Vascular Diseases

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Pertinent histopathologic differential diagnostic considerations for Degos’ Syndrome include all except:

- Discoid lupus erythematosus
- Morphea
- Anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome
- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- Dermal mucinosis
Answer

- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis

Although Degos’ syndrome may present with intravascular fibrin thrombi, a true LCV is not observed. Extensive necrosis, classically in a wedge shaped infiltrate associated with dermal mucinosis is usually observed.
Which does not usually show fibrin thrombi?

- Cutaneous cholesterol embolism
- Calciphylaxis
- Atrophie blanche
- Granuloma faciale
- Livedo reticularis
Answer

- Granuloma faciale

This latter disease usually shows a diffuse mixed inflammatory infiltrate with plasma cells, neutrophils, and eosinophils but no vasculitis or fibrin thrombi should be present.
Which disease does not show vasculitis of both small and medium-large sized vessels?

- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Henoch-Schonlein Purpura
- Wegener’s granulomatosis
- Buerger’s disease (Thromboangiitis obliterans)
- Kawasaki’s disease
Answer

- Henoch-Schonlein purpura

This is classically a leukocytoclastic vasculitis.
Pertinent histopathologic differential diagnostic considerations for pyoderma gangrenosum include all except:

- Crohn’s disease
- Sweet’s syndrome
- Bacterial infections
- Pustular vasculitis
- Drug reaction
Crohn’s disease

Although pyoderma gangrenosum is classically associated with Crohn’s disease, the cutaneous features of this latter disease are generally lacking in cases of PG.
Pertinent histopathologic differential diagnostic considerations for a pigmented purpuric dermatosis include all except:

- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- Stasis dermatitis
- Mycosis fungoides
- Drug reaction
- Lichenoid contact dermatitis
Answer

- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis

Although a clinical mimic, all cases of PPD should not exhibit a true vasculitis.
Prominent lymphocytic vasculopathy reactions may be seen in all the following except:

- Viral exanthem
- Peripheral T-cell lymphoma
- PLEVA
- Calciphylaxis
- Perniosis
Although a vasculopathy may be present with calcifications within the small vessel walls, a classic lymphocytic vasculopathy is lacking in this disease.
Immunoglobulin (Ig) deposits may be seen in the following diseases except (DIF)

- Sweet’s syndrome
- Cutaneous cholesterol embolism
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Granuloma faciale
- Cryoglobulinemias
**Answers**

- Cutaneous cholesterol embolism—usually fibrin or cholesterol emboli

Sweet’s syndrome—cases of Hyper IgD syndrome
Erythema elevatum diutinum—cases of Hyper IgA gammaglobulinemia
Granuloma faciale—IgG
Cryoglobulinemias—Mixed IgG/IgM depending upon etiology
# ANCA’s Away!

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<th>Disease</th>
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<td>Wegener’s syndrome</td>
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