

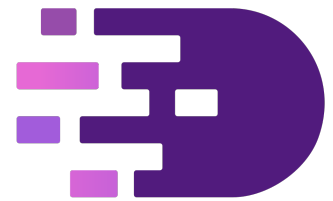
Rounded
keratinocytes
(acantholysis)

Cleft created by
separation of
keratinocytes

Suprabasilar
acantholysis

Basilar
keratinocytes





DIGITAL SKIN PATHOLOGY (DiSK)
Learn Histologic Diagnosis Case-By-Case

- **Clinical Information:** 59/F multiple red scaly patches on trunk
- **DIAGNOSIS:**
 - SKIN, RIGHT CHEST, EXCISION/BIOPSY: ACANTHOLYTIC ACANTHOSIS.
 - Note: There are foci of flat suprabasilar acantholysis, without dyskeratosis. The histologic differential diagnosis includes a variant of transient acantholytic dyskeratosis (Grover's disease), if multiple lesions; or pemphigus disease group and Hailey-Hailey disease, if there are blisters or macerated plaque(s). If the lesion is solitary, then acantholytic acanthoma or incidental histologic finding can be considered. Clinical correlation is recommended.
- **Teaching Points:**
 - Without complete clinical information, a precise histologic diagnosis cannot be rendered.
 - Provide more information and correlate with pathology report.
- **Minimal Diagnostic Criteria:**
 - Flat, plaque-like architecture
 - Suprabasilar acantholysis
 - No dyskeratosis (i.e. corp ronds or grains)
- **Differential Diagnosis:**
 - Transient acantholytic dyskeratosis
 - Pemphigus disease group
 - Hailey-Hailey disease
 - Acantholytic acanthoma (if solitary)

