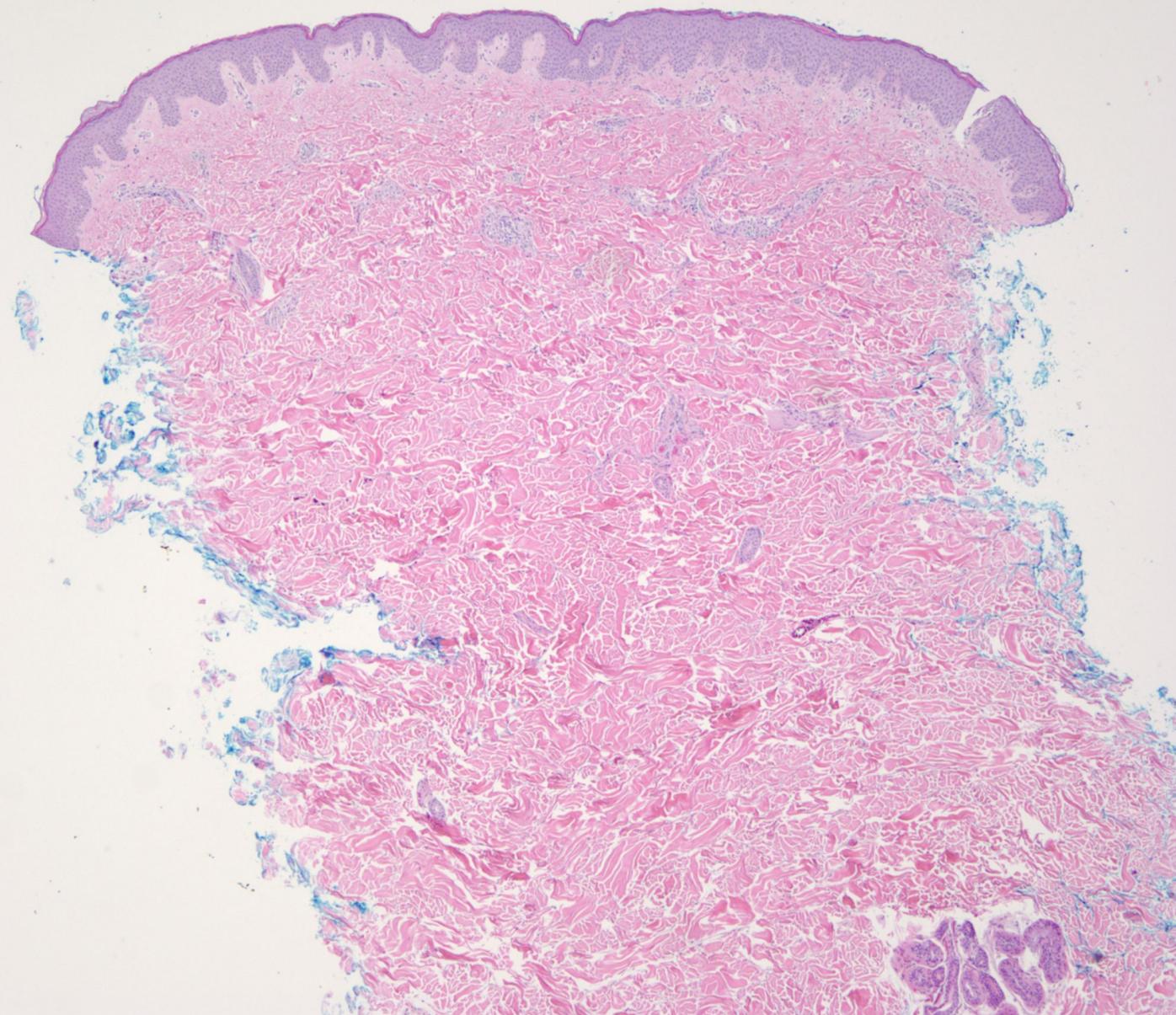
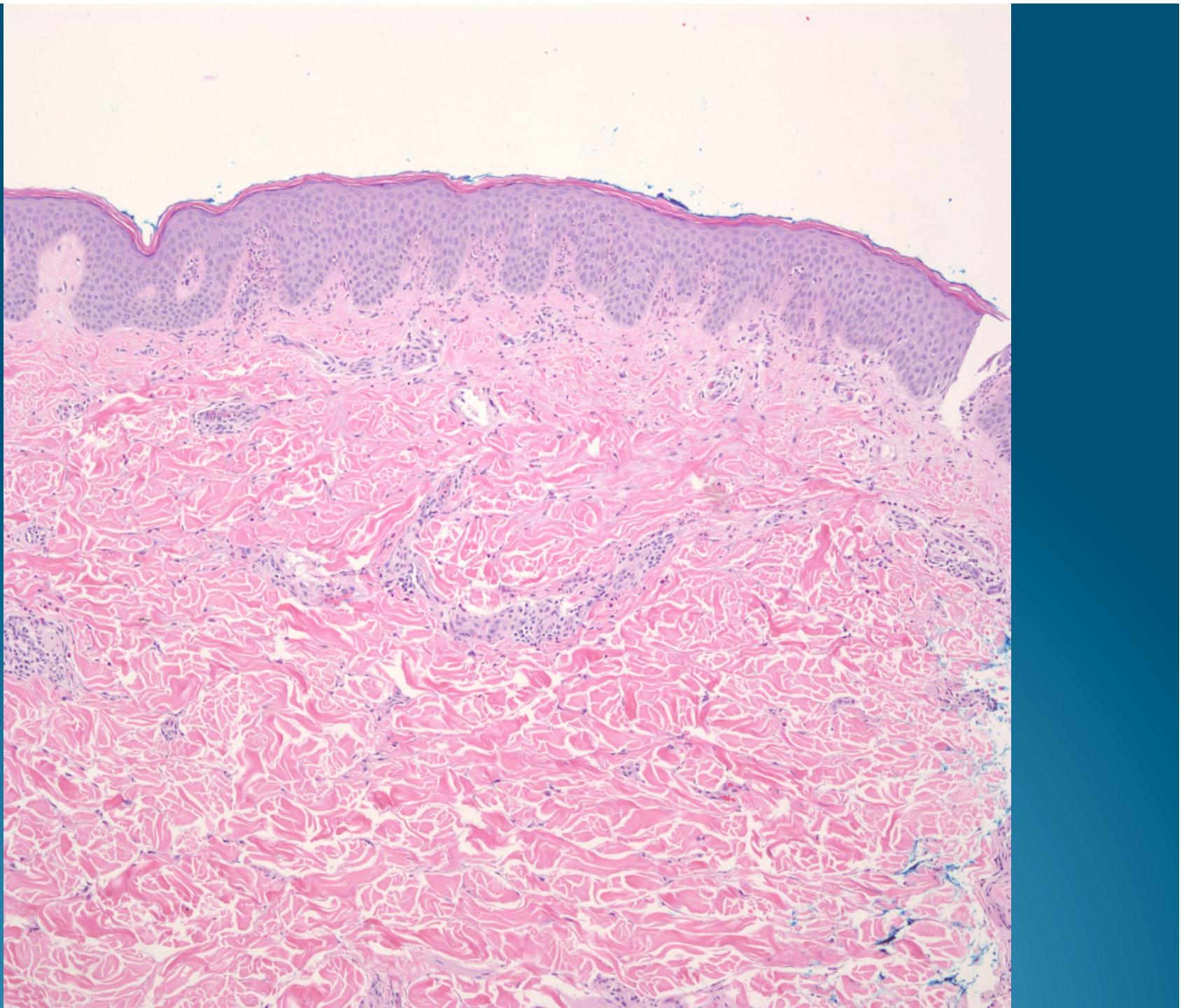
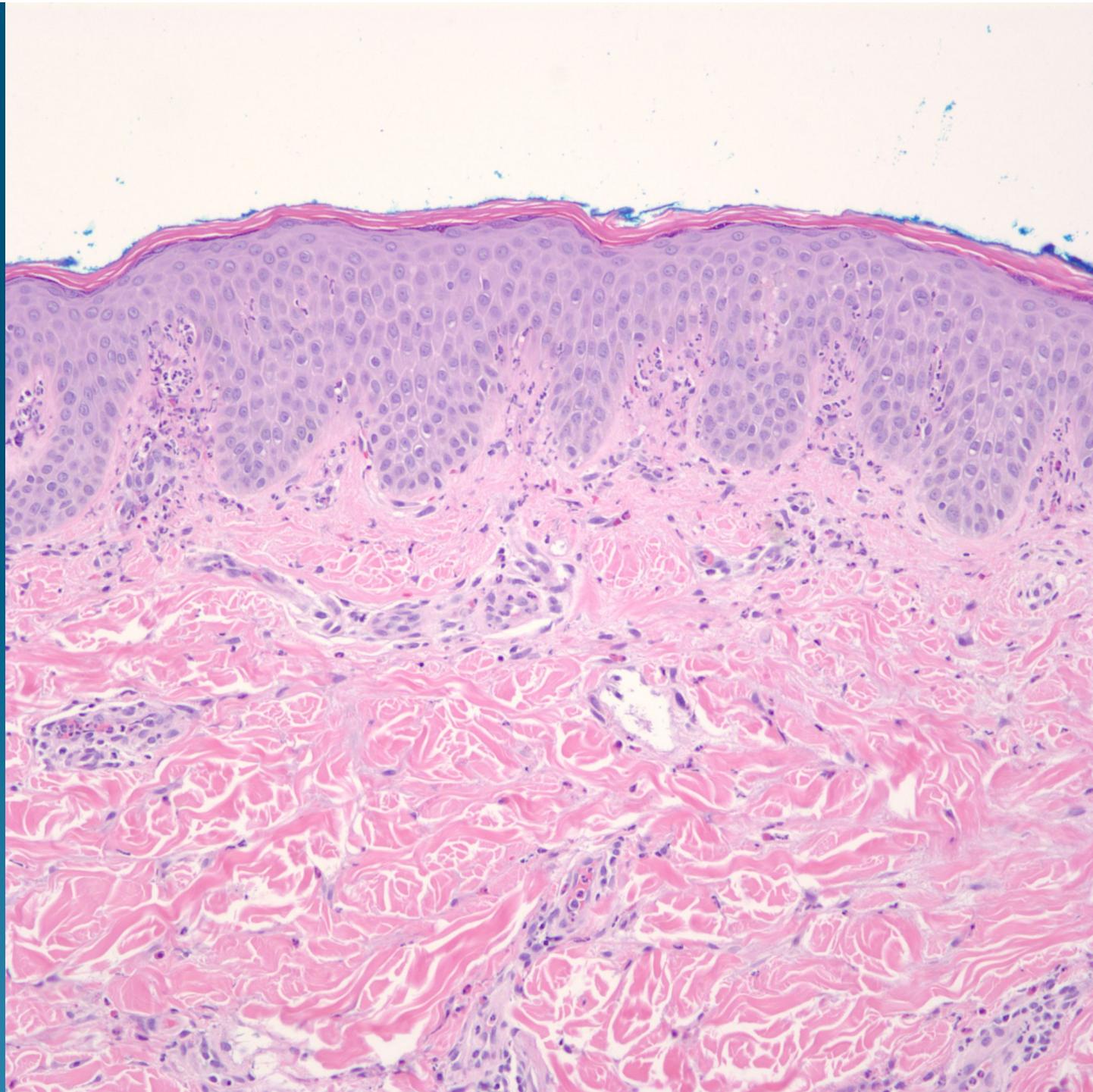


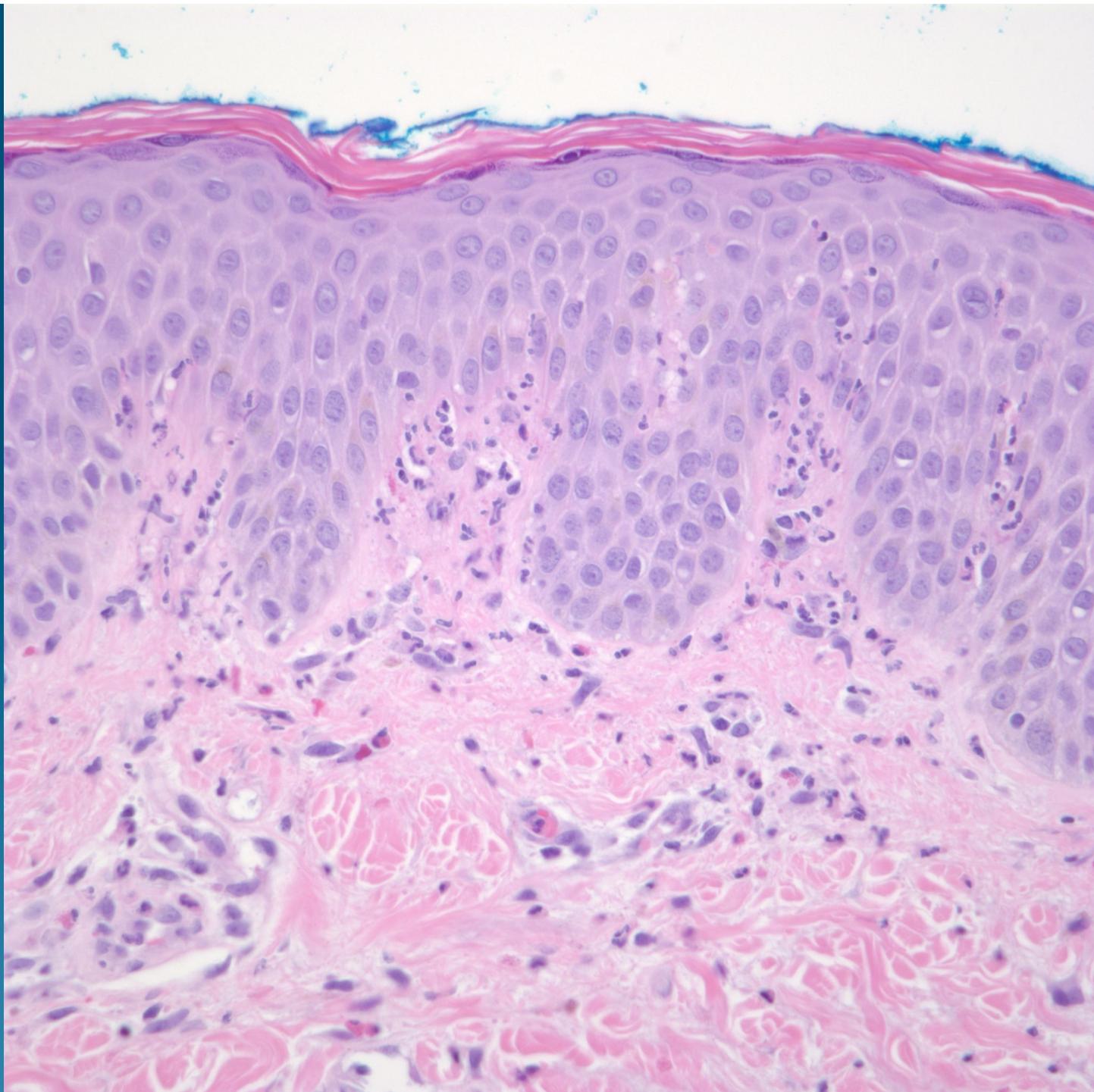
Dermatopathology Slide Review Part 98

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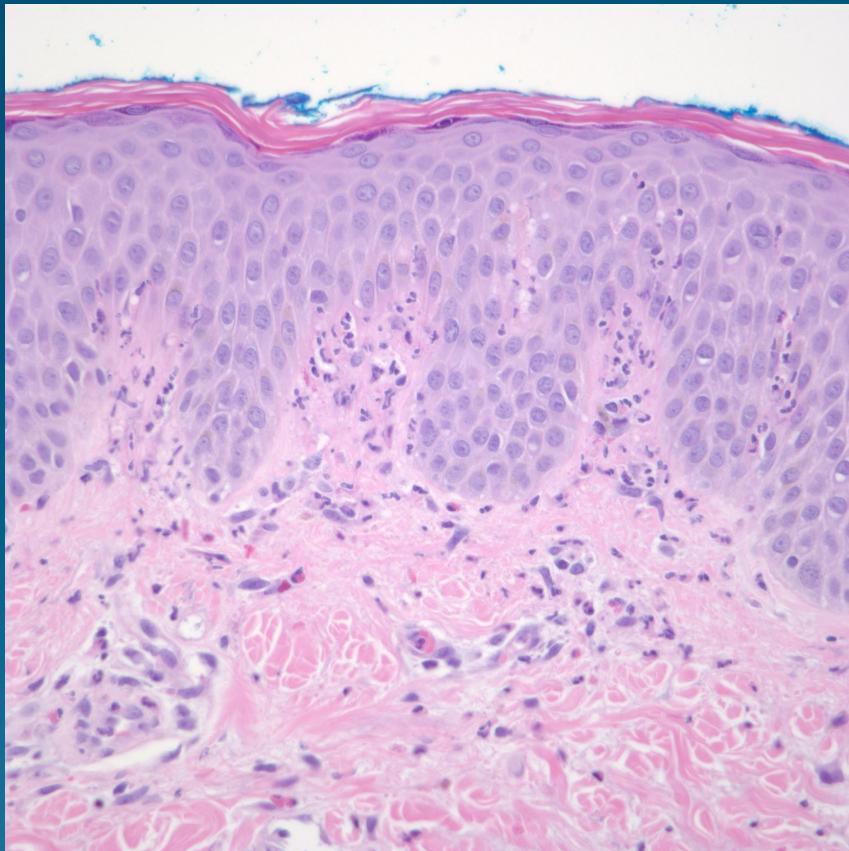


What is the best diagnosis?

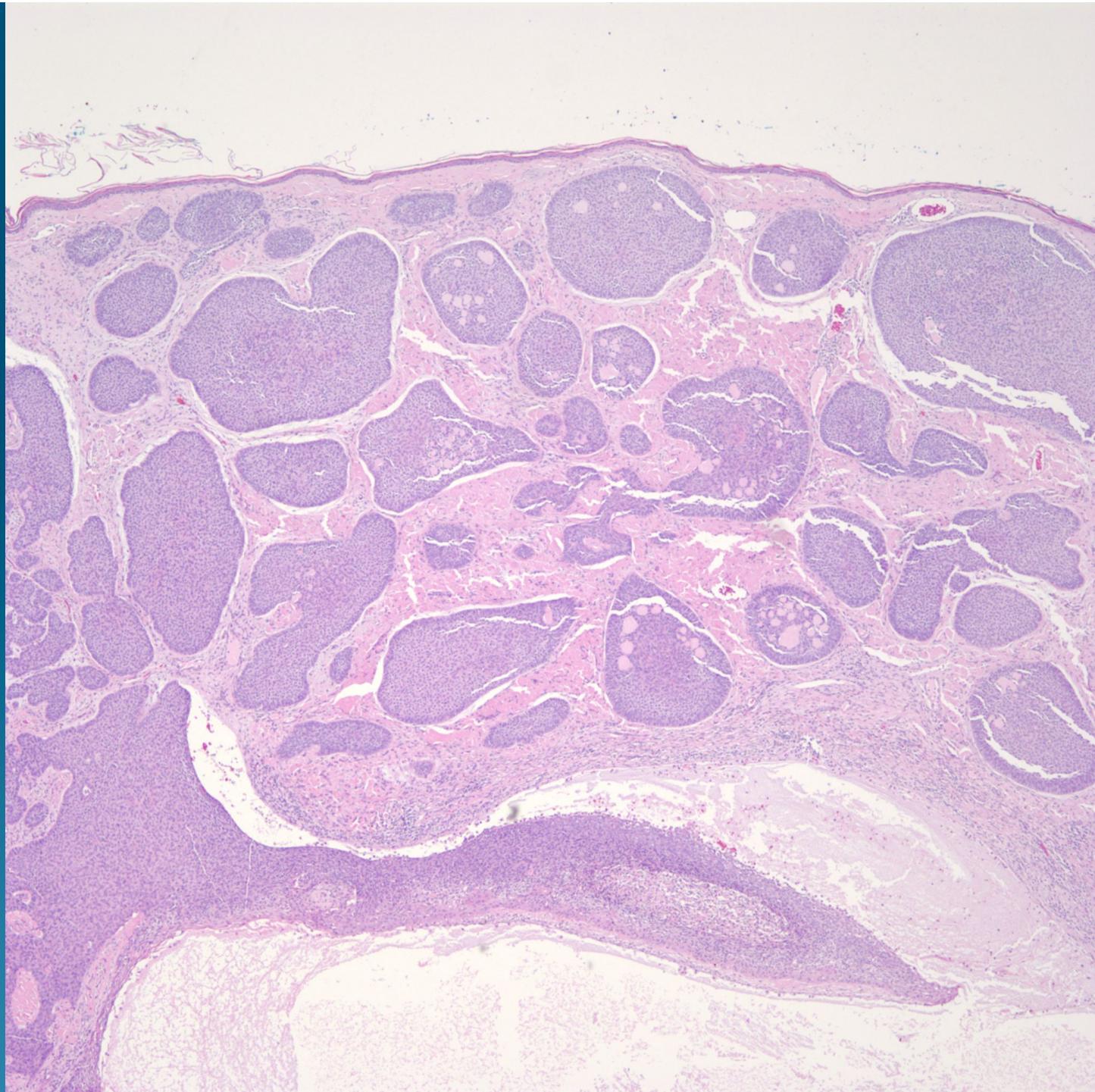
- A. Incontinentia pigmenti
- B. Sweet's syndrome
- C. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- D. Bullous pemphigoid
- E. Erythema chronicum migrans

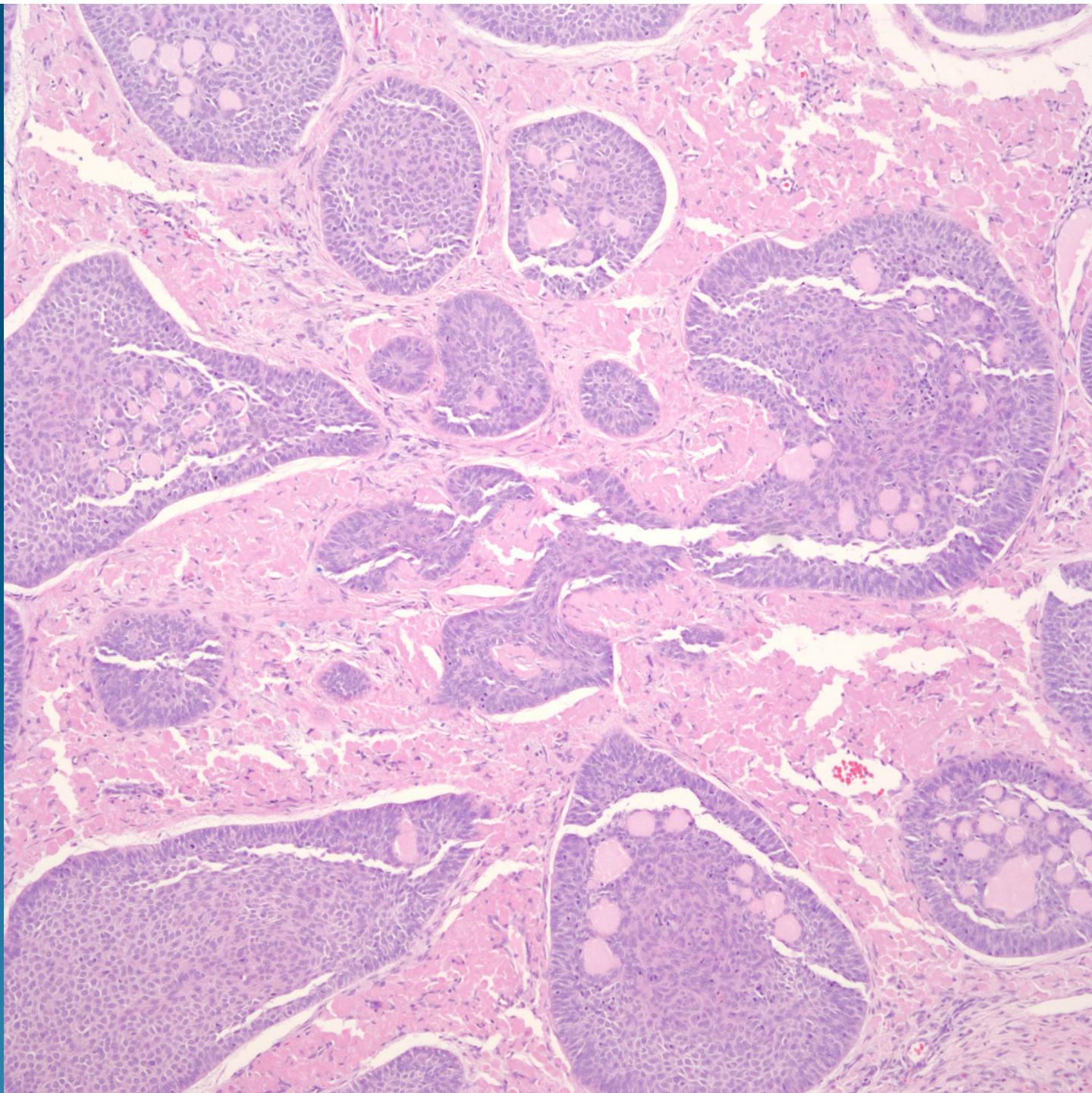
Dermatitis herpetiformis

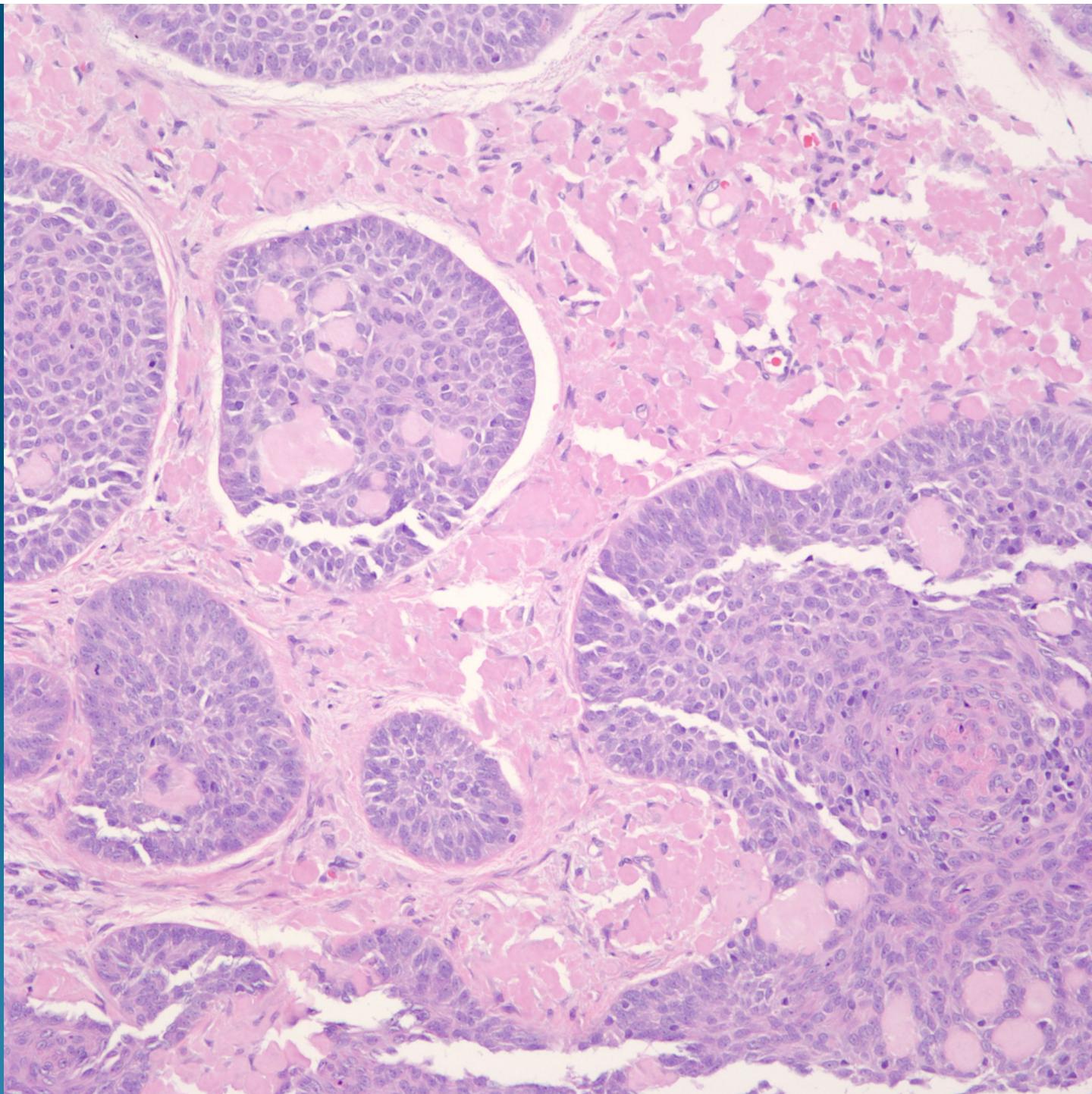
Pearls

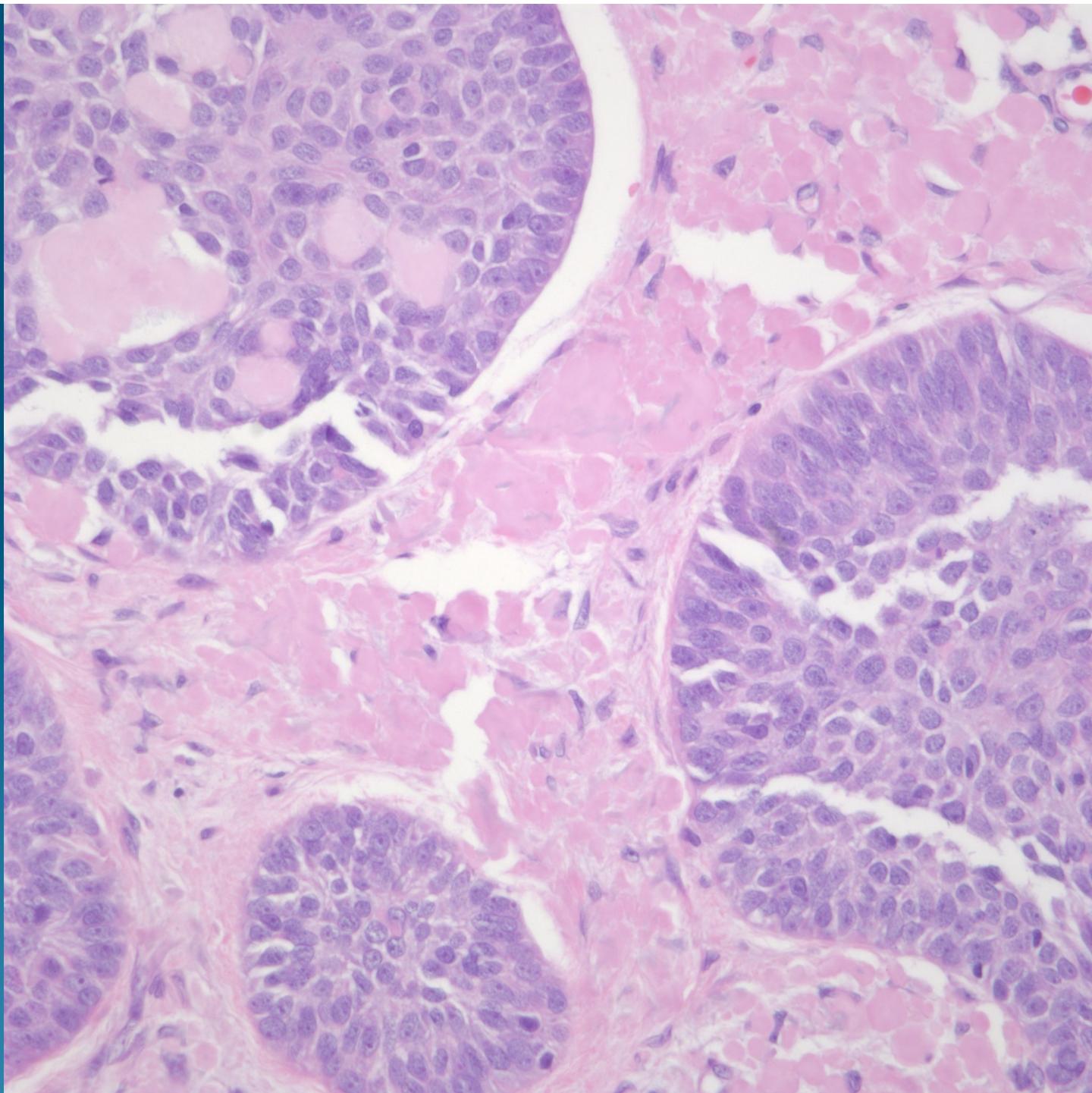


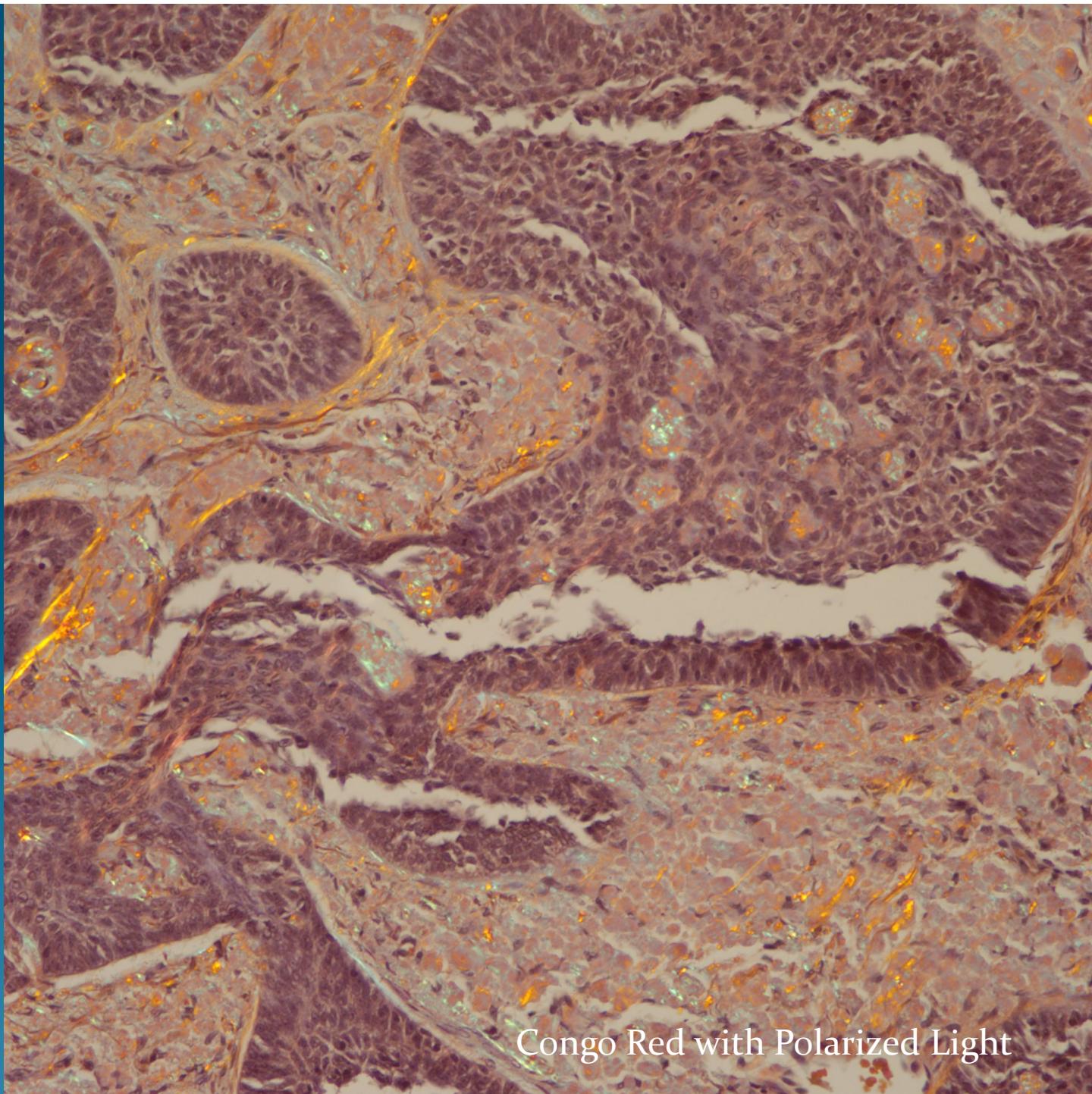
- Papillary dermal microabscesses with neutrophils coalescing to form vesiculo-bullous changes
- No vasculitis, interface dermatitis, or acantholysis
- Variable eosinophils
- DIF to confirm and differentiate from histologically identical Linear IgA disease





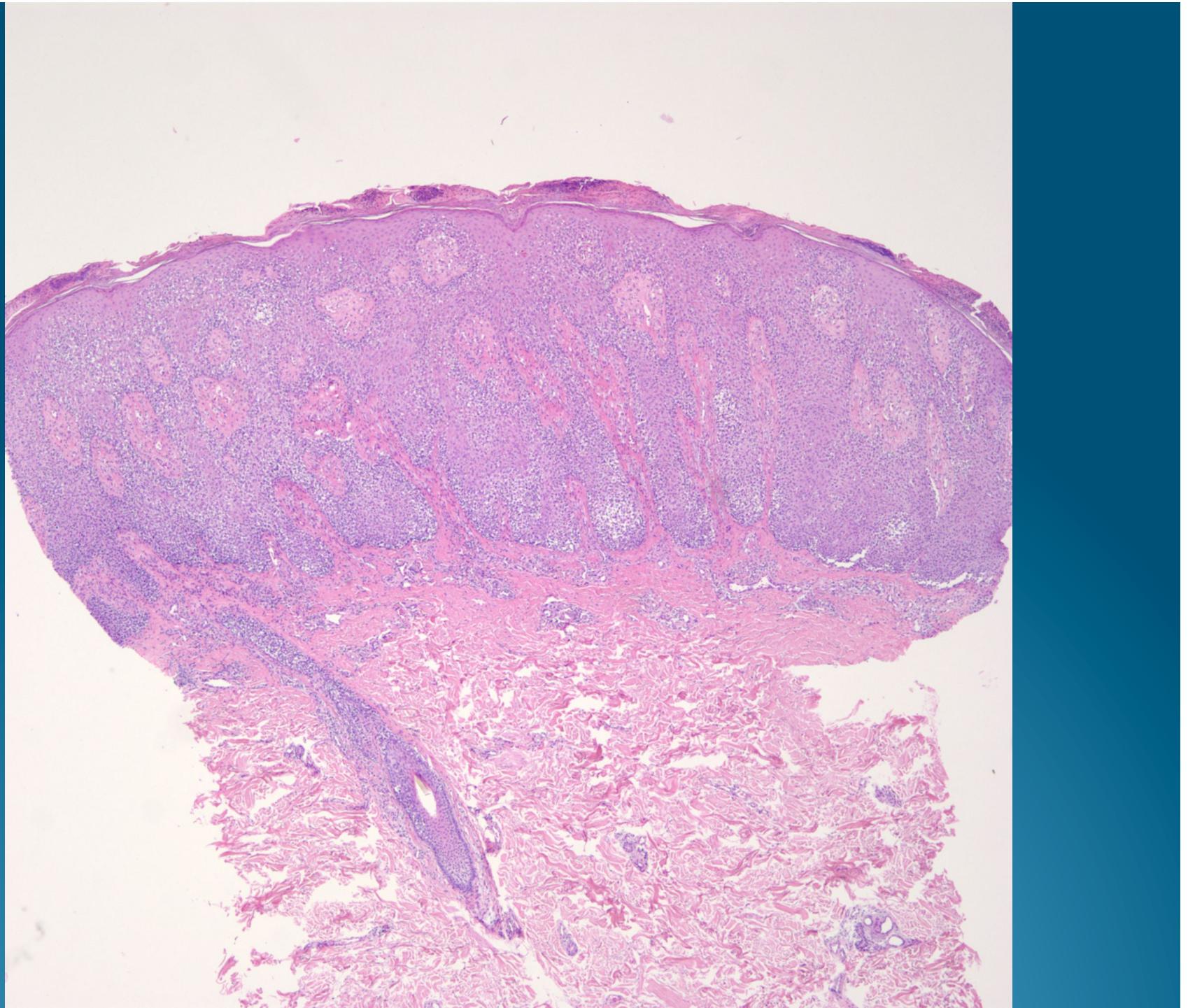


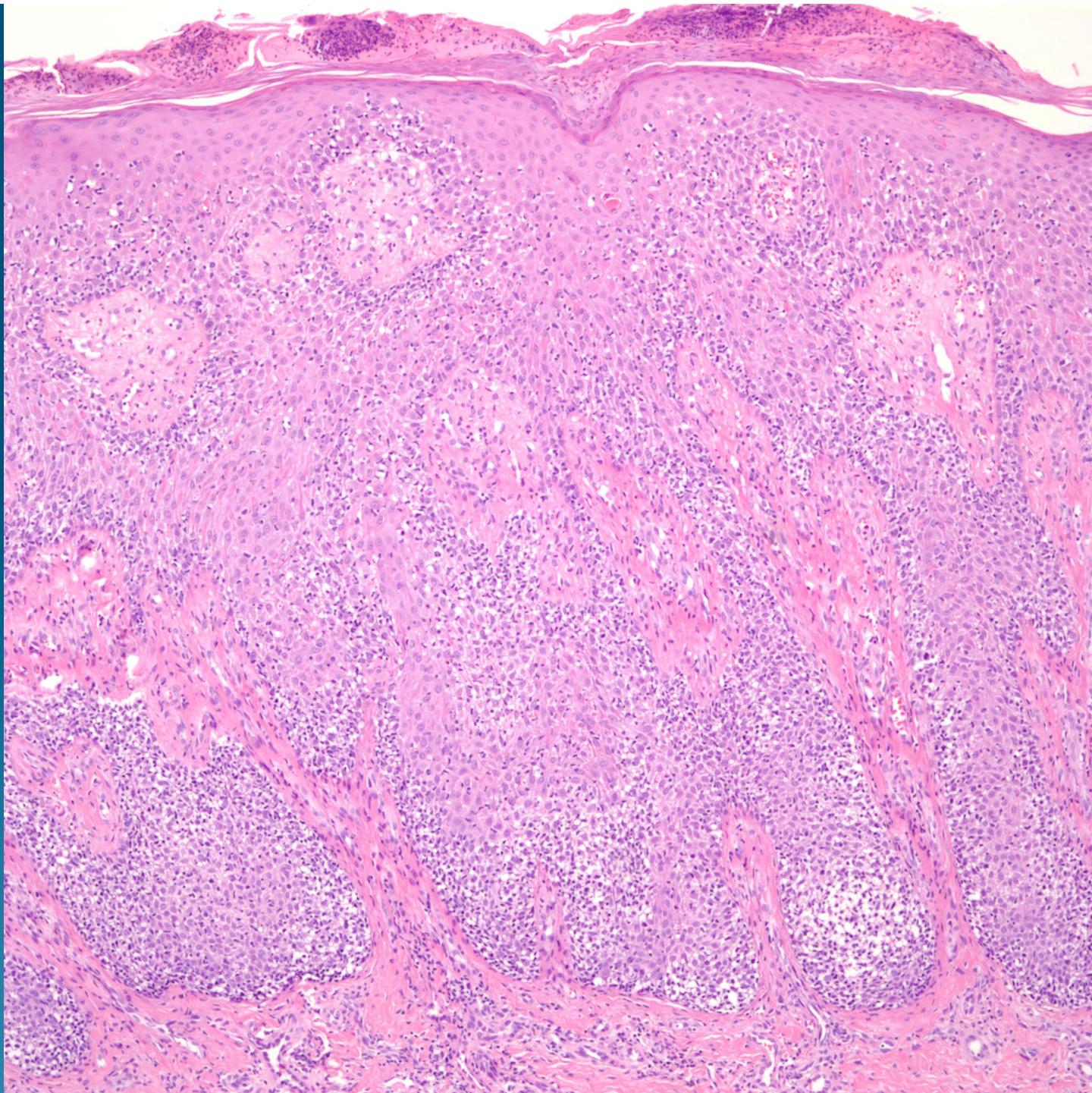


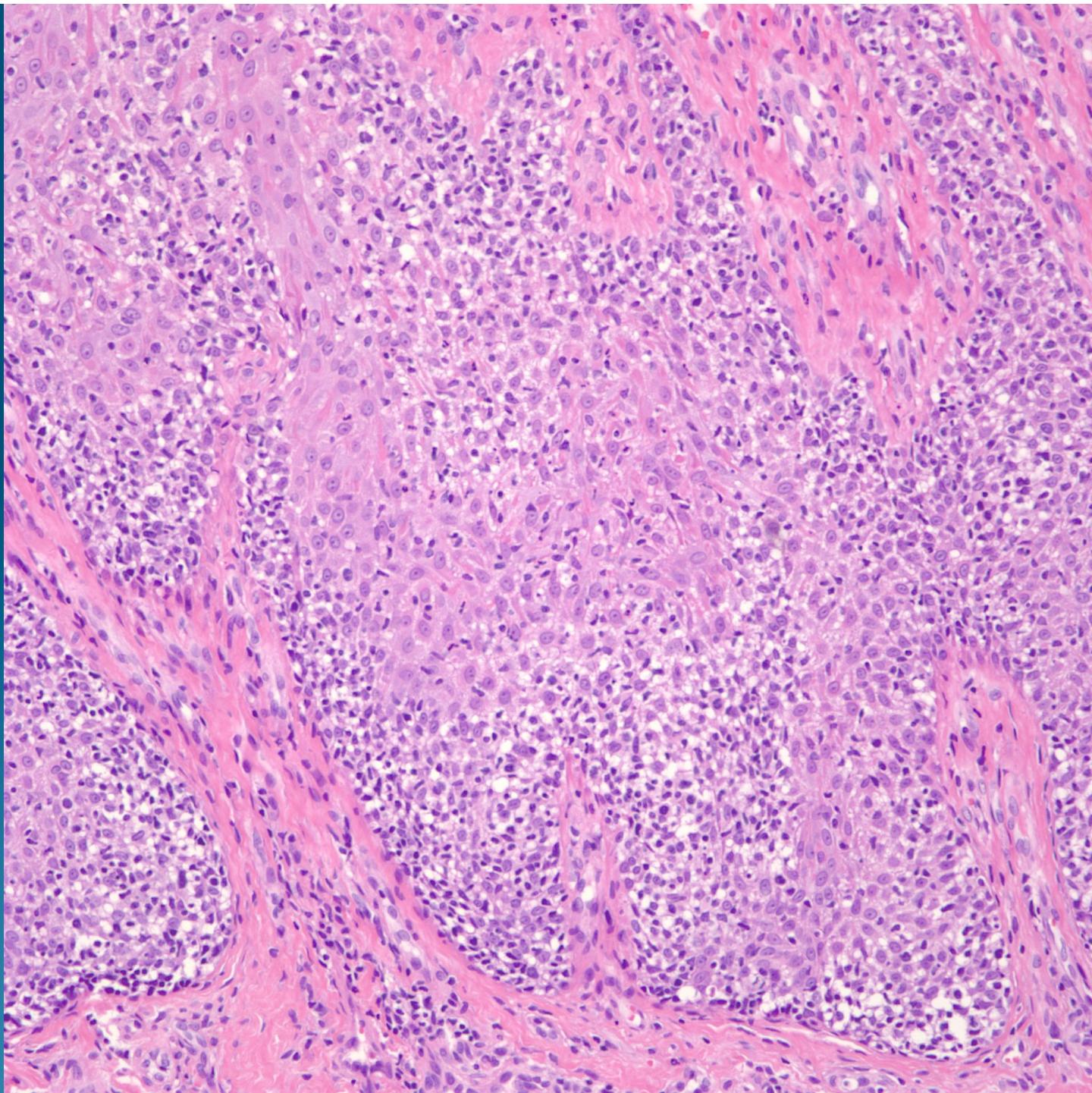


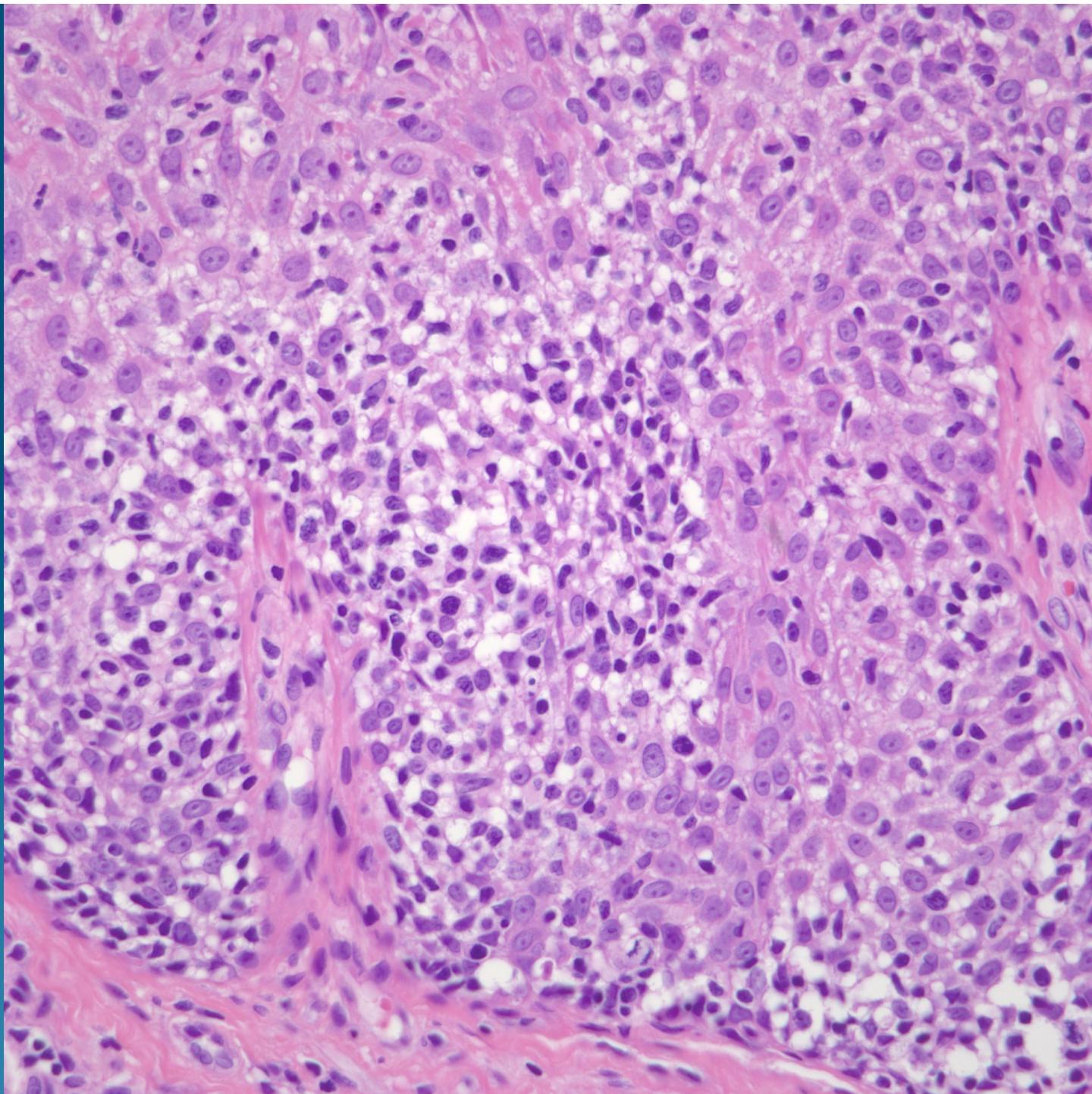
Congo Red with Polarized Light

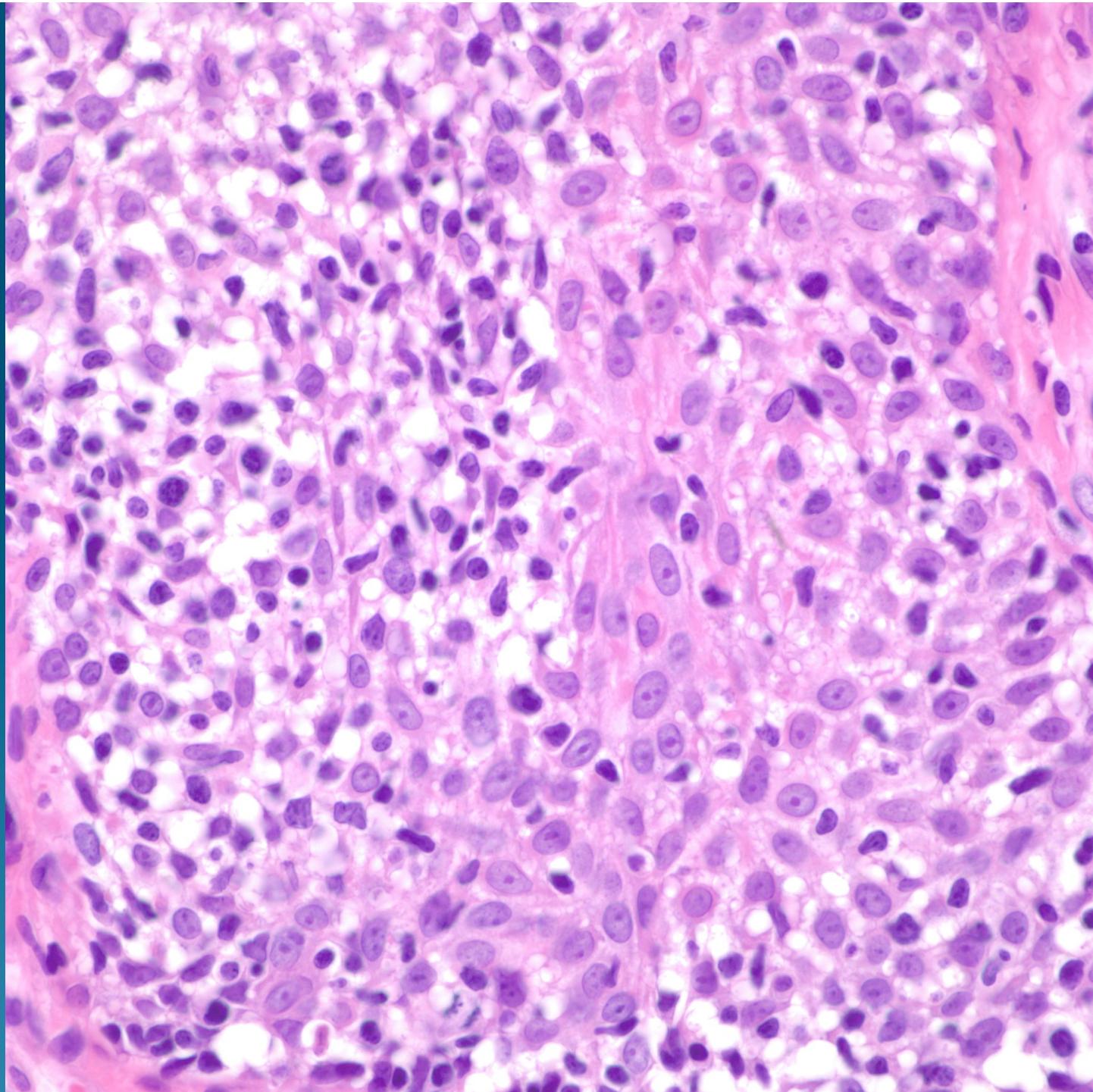
Basal Cell Carcinoma with Amyloid











Immunohistochemistry

CD4 negative

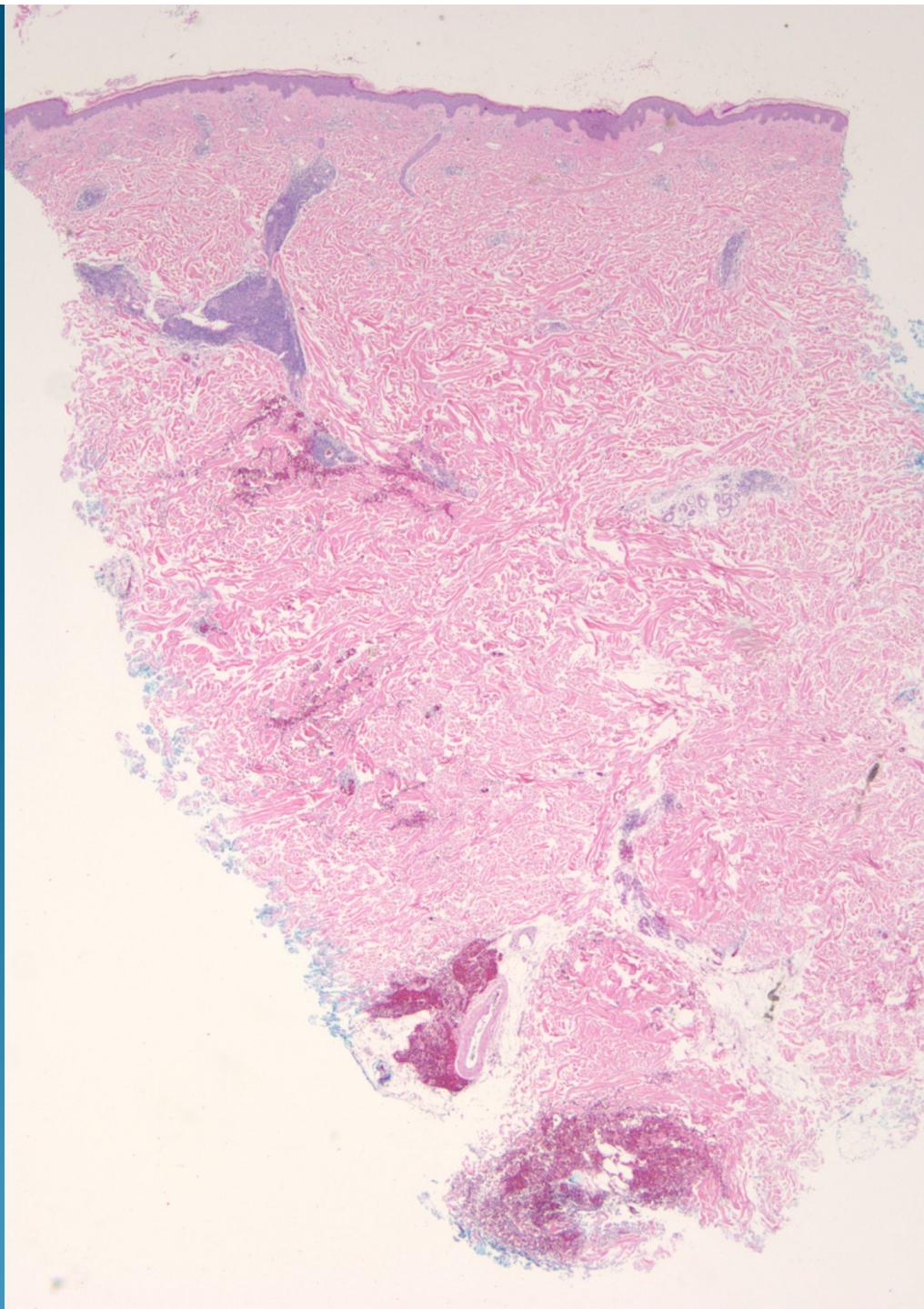
CD8 positive

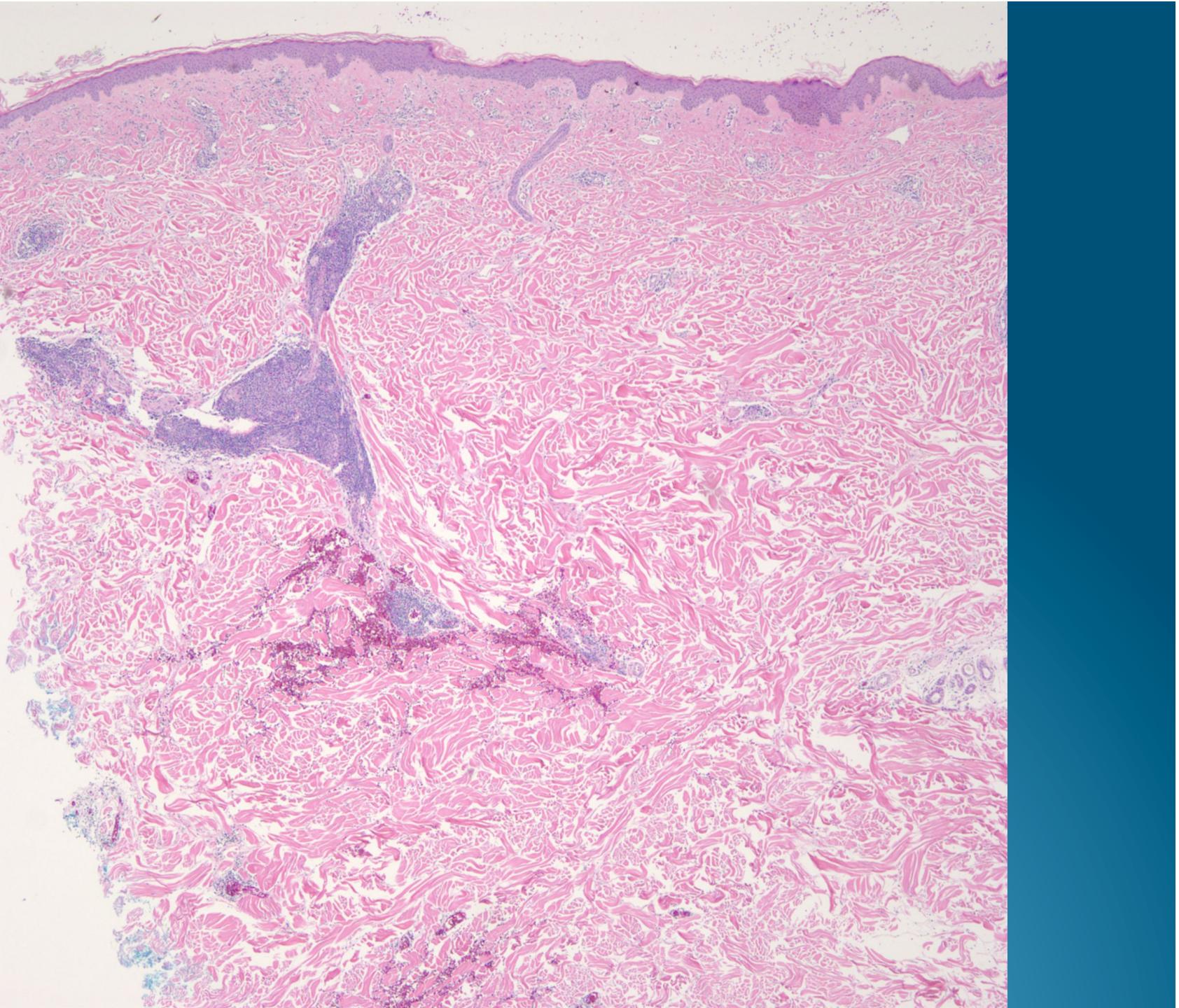
CD56 positive

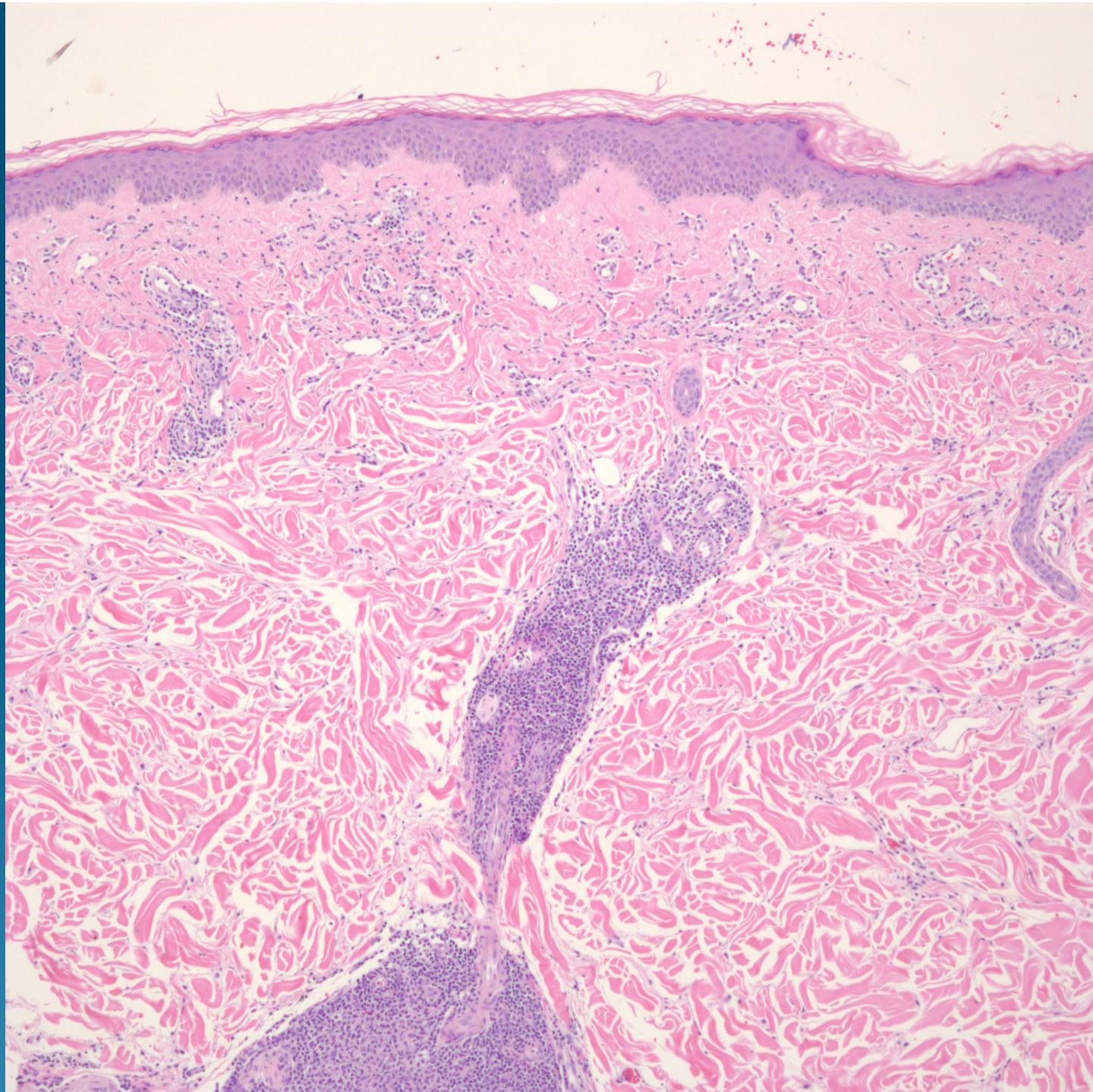
T-cell receptor gene rearrangement

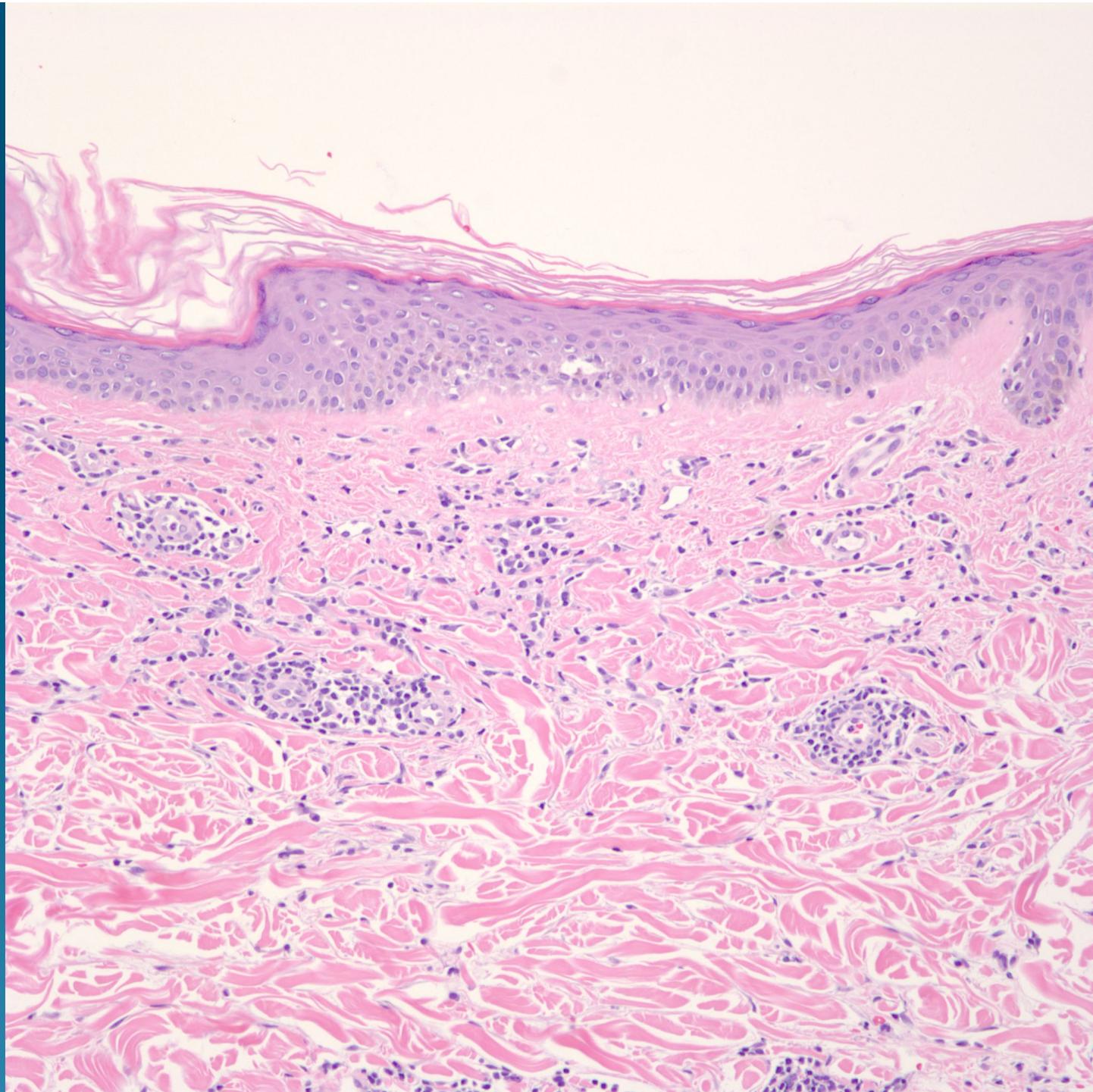
Gamma-delta rearrangement

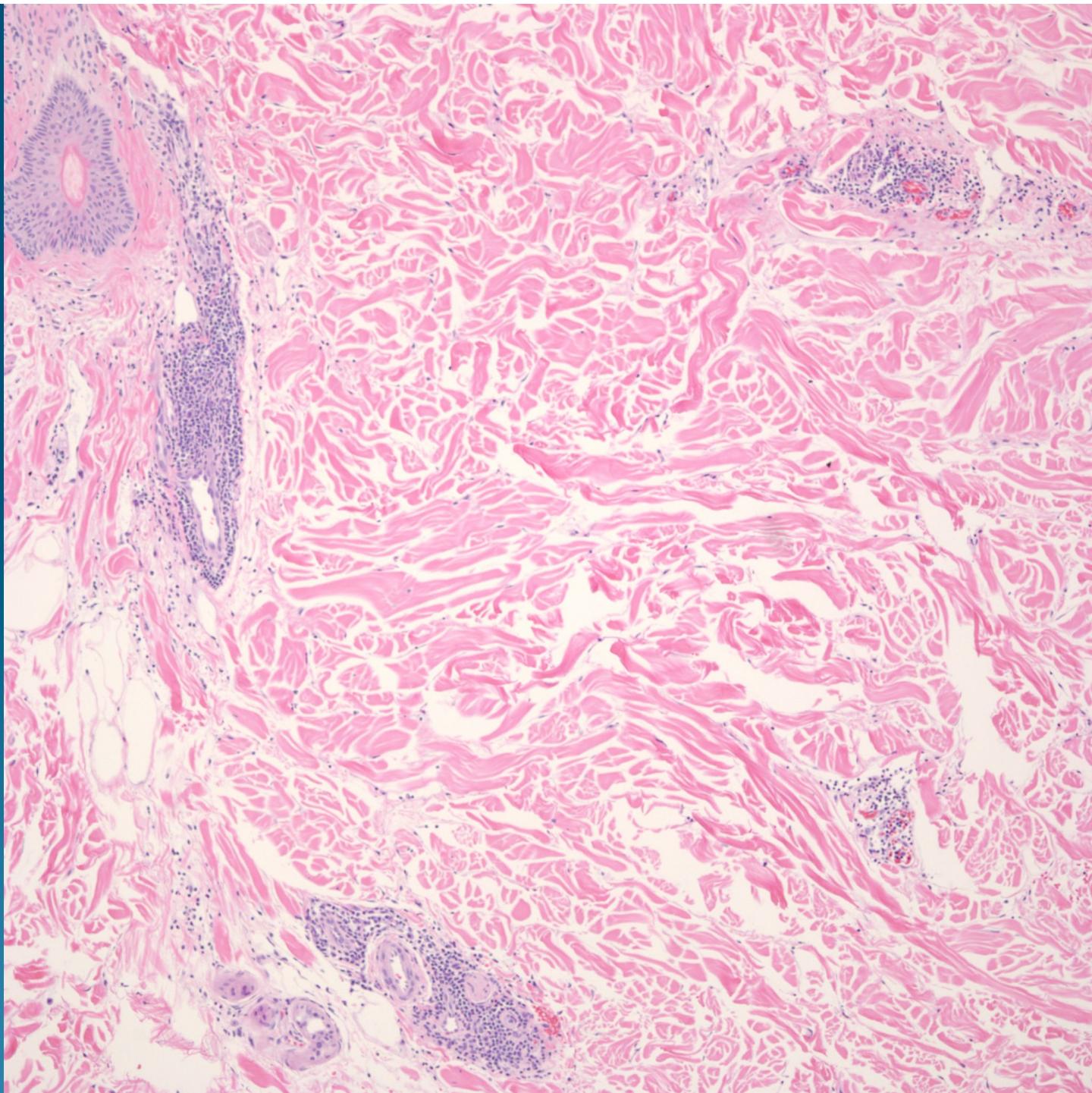
Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma CD56 positive with Gamma-Delta rearrangement

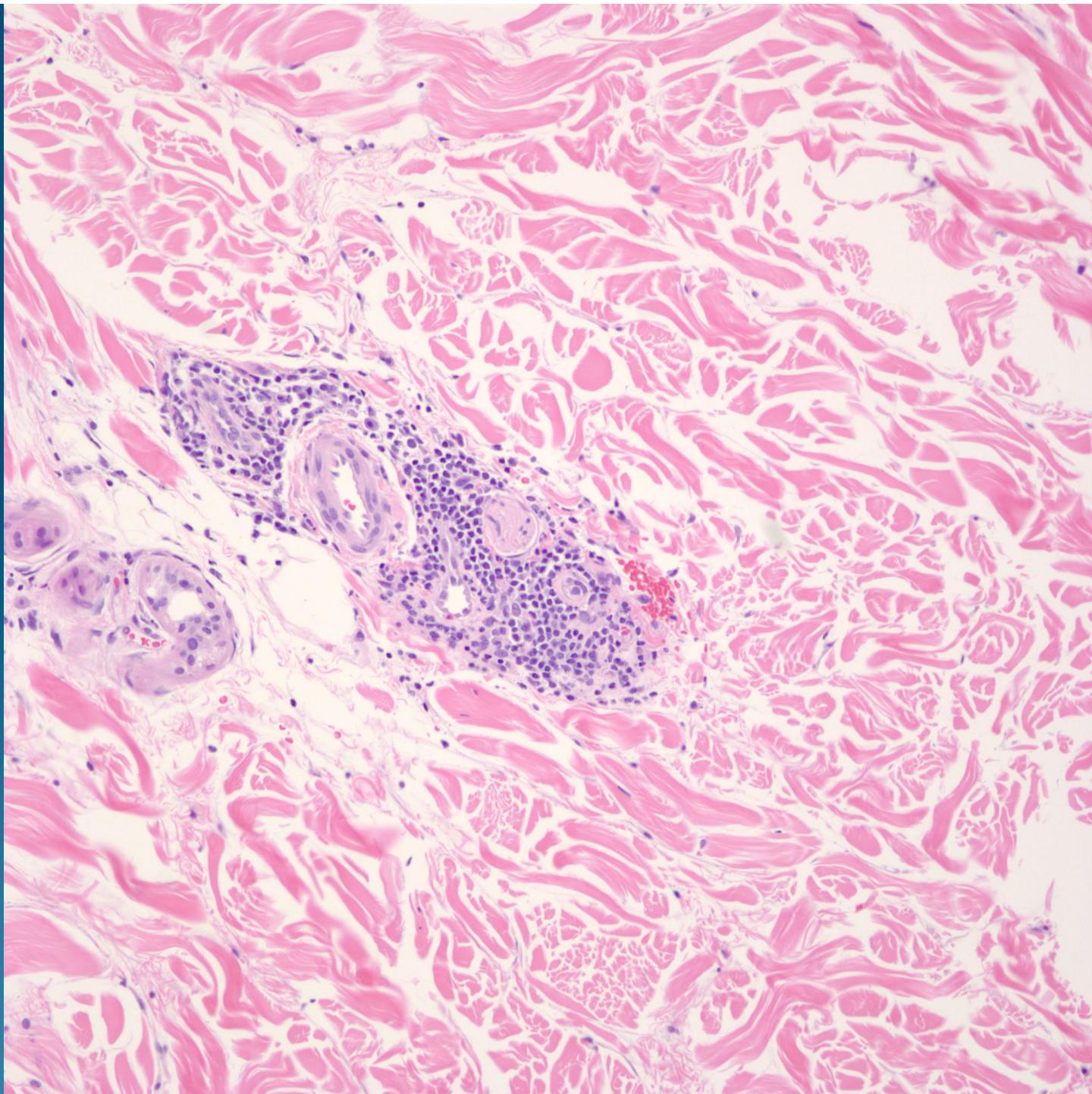


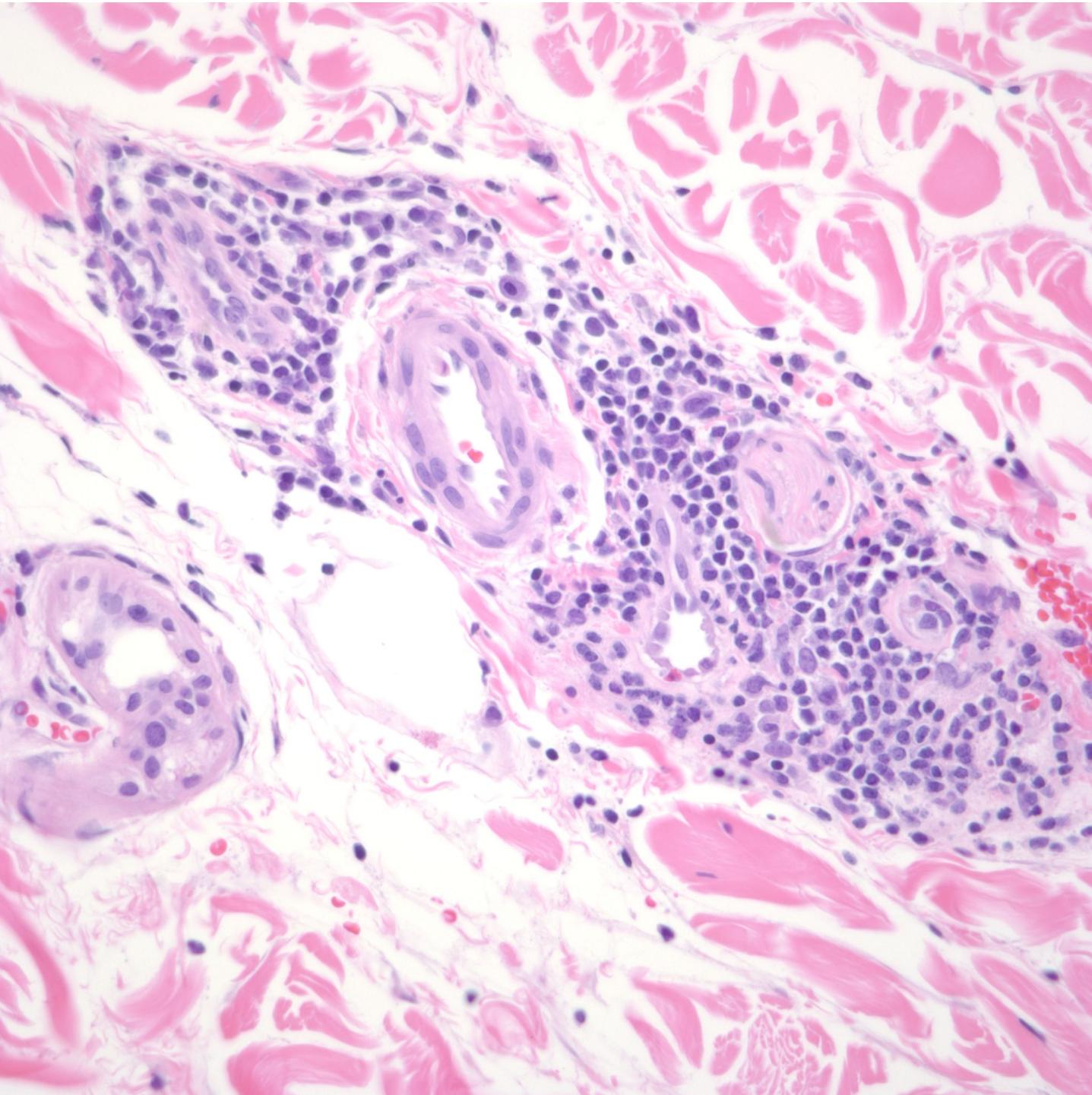




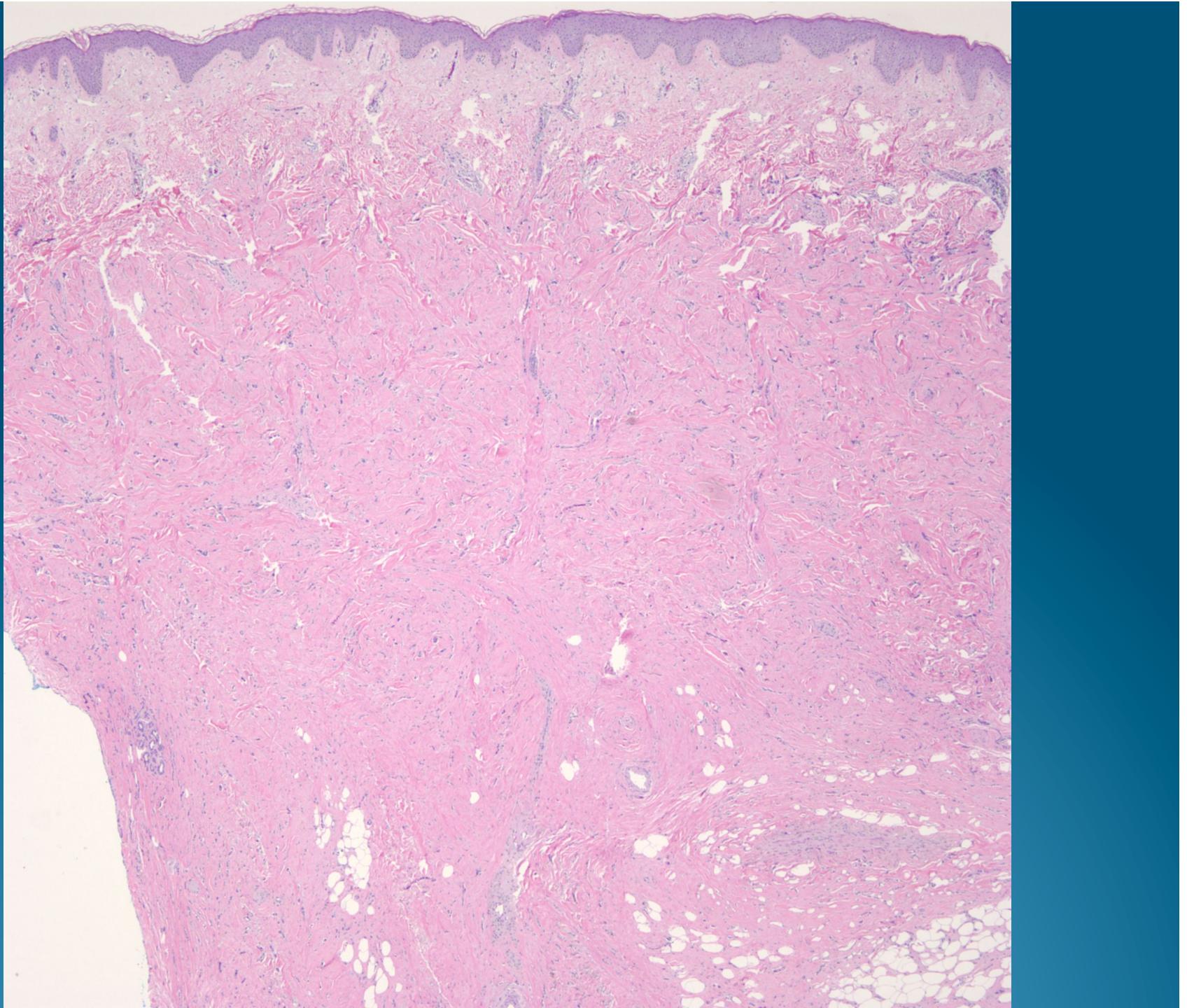


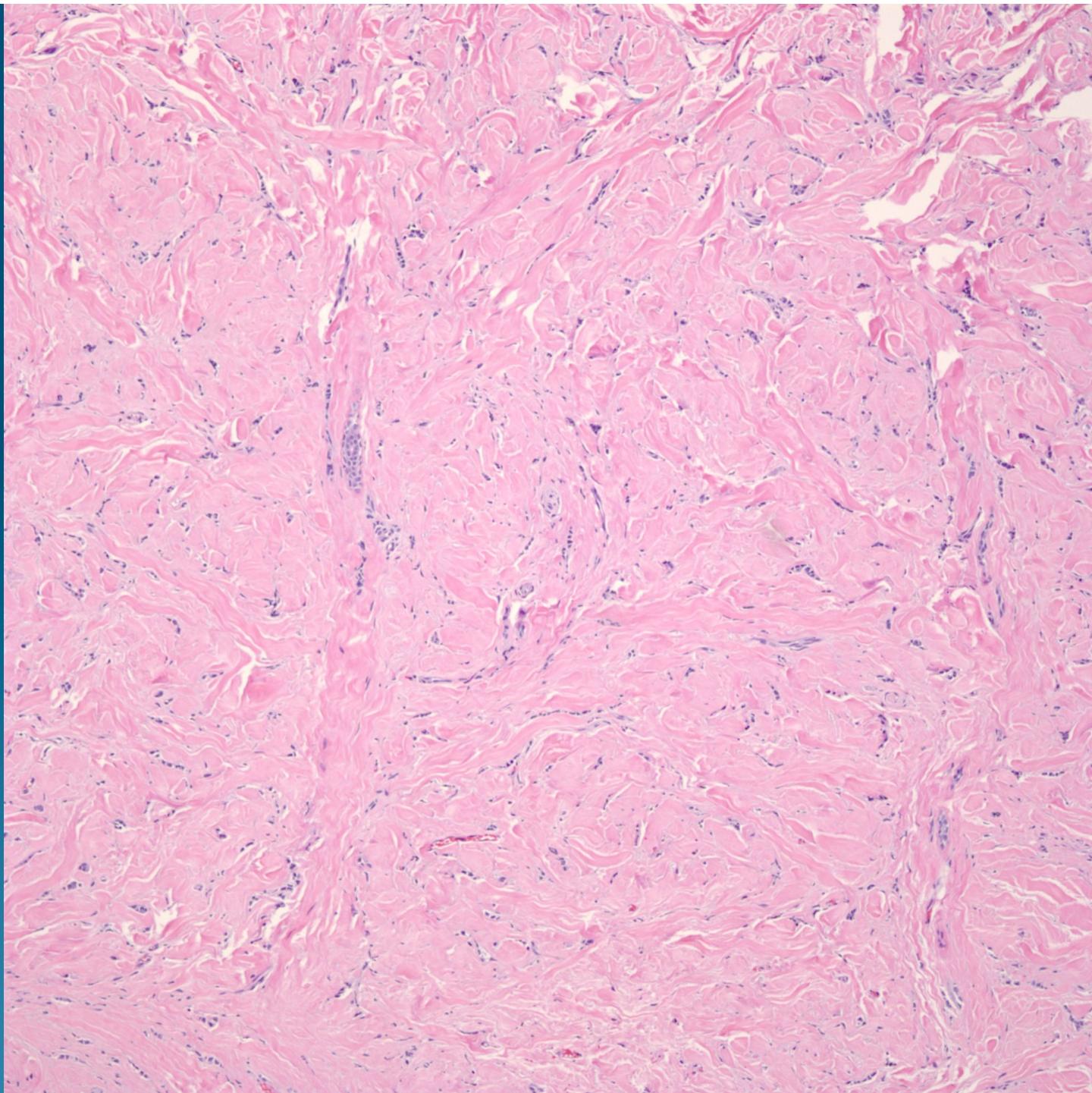


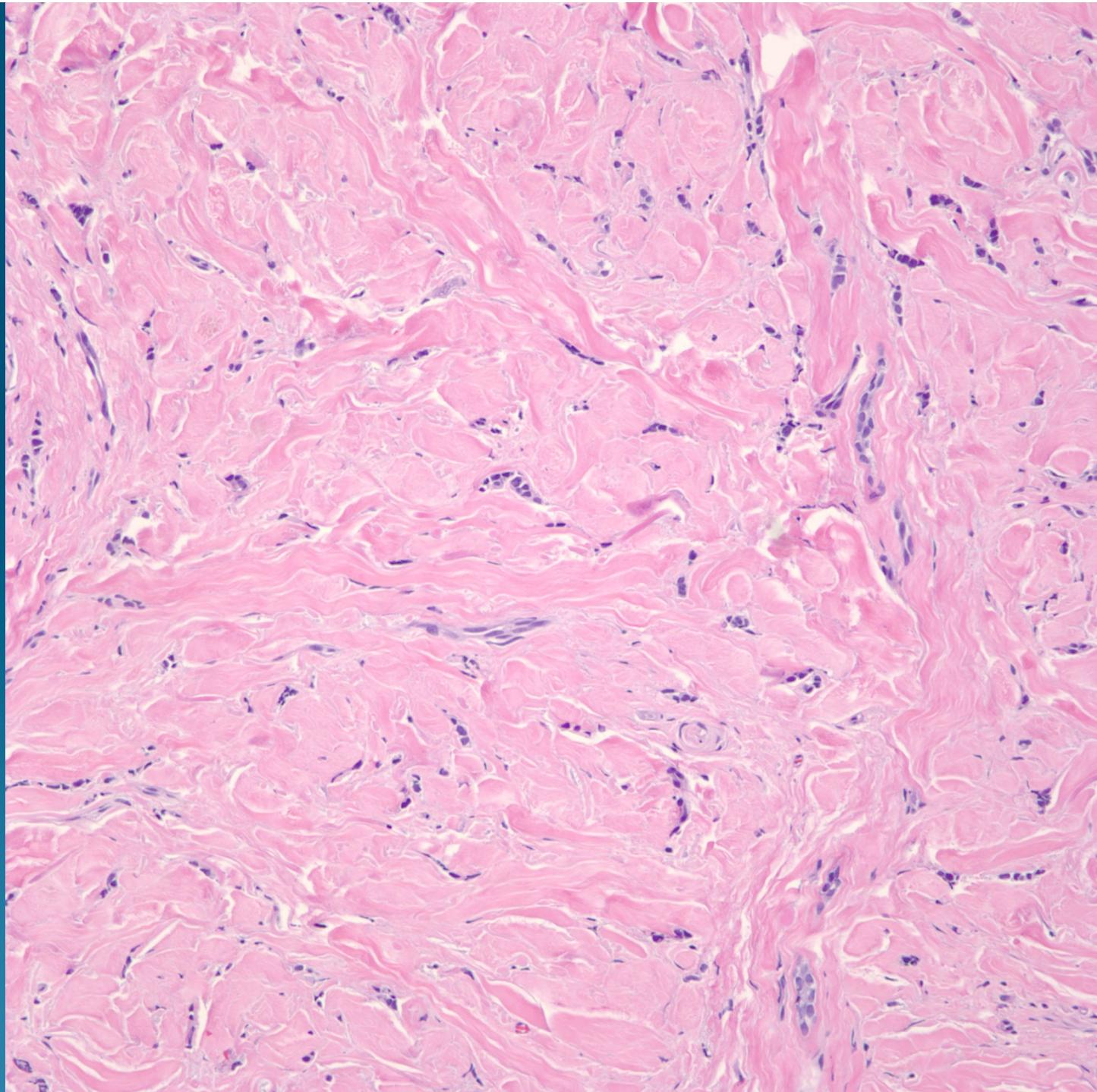


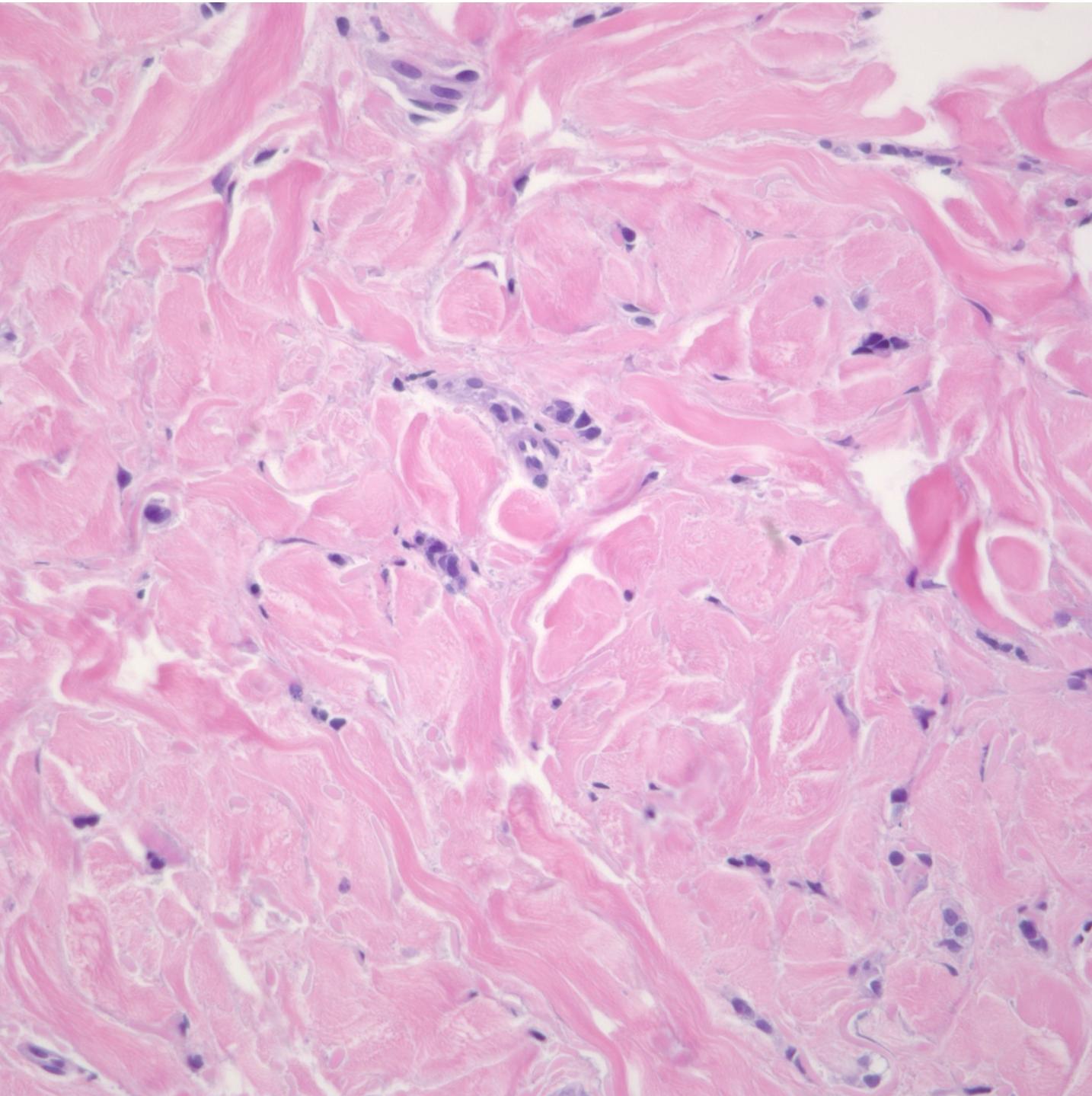


Overlap Lichen Sclerosus and
Morphea (inflammatory phase)

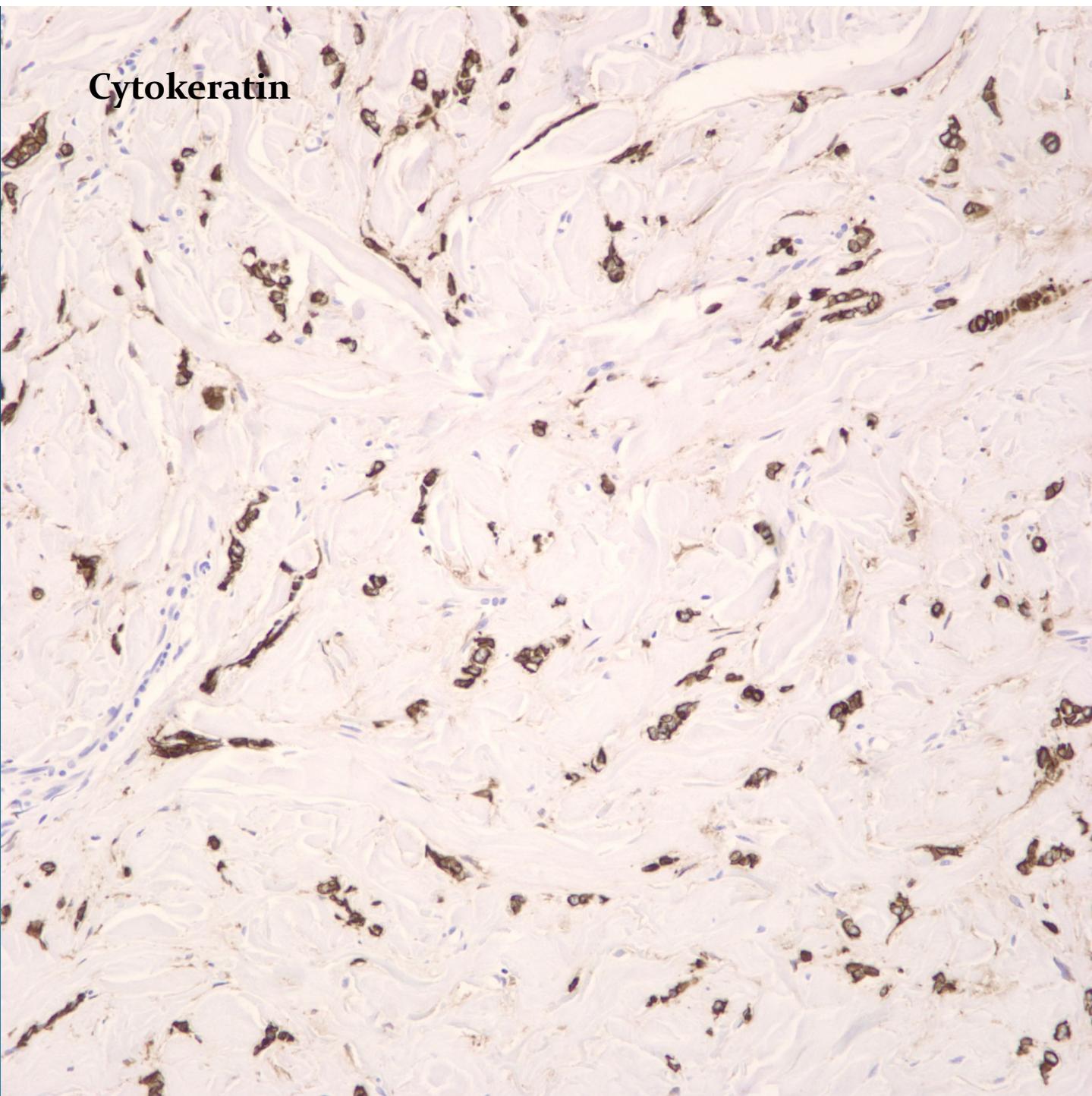




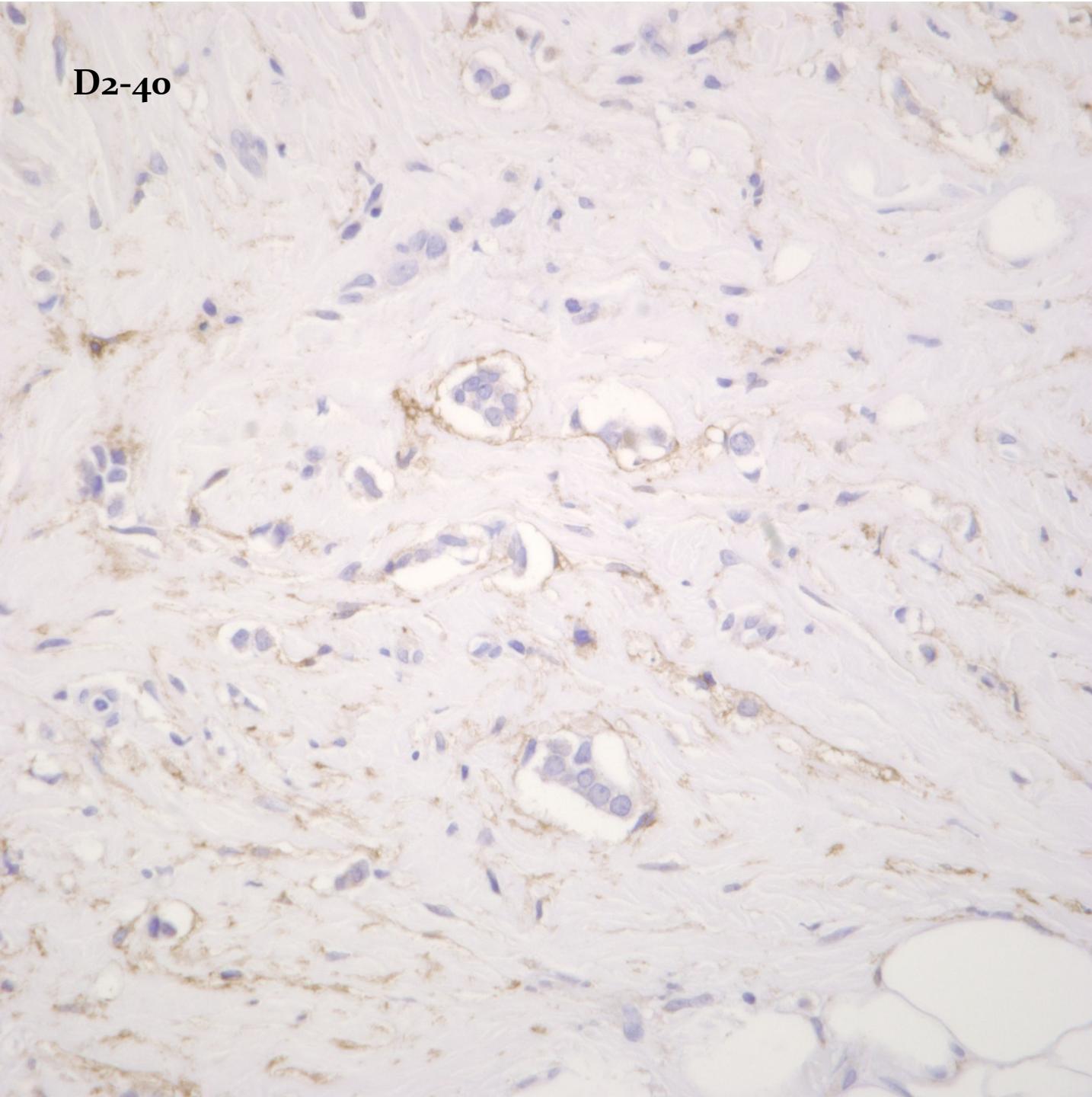




Cytokeratin



D2-40



Lobular Carcinoma of the breast, Metastatic to the Skin