Cutaneous Manifestations of Nutritional Deficiency States and GI Disease

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A characteristic feature of scurvy includes all of the following except:

A- Hemosiderin
B- Follicular hemorrhage
C- Vasculitis
D- Follicular hyperkeratosis
E- Perifollicular fibrosis
C-Vasculitis
Vitamin A deficiency and Vitamin C deficiency shares which histopathologic feature?

A- Hyperkeratosis
B- Acantholysis
C- Corkscrew hairs
D- Hemosiderin-laden macrophages
A-Hyperkeratosis
Pertinent differential diagnostic considerations in the histopathologic diagnosis of Pellagra include the following except:

A- Psoriasis
B- Acrodermatitis enteropathica
C- Phrynoderma
D- Glucagalanoma syndrome
Keratinocytic abnormalities in acrodermatitis enteropathica include:

1. Acantholysis
2. Parakeratosis
3. Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
4. Ballooning degeneration

K-type
C-Parakeratosis and Ballooning Degneration
Pertinent histopathologic differential diagnostic considerations for necrolytic migratory erythema include:

1. Psoriasis
2. Acrodermatitis enteropathica
3. Pellagra
4. Kwashiorkor

K type
A- Psoriasis, Acrodermatitis enteropathica, Pellagra
Associations of Bazex’s syndrome:

1. Ulceration
2. Down syndrome
3. Acantholysis
4. Supradiaphragmatic tumors

K type
D-Supradiaphragmatic tumors
Associations of Behcet’s syndrome include the following except:

A. Erythema nodosum
B. Increased peripheral blood ratio of CD4:CD8
C. Neutrophilic dermatosis
D. Vasculitis
B-Increased peripheral blood ratio of CD4:CD8
Tissue reactions patterns commonly associated with pyoderma gangrenosum:

1. Neutrophilic dermatosis
2. Calcinosis cutis
3. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
4. Acantholysis

K type
B-Neutrophilic dermatosis and vasculitis