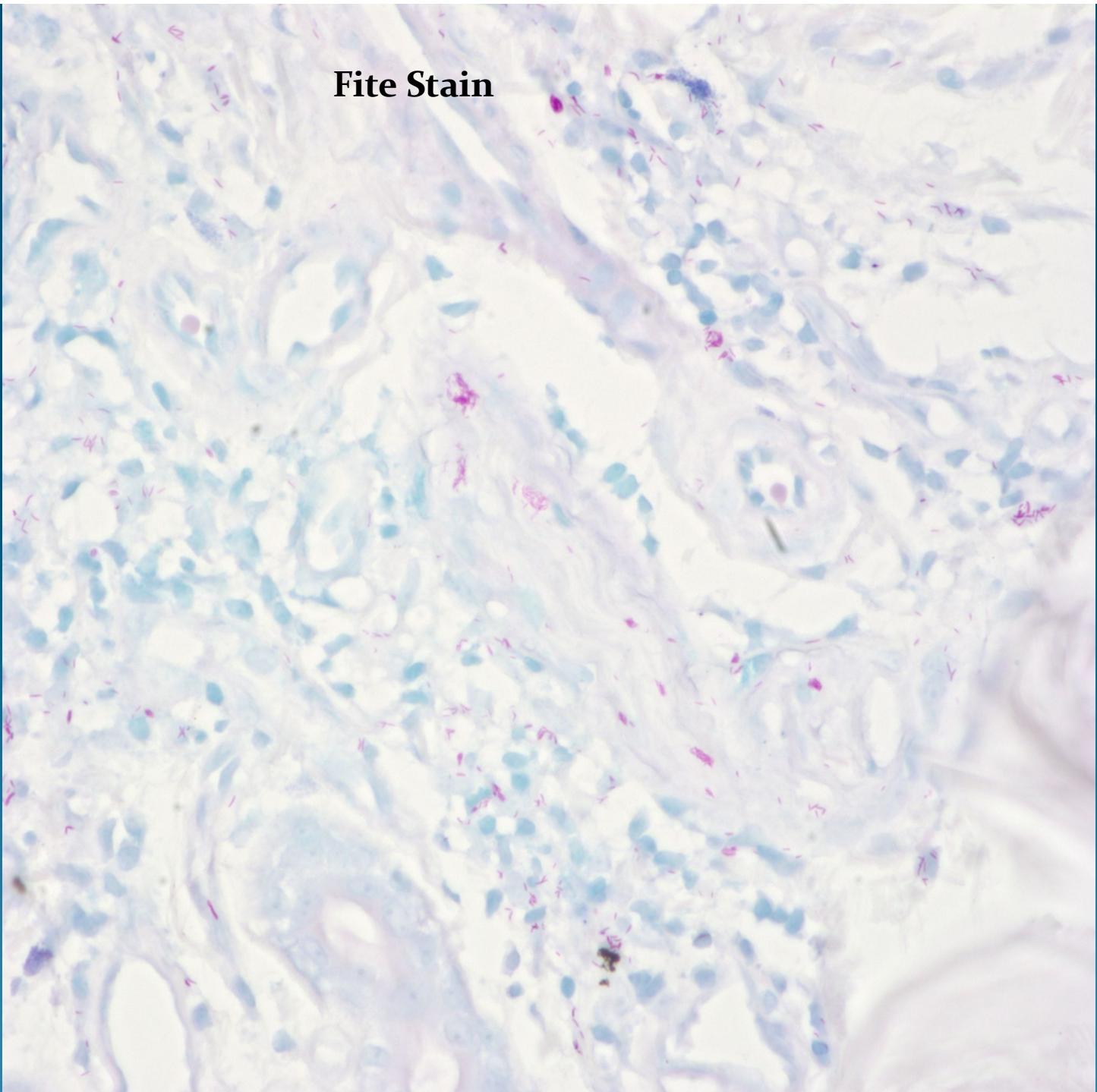


What is the best diagnosis?

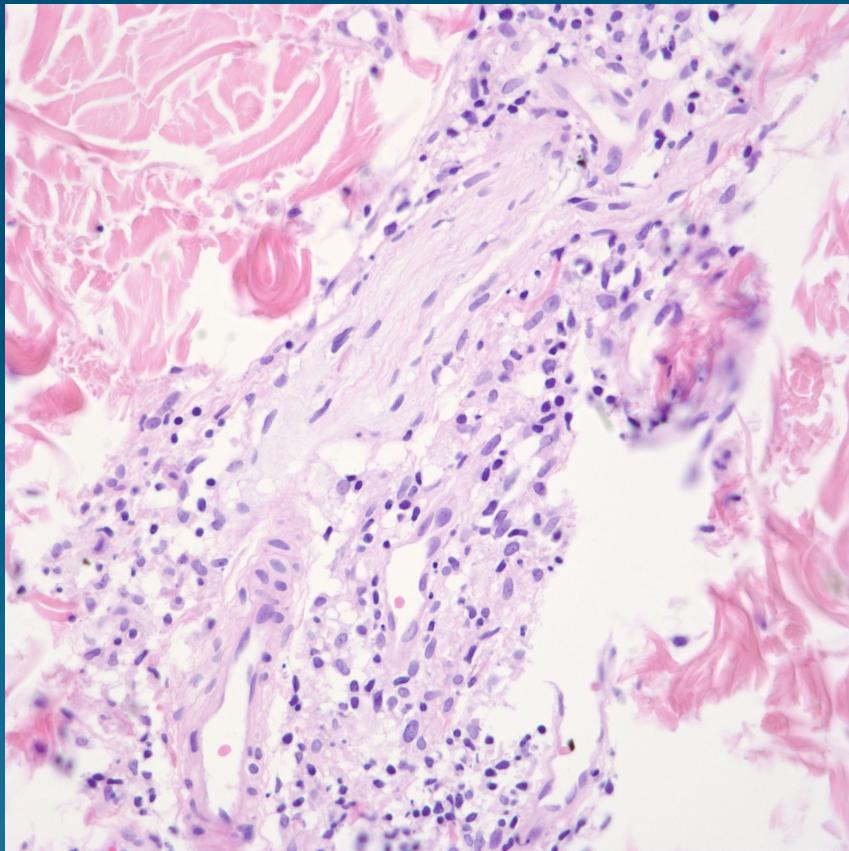
- A. Erythema chronicum migrans
- B. Lepromatous leprosy
- C. Eruptive xanthoma
- D. Scleromyxedema
- E. Herpes Zoster virus infection

Lepromatous Leprosy

Fite Stain



Pearls



- Look for perineural lymphocytic infiltrate
- Variable inflammatory response depending upon immune status of patient
- Scattered histiocytes and neutrophils
- Always get Fite stain to confirm.