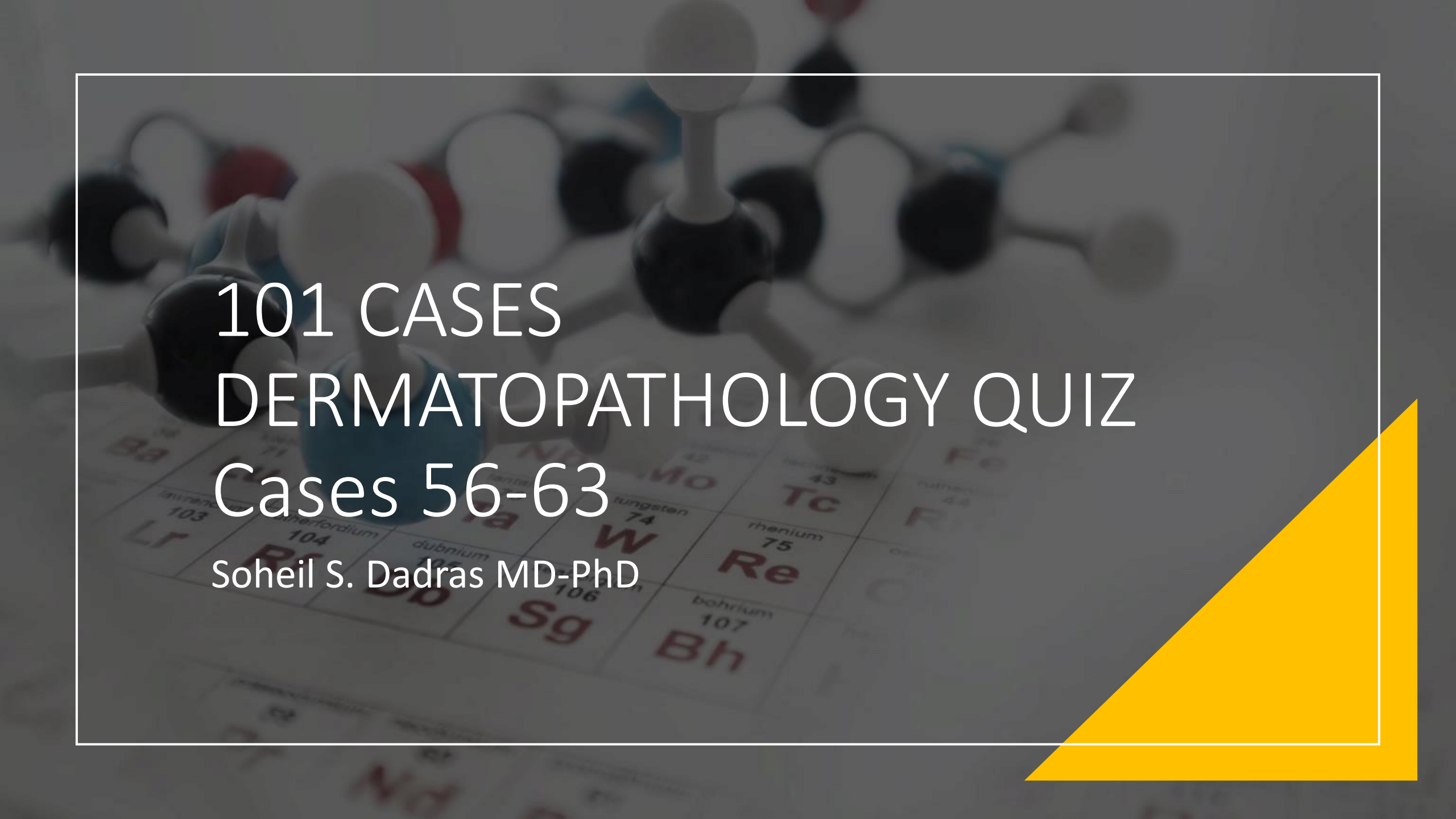


The background of the slide features a blurred image of a molecular model with white, black, and red spheres, and a periodic table of elements. The text is overlaid on this background.

101 CASES DERMATOPATHOLOGY QUIZ Cases 56-63

Soheil S. Dadras MD-PhD

Test your knowledge of diagnostic skin pathology

See

You will see three images per case

- Low magnification
- Medium magnification
- High magnification

Examine

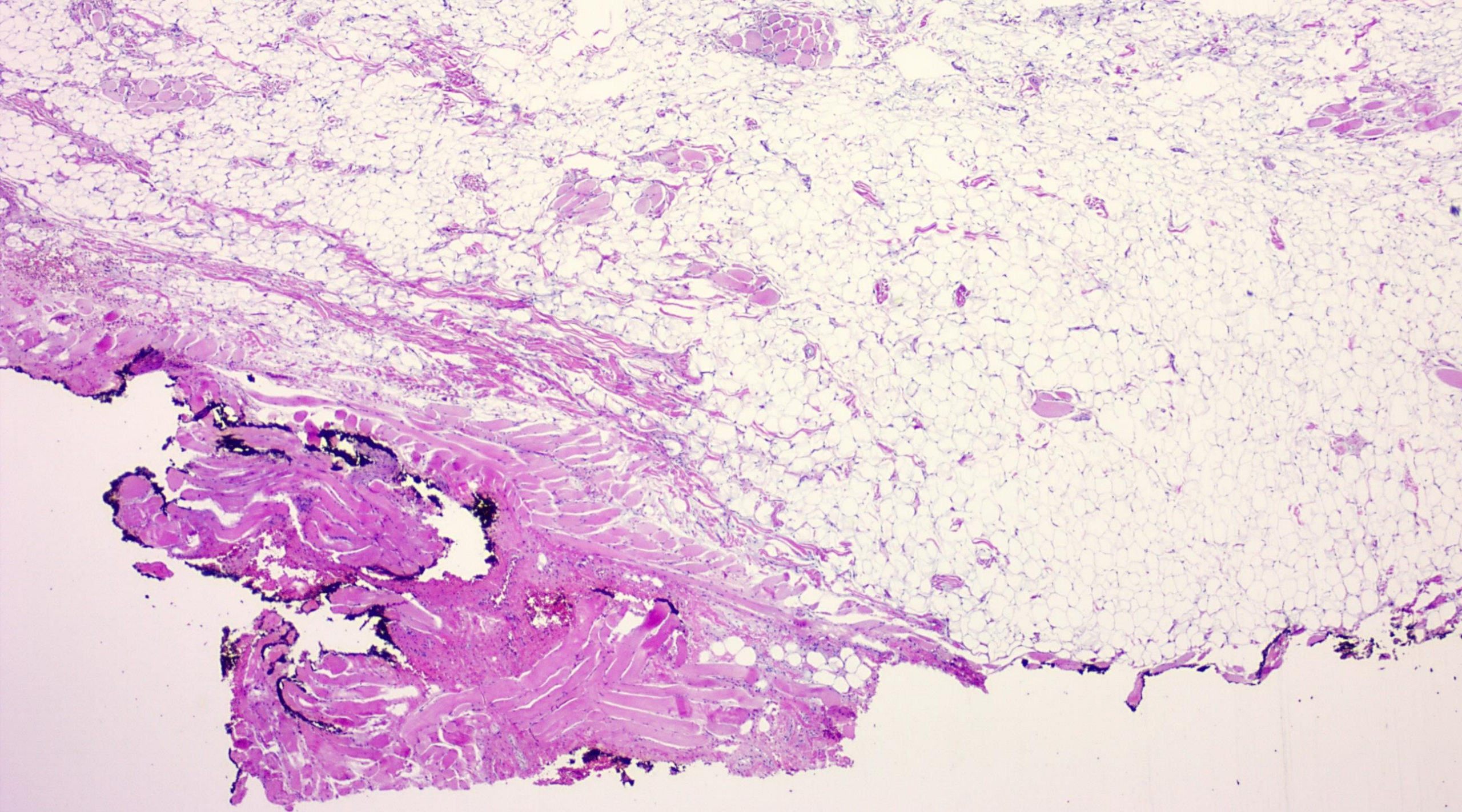
Examine the images

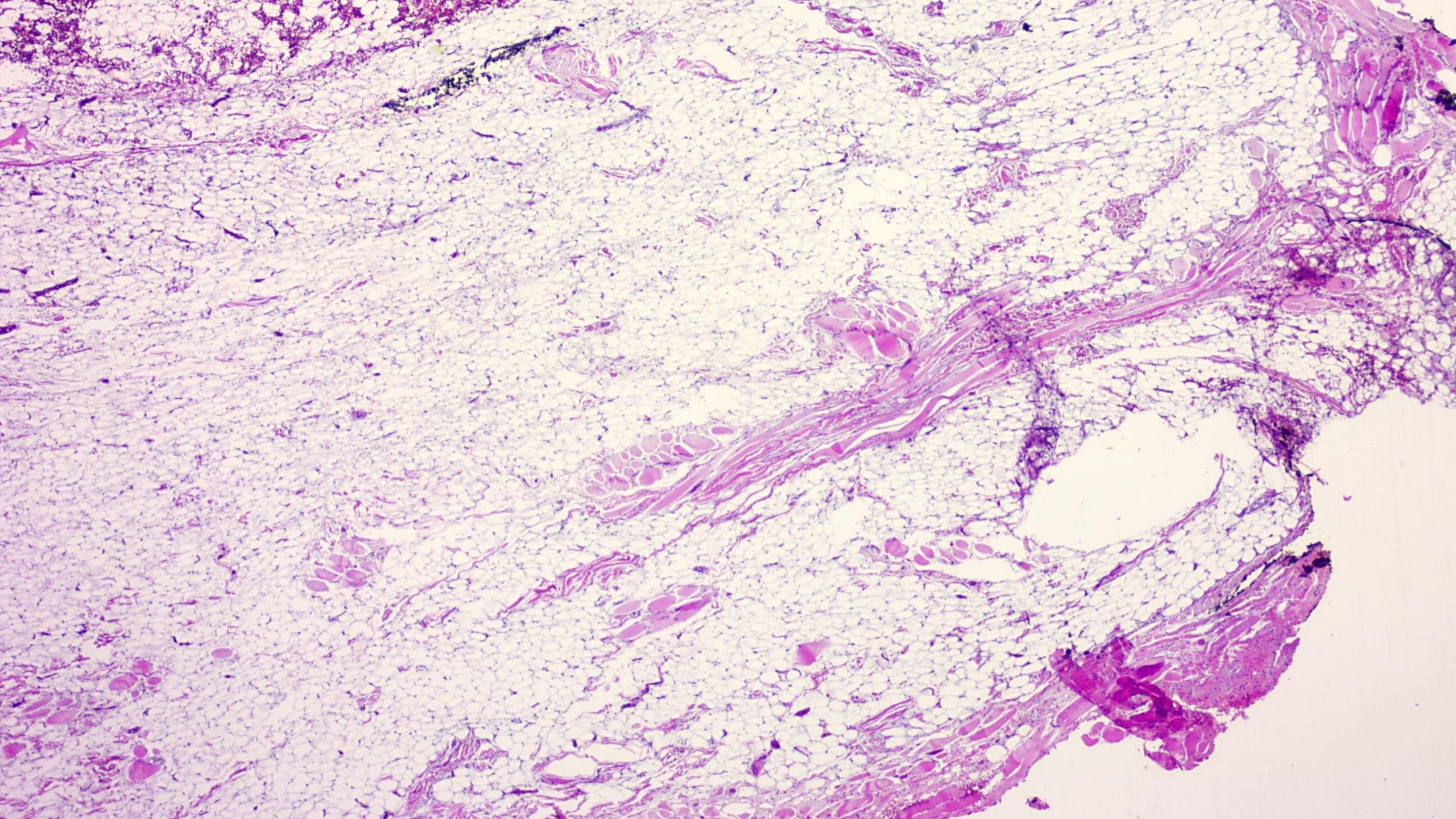
Answer

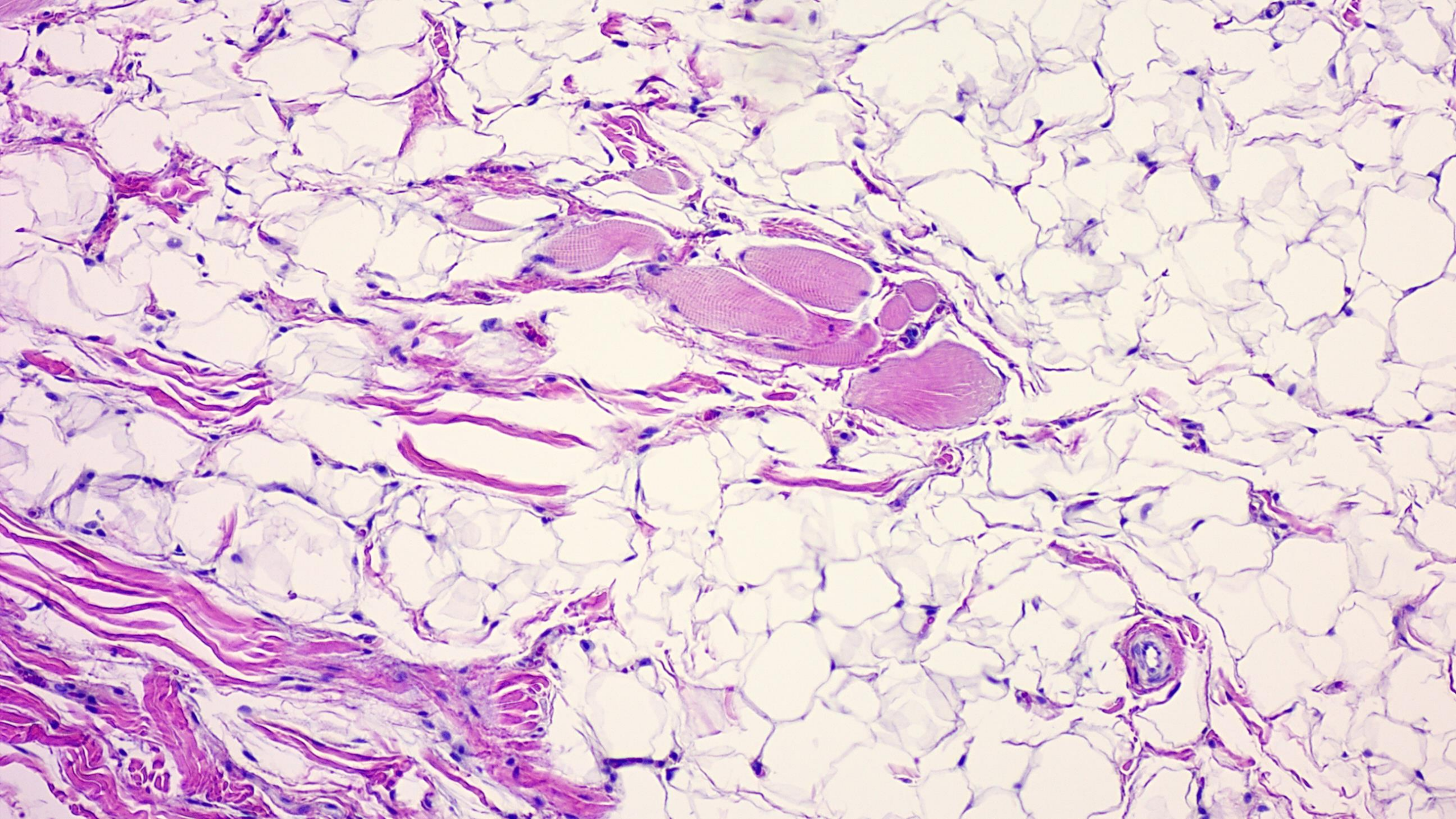
Answer the questions

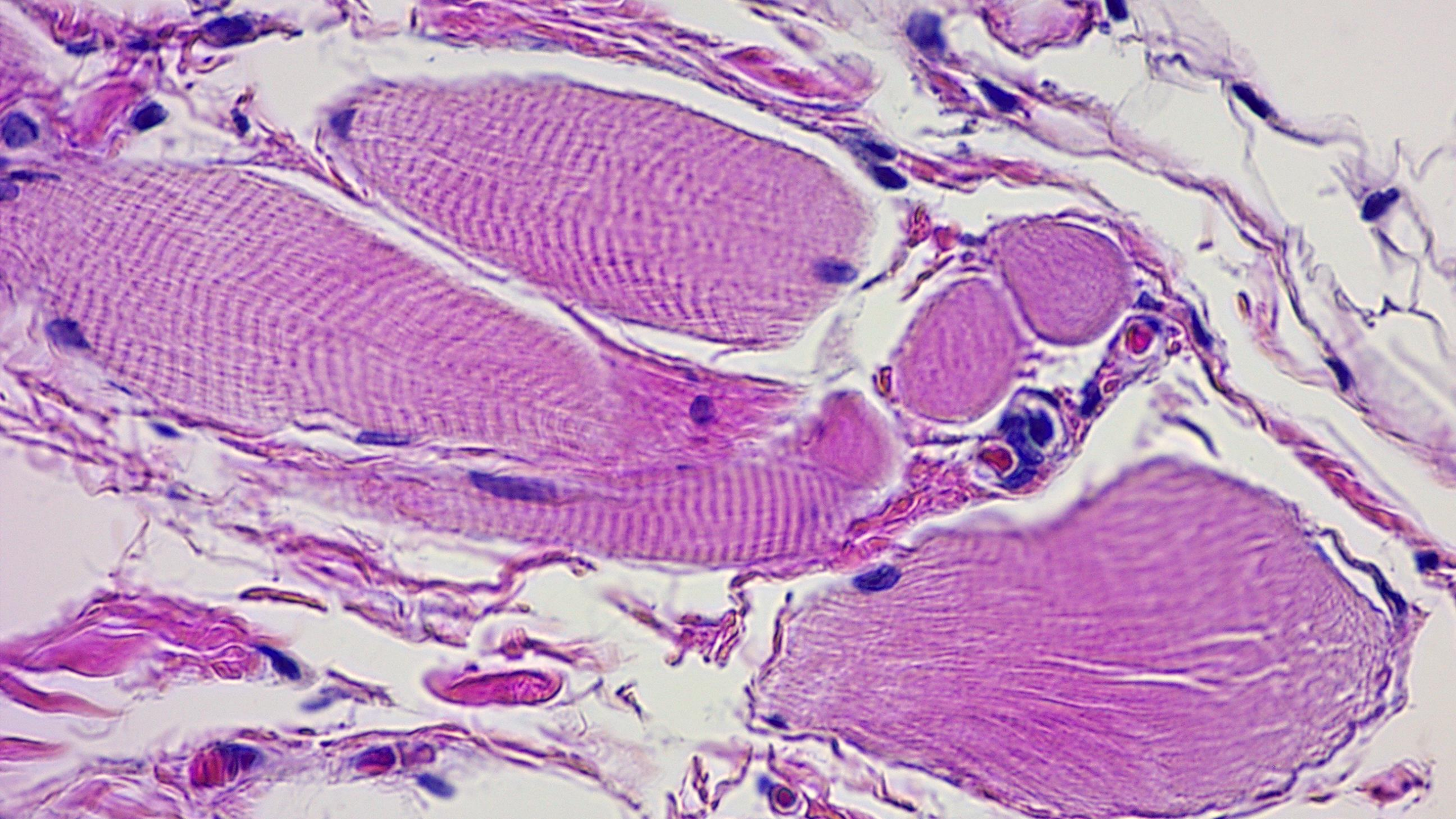
Find

Find the answer key at the end of every segment









Case 56. 37M, right forehead; “growing”.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Lipoma

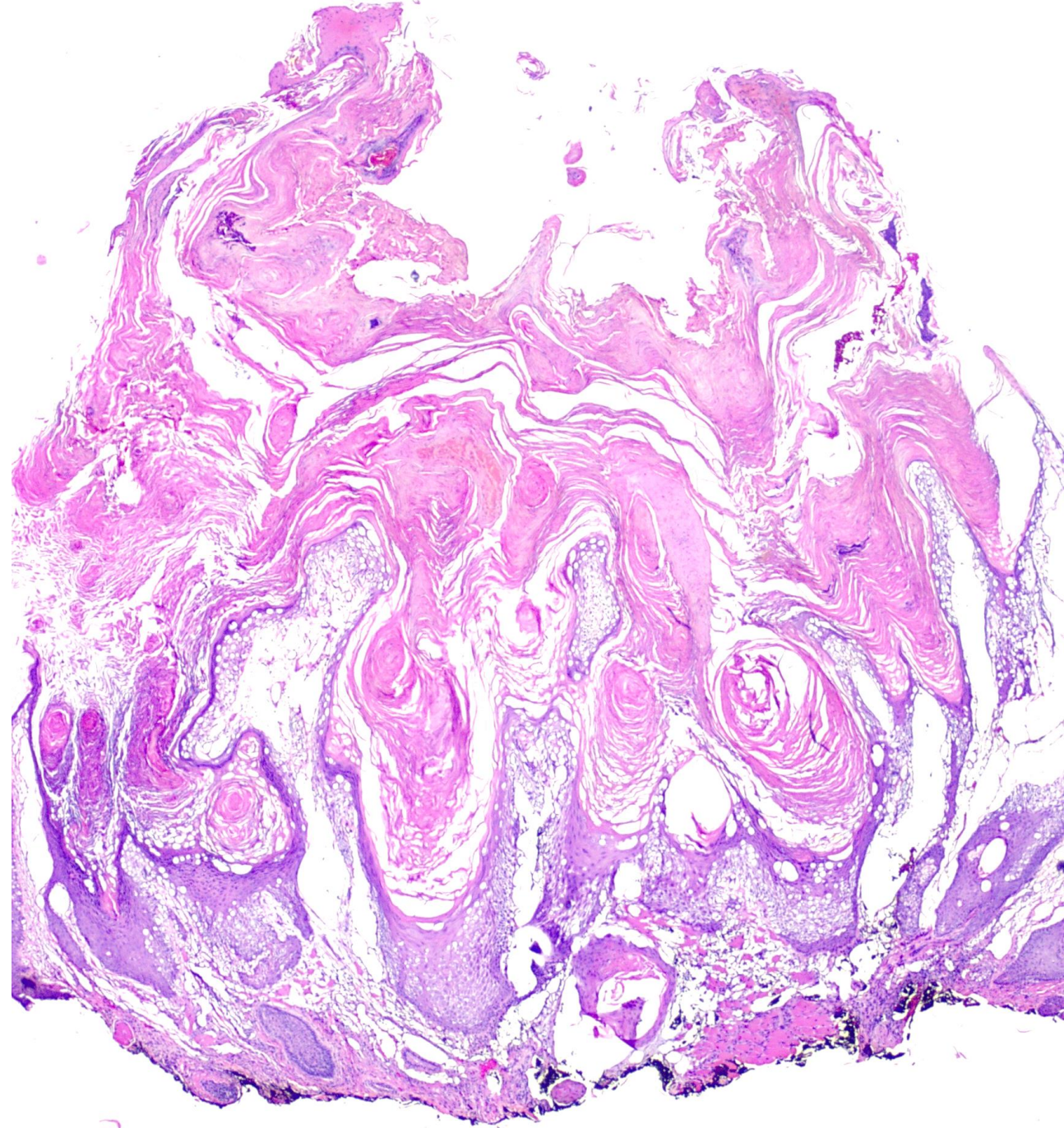
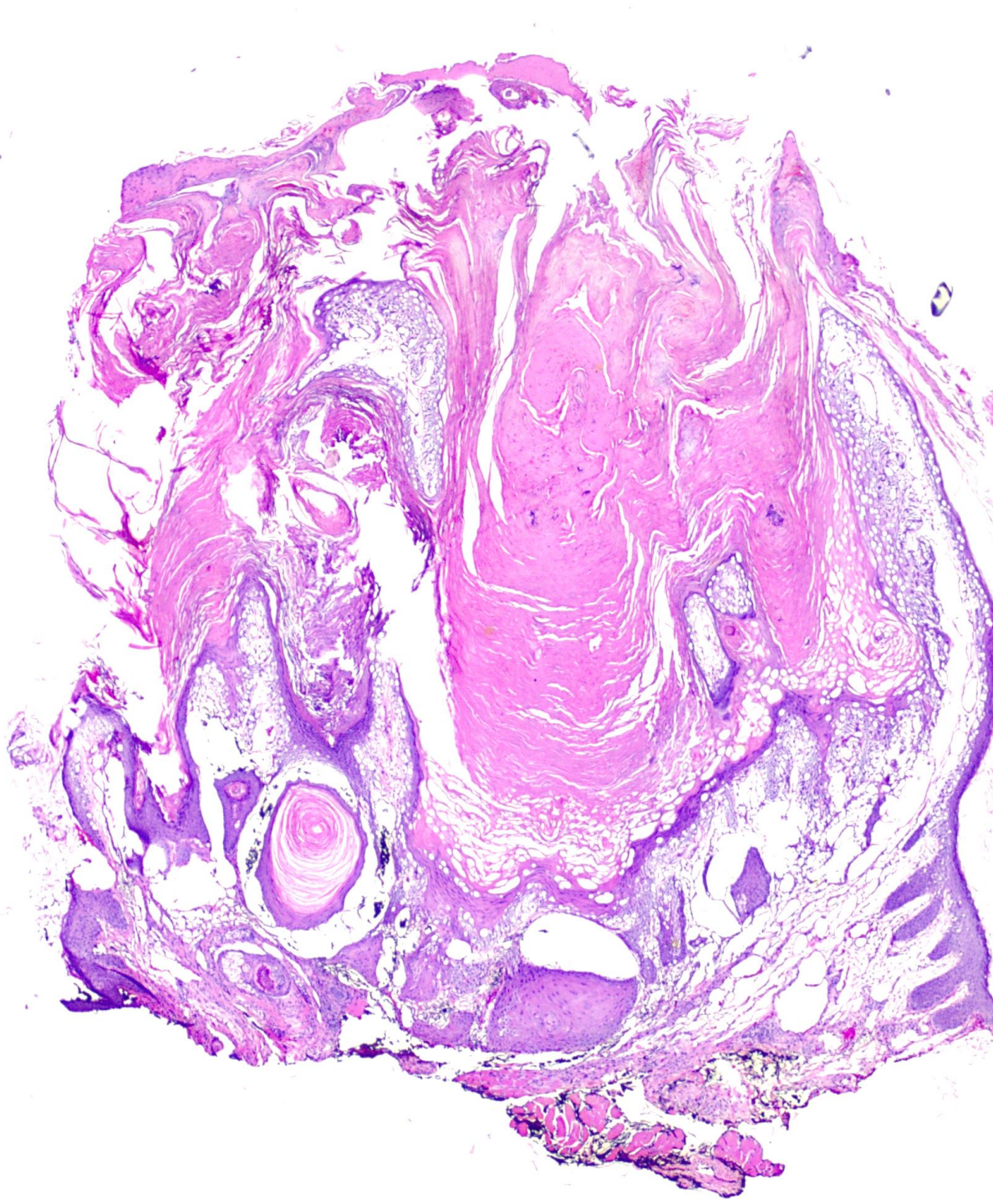
B. Intramuscular lipoma

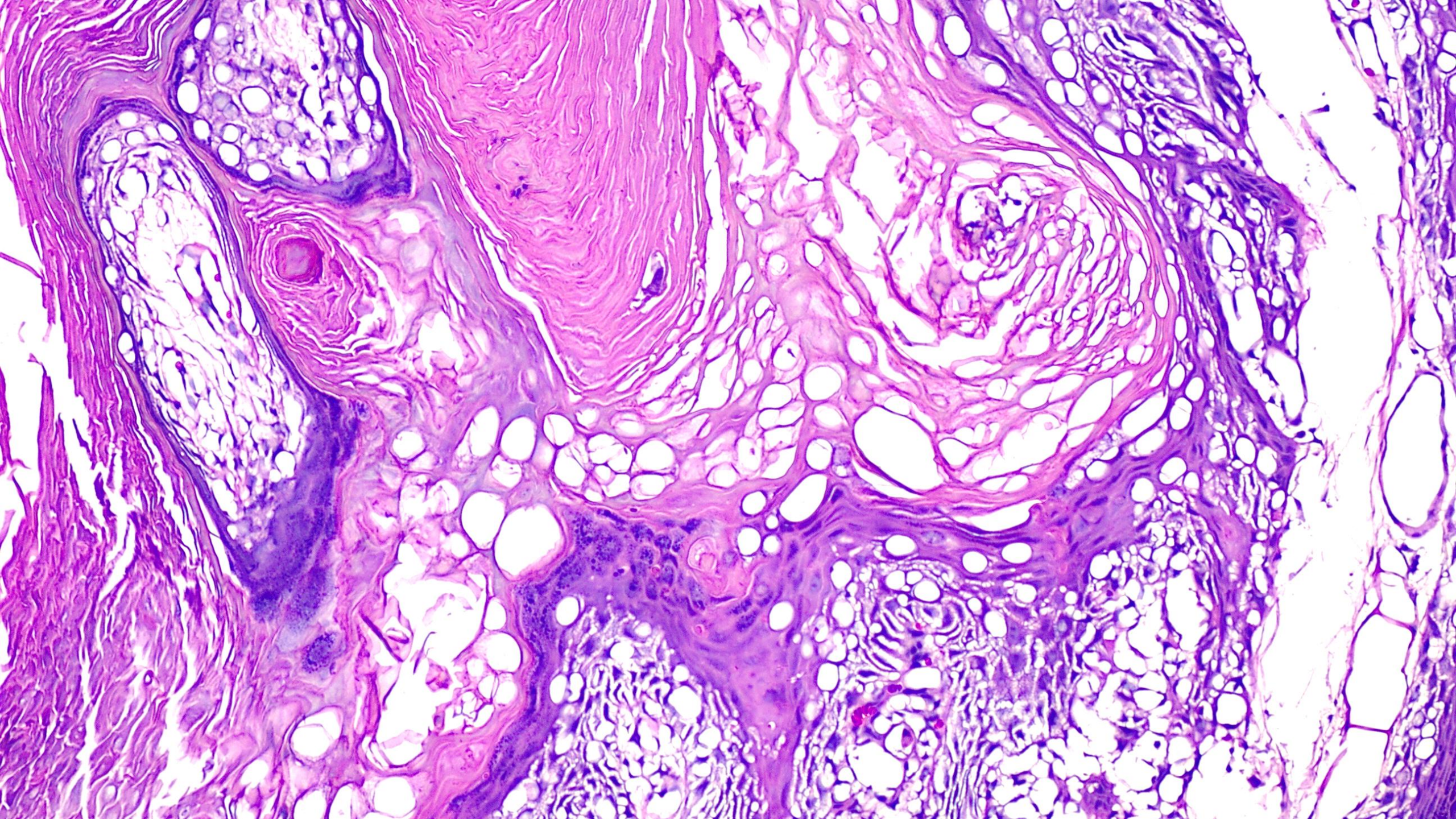
C. Myolipoma

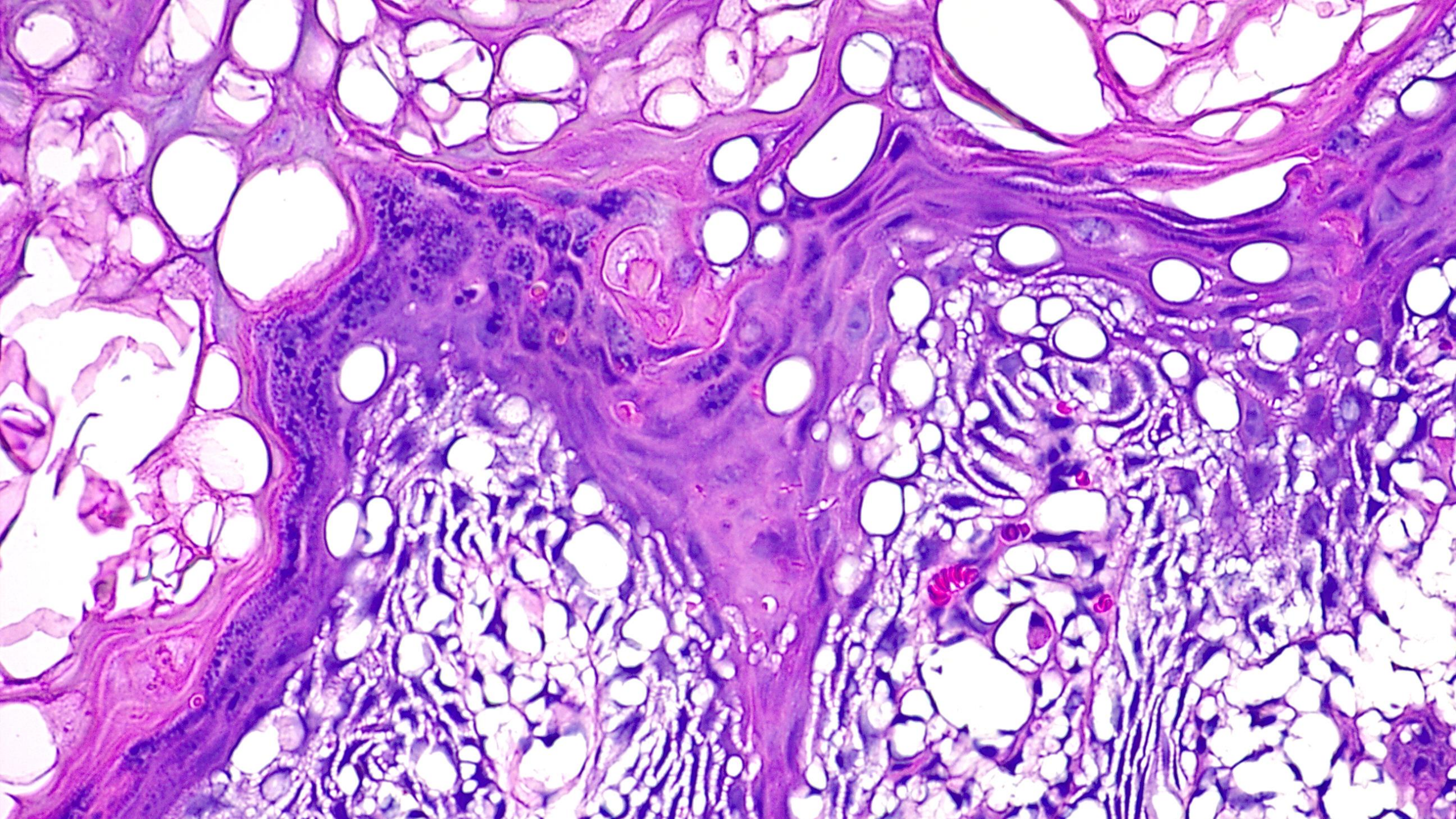
D. Lipomatosis of nerve

E. Spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma









Case 57. 47F, left lower eyelid; neoplasm of uncertain behavior (NUB).

What is the type of histologic artifact shown?

A. Crush artifact

B. Cautery artifact

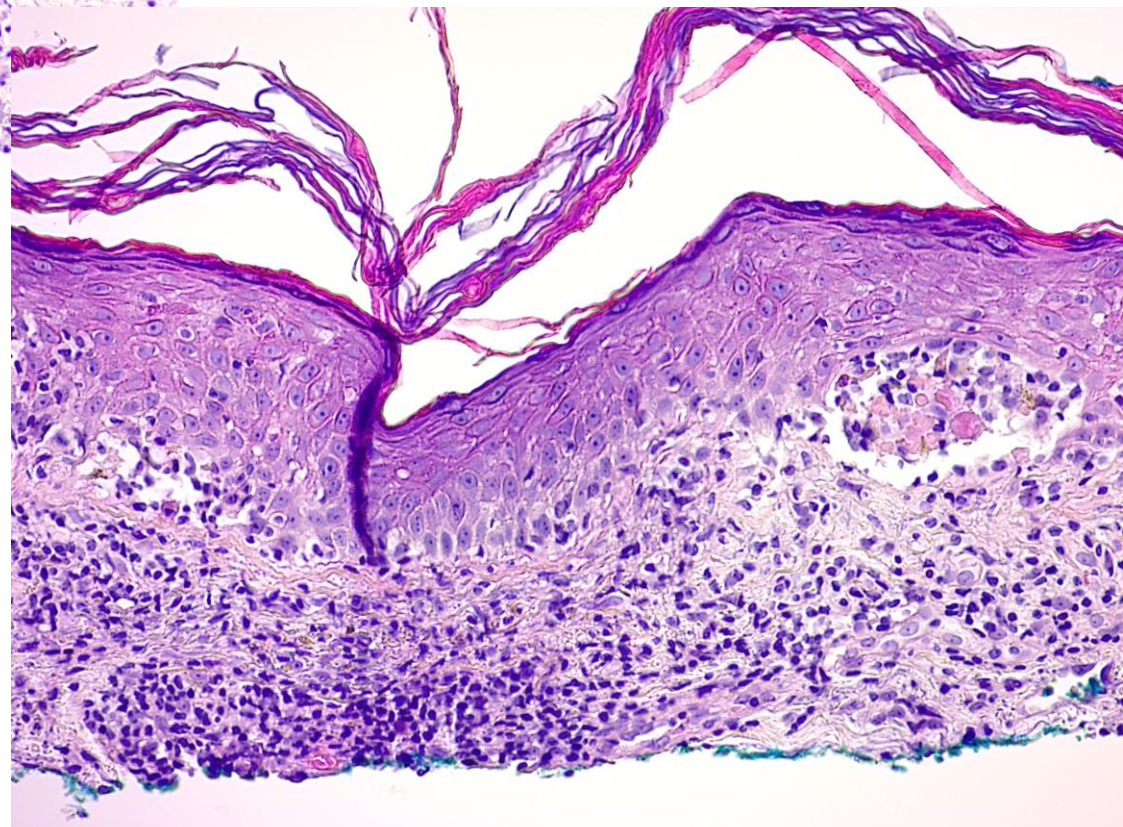
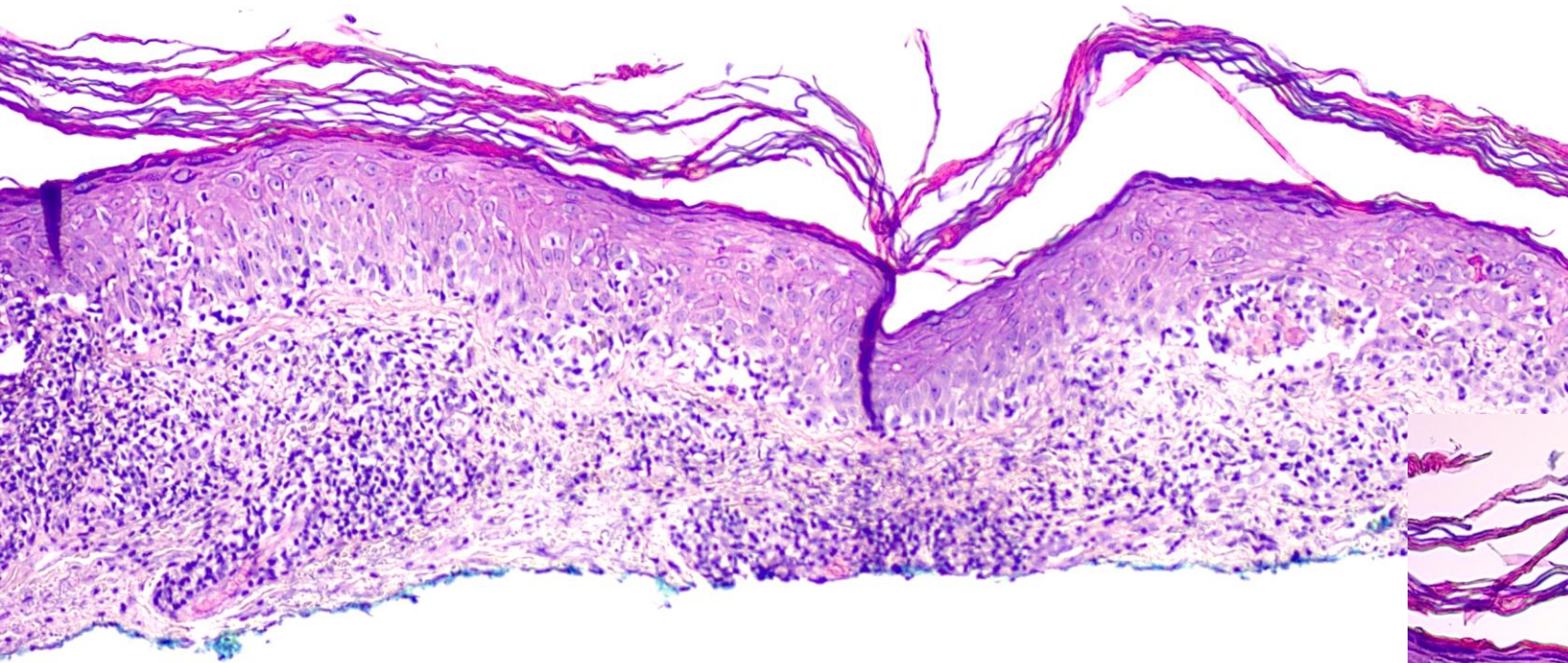
C. Fixation/desiccation artifact

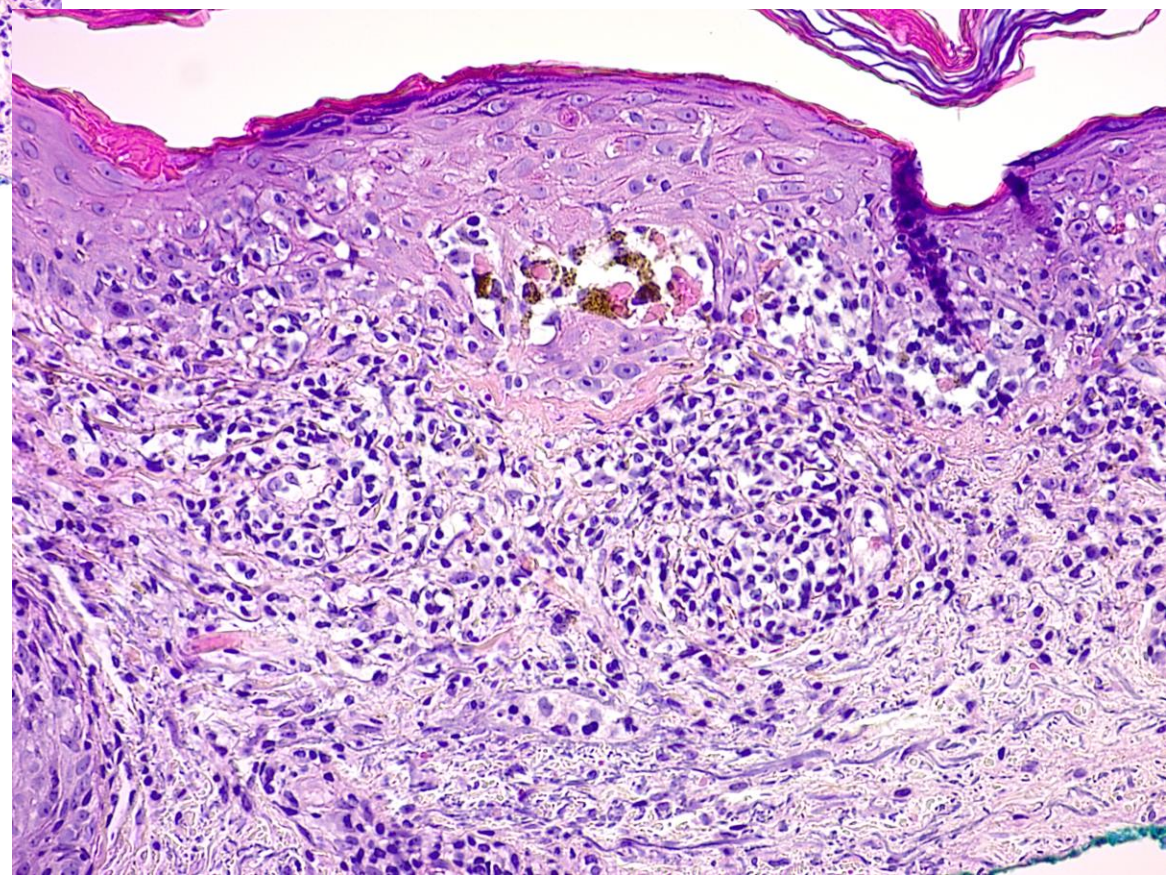
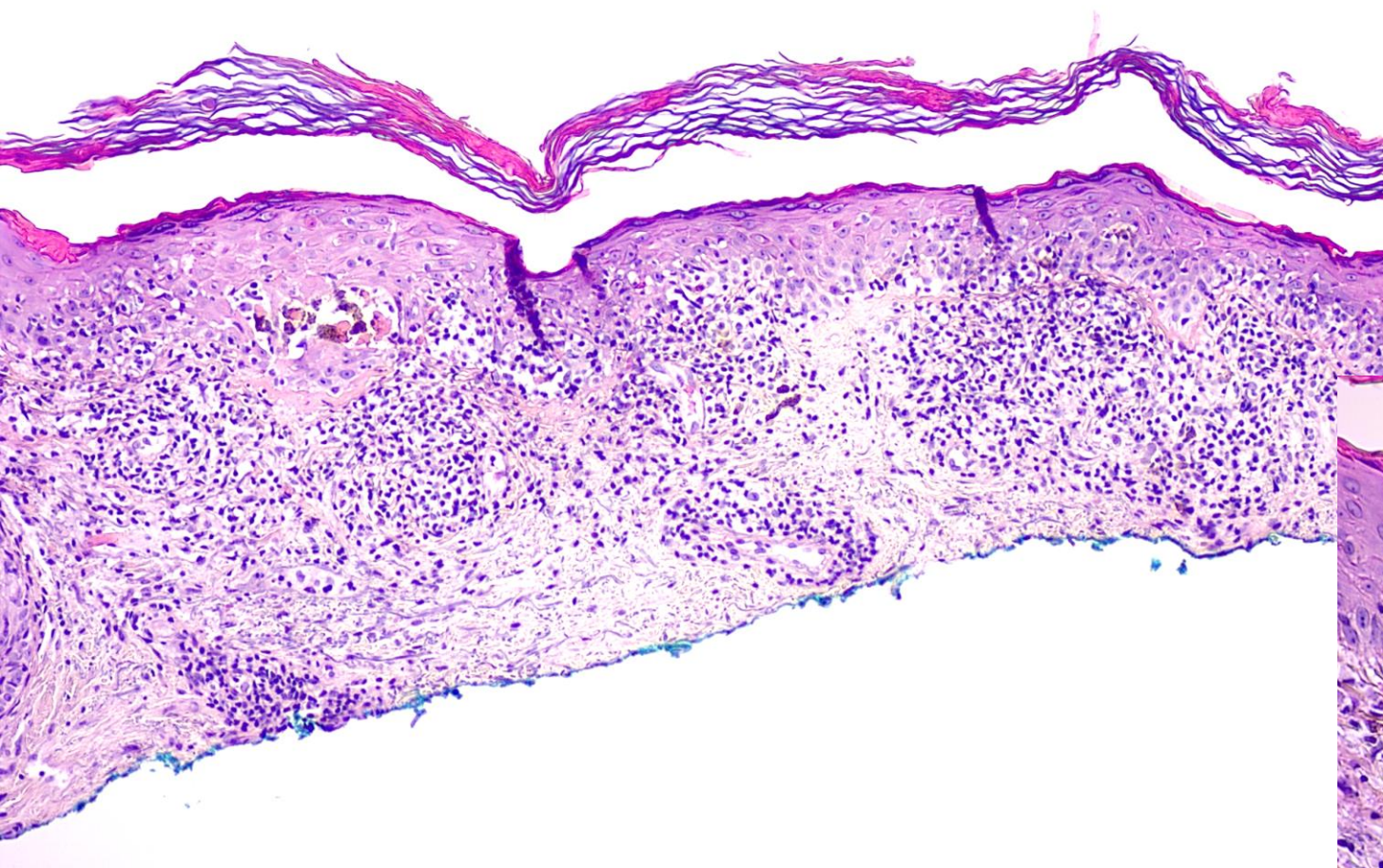
D. Freezing artifact

E. Autolysis artifact









Case 58. 55F, left forearm; 1 cm pink and brown/gray macule; lichenoid keratosis vs. melanoma.

What is your diagnosis?

A. Melanoma in situ

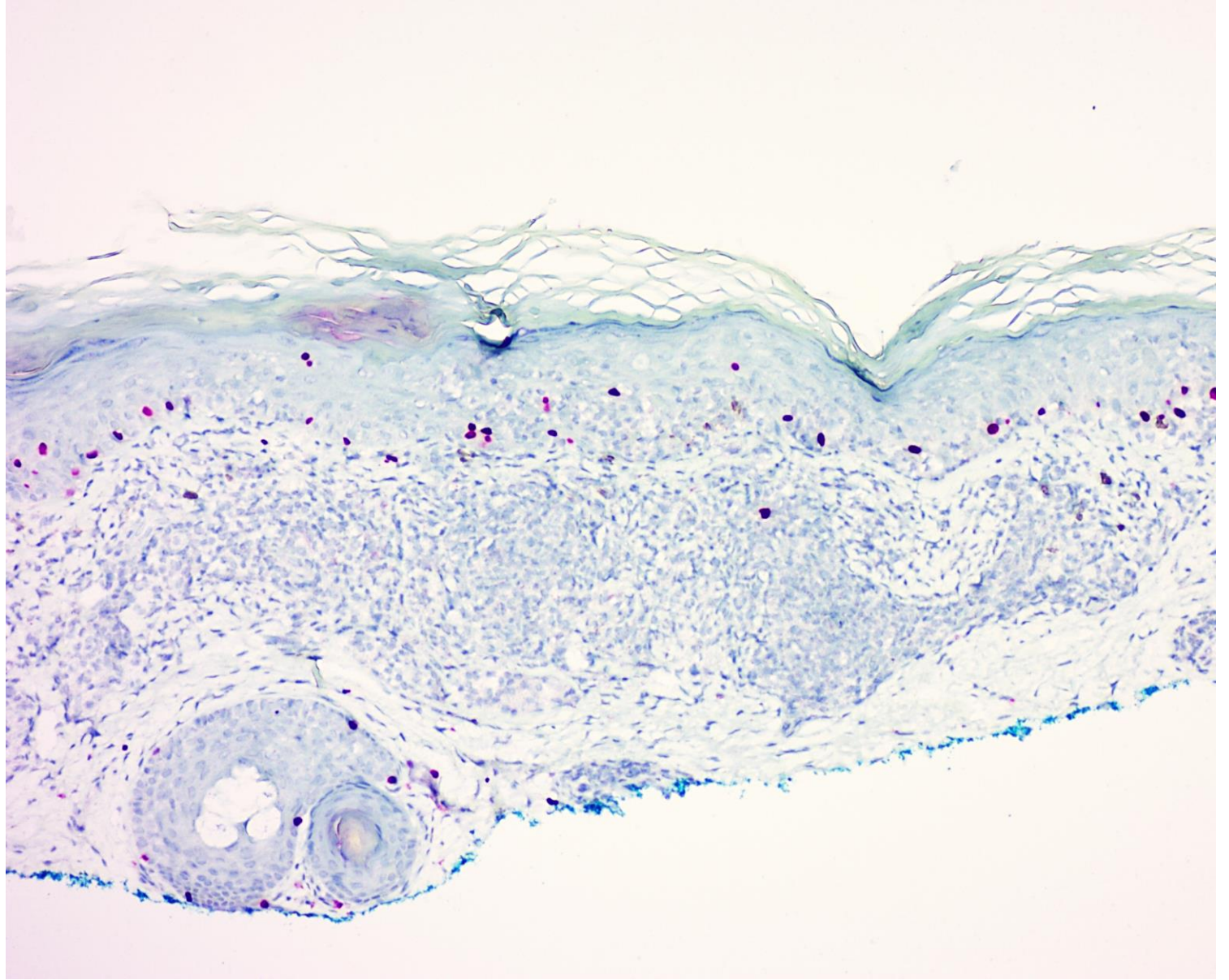
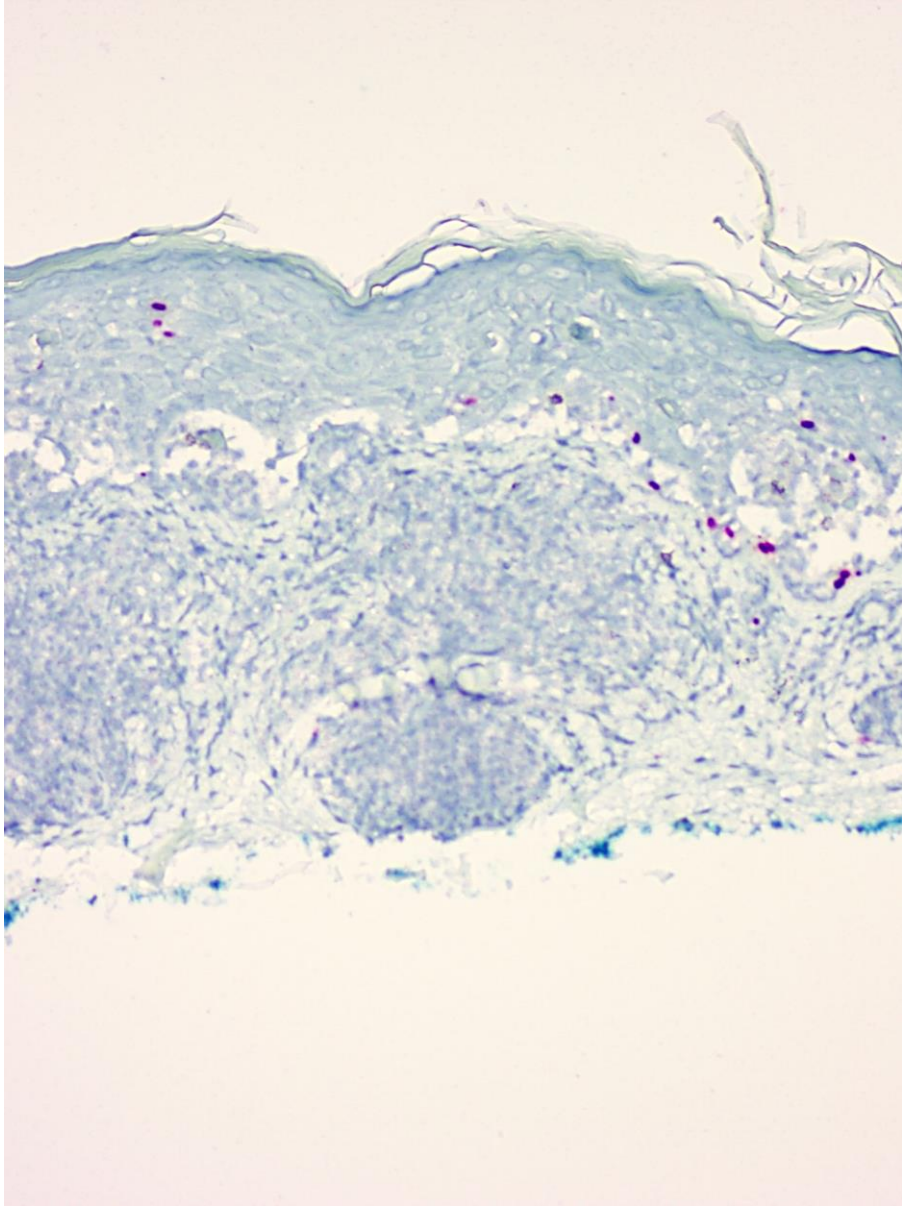
B. Melanoma in situ with inflammatory regression

C. Lichenoid, pigmented actinic keratosis

D. Lichenoid keratosis with melanin incontinence

E. Lichenoid keratosis with melanin incontinence and junctional pseudonesting





Case 59. 55F, left forearm; 1 cm pink and brown/gray macule; lichenoid keratosis vs. melanoma (same case, 58). **Which is the single most specific immunohistochemistry to rule out melanoma in situ?**

A. MART-1

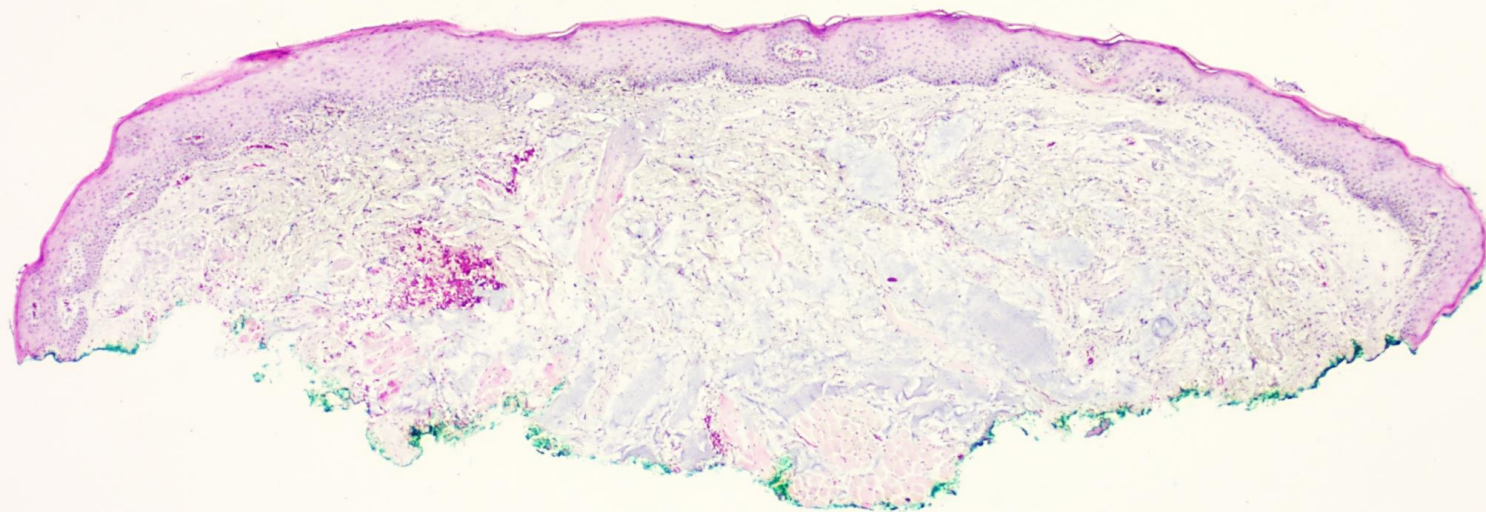
B. Melan-A

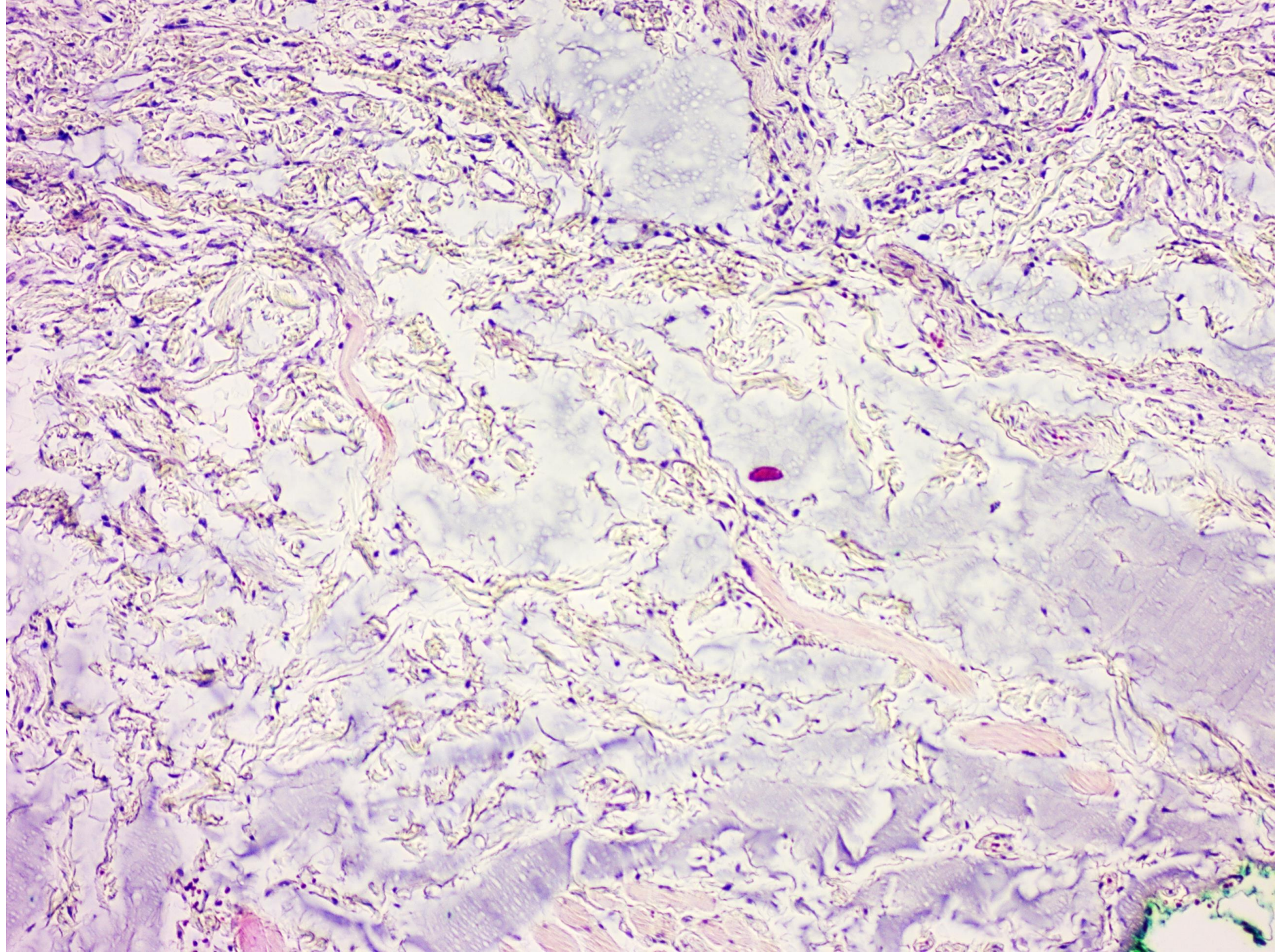
C. MITF

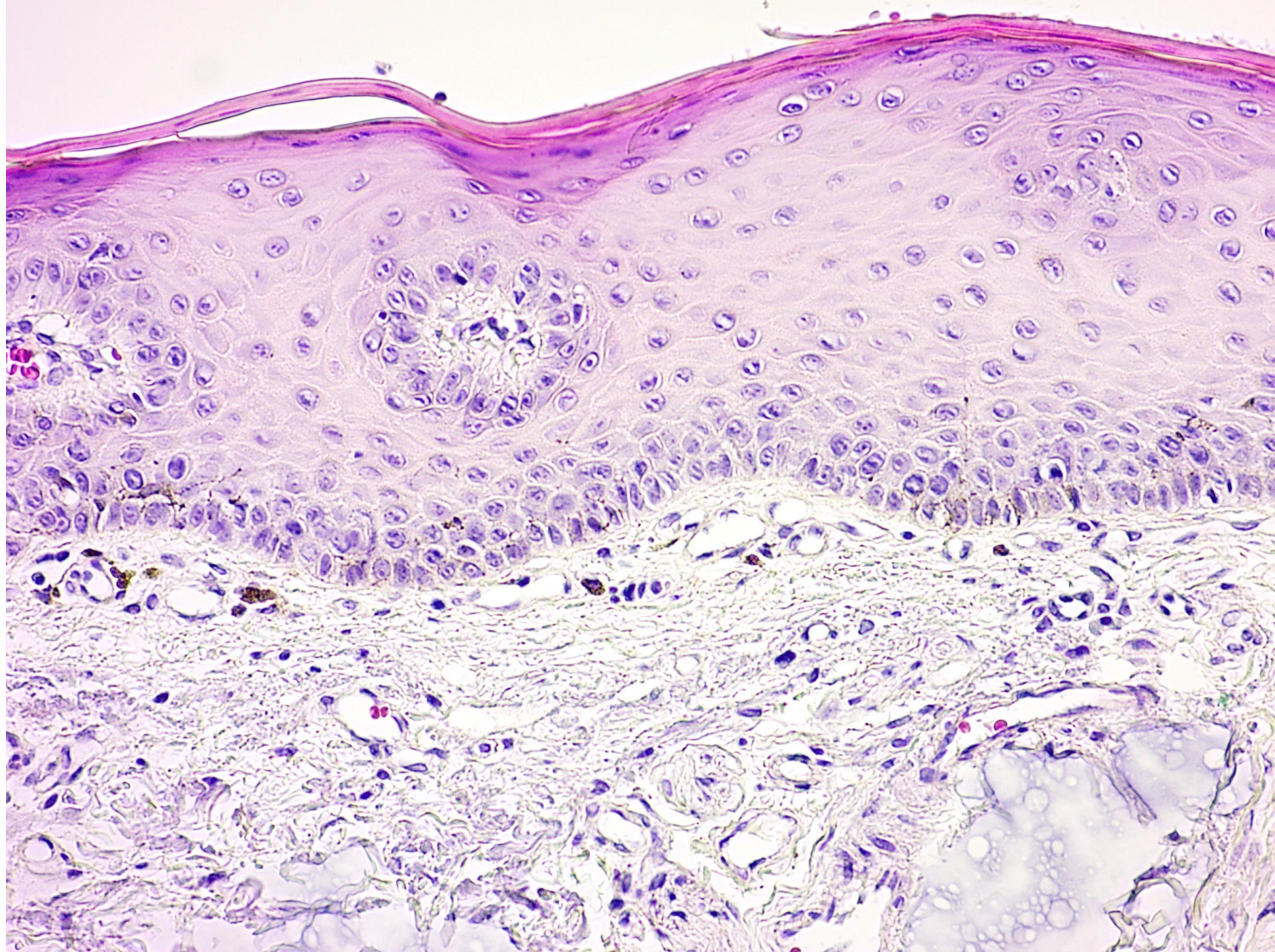
D. HMB-45

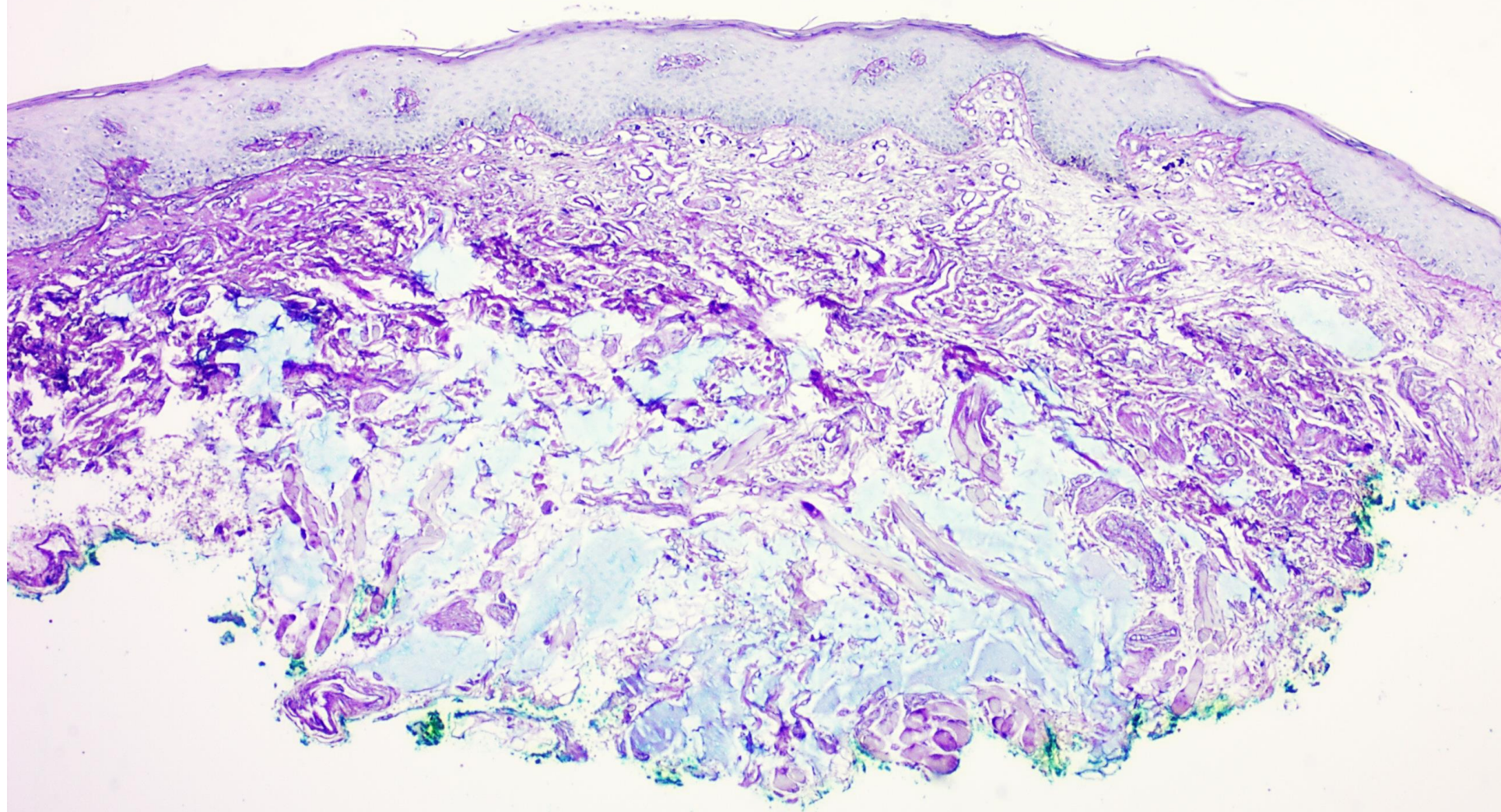
E. SOX-10











Alcian blue-PAS

Case 60. 61F, lower lip; pigmented lesion.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Melanoma in situ overlying exogenous filler mucin

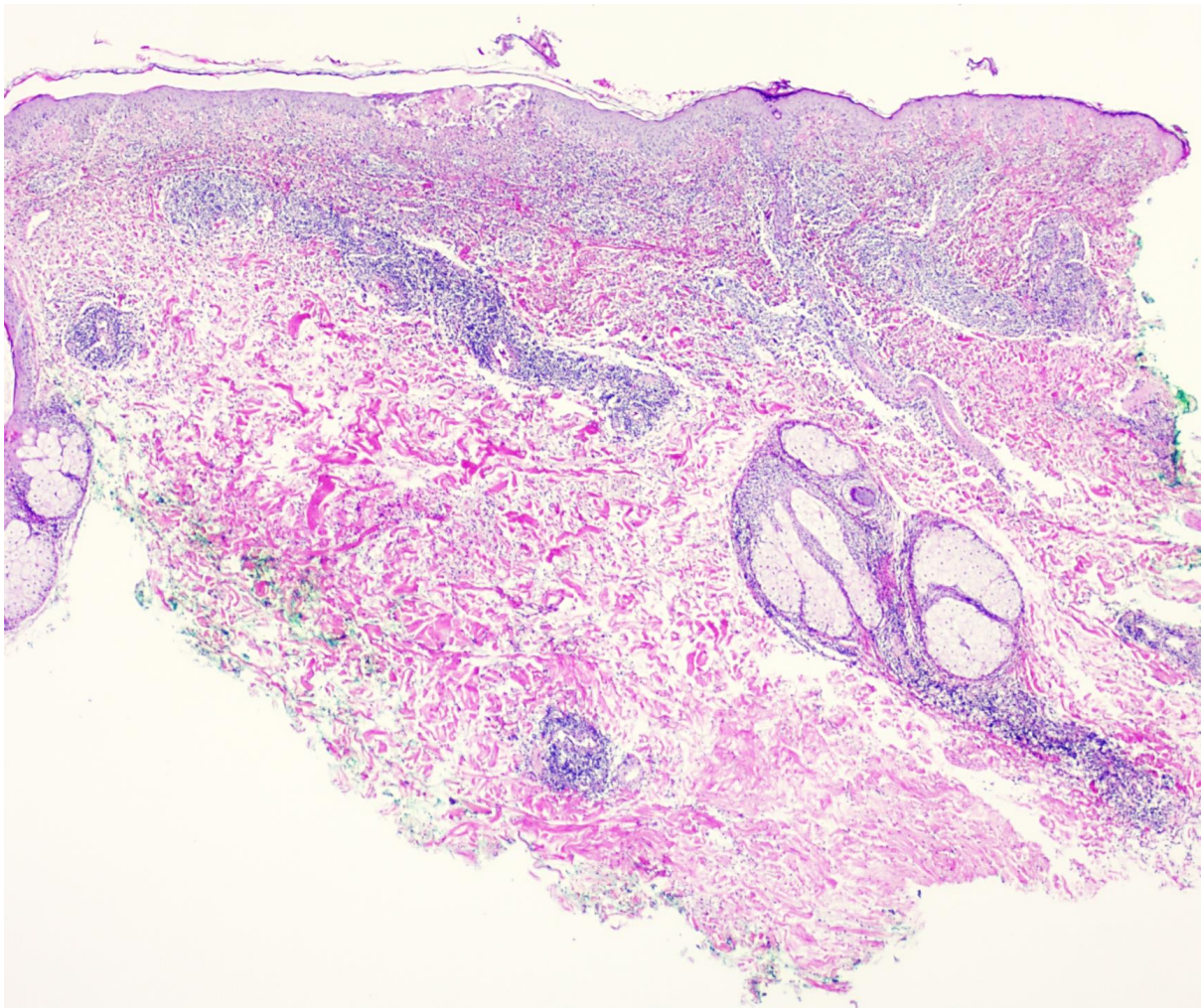
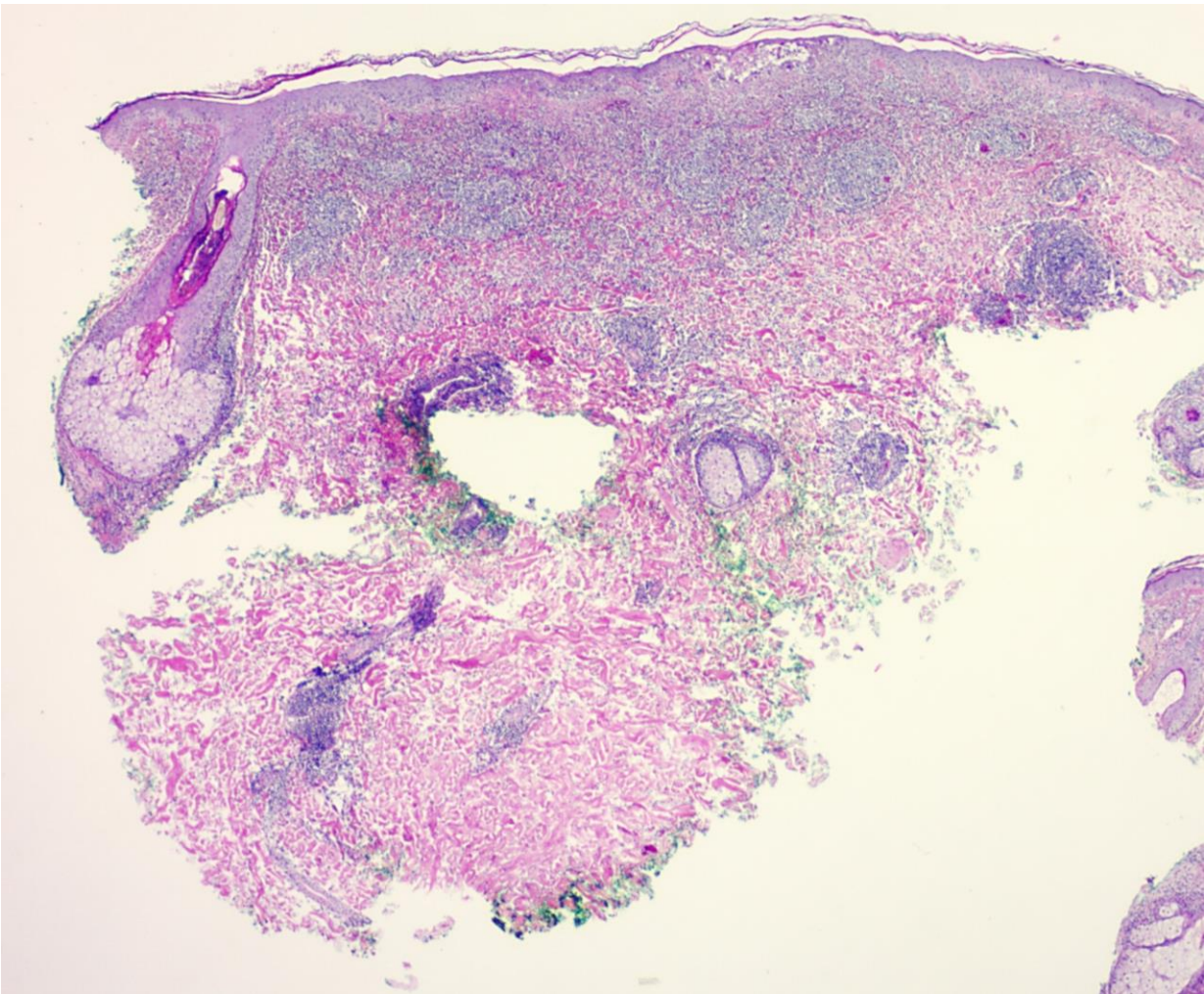
B. Melanoma in situ with melanin incontinence

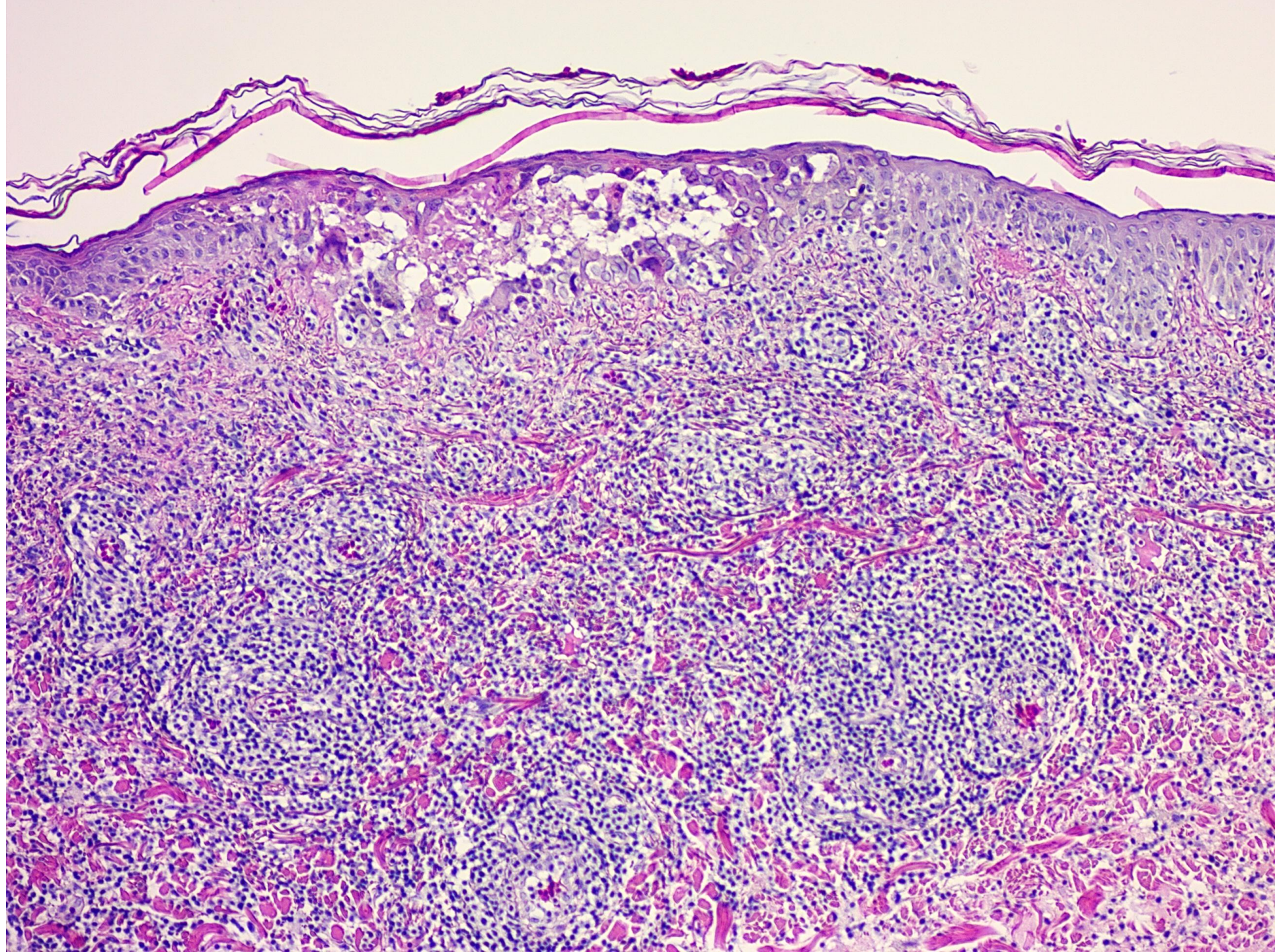
C. Labial melanotic macule

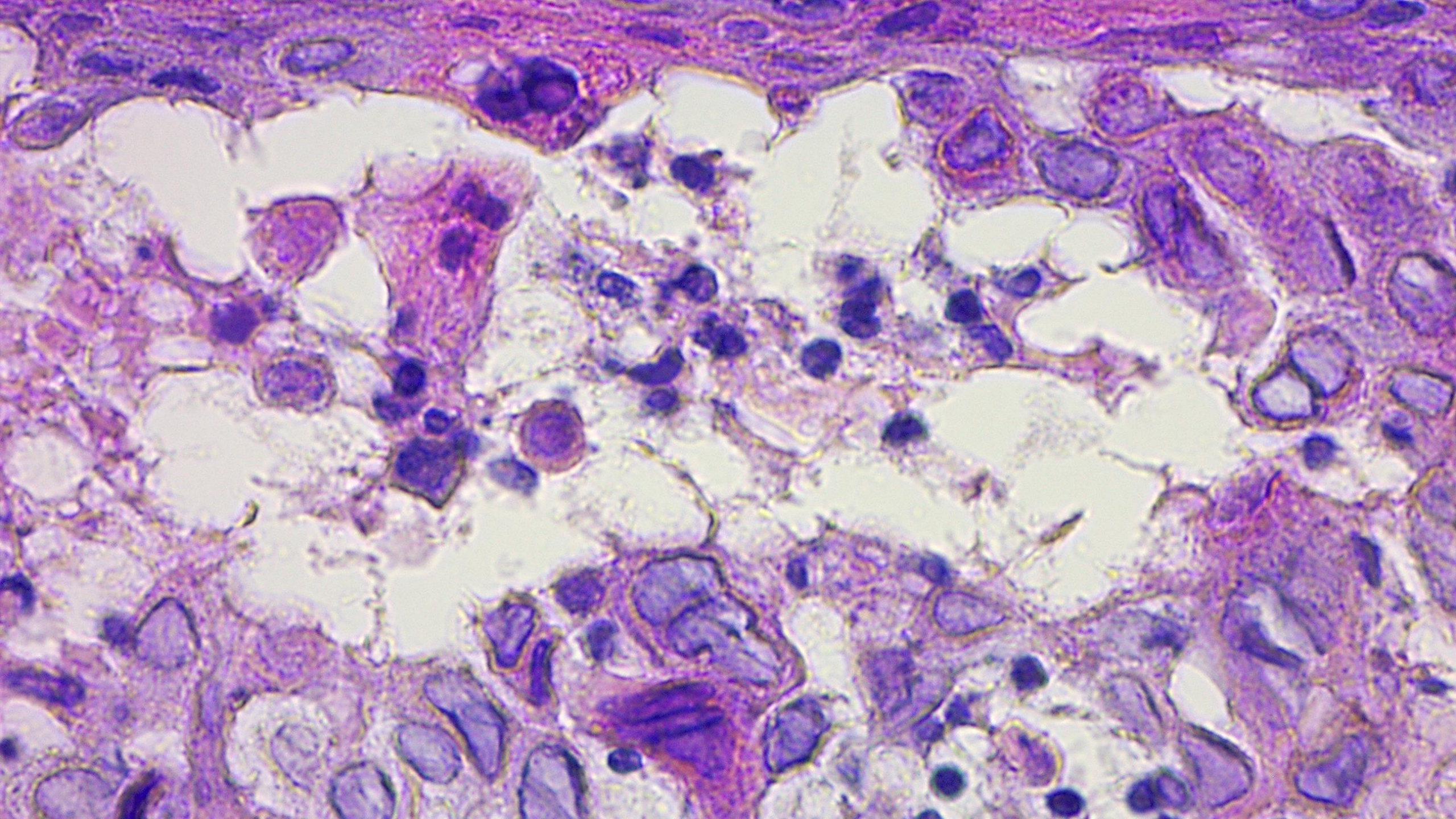
D. Labial melanotic macule overlying exogenous filler mucin

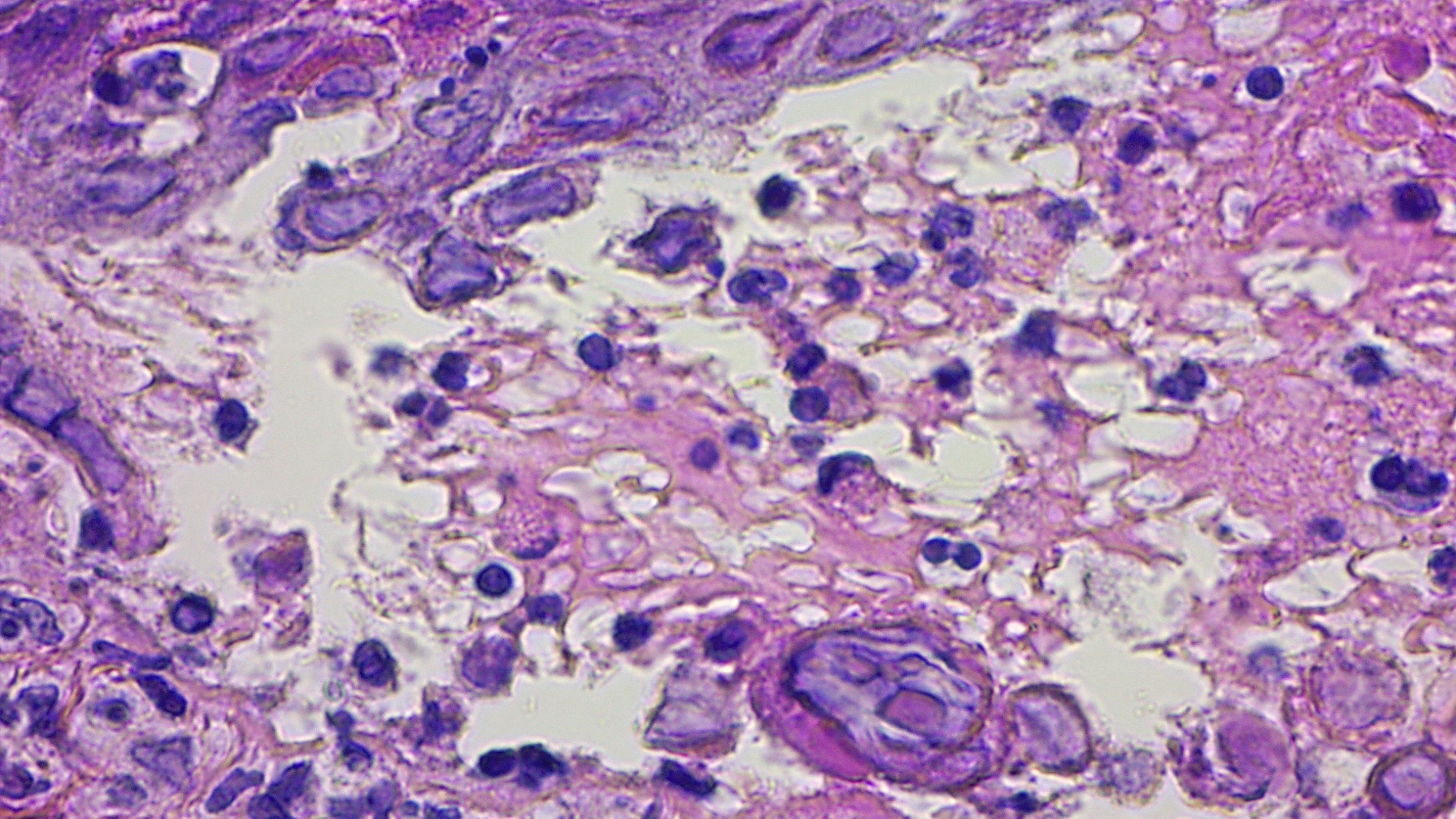
E. Focal dermal mucinosis











Case 61. 57M, left chest; rule out urticarial vasculitis.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Tumid lupus erythematosus

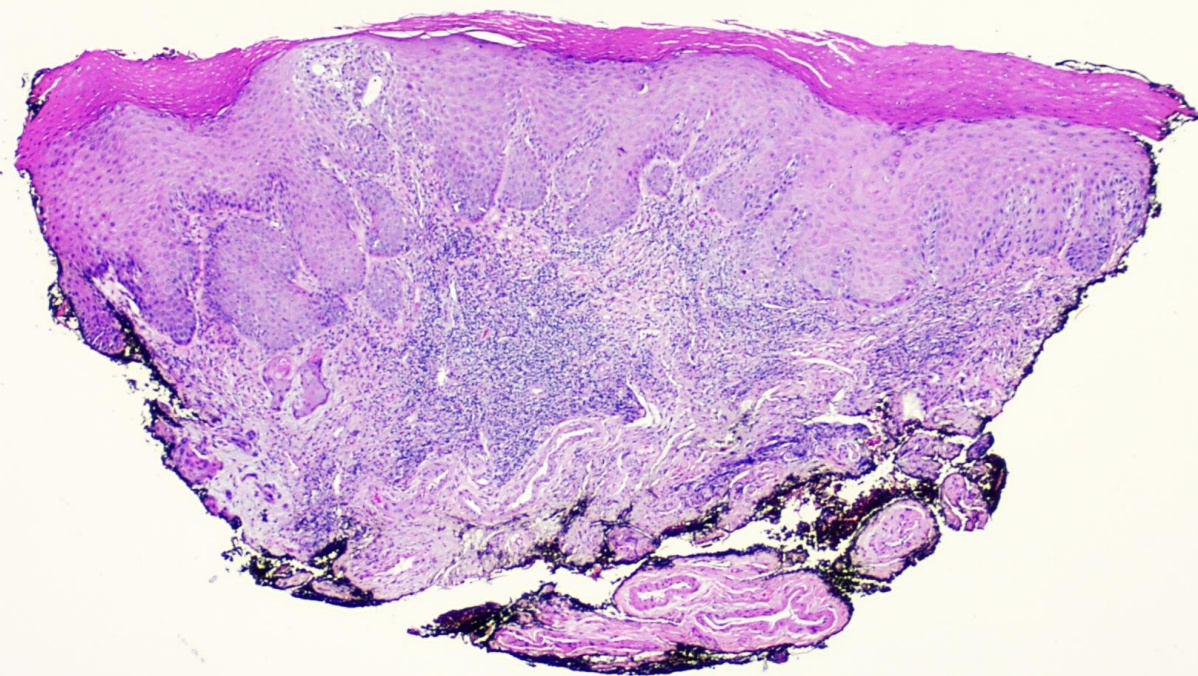
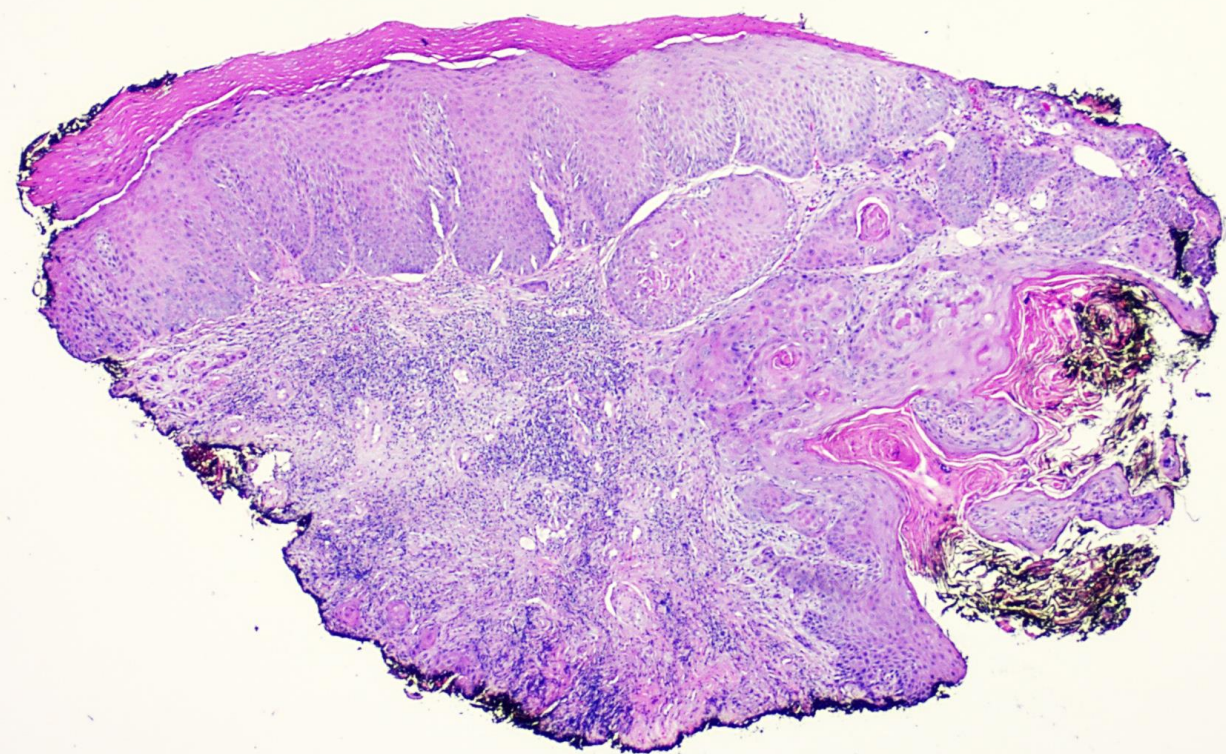
B. Cutaneous lymphoid hyperplasia

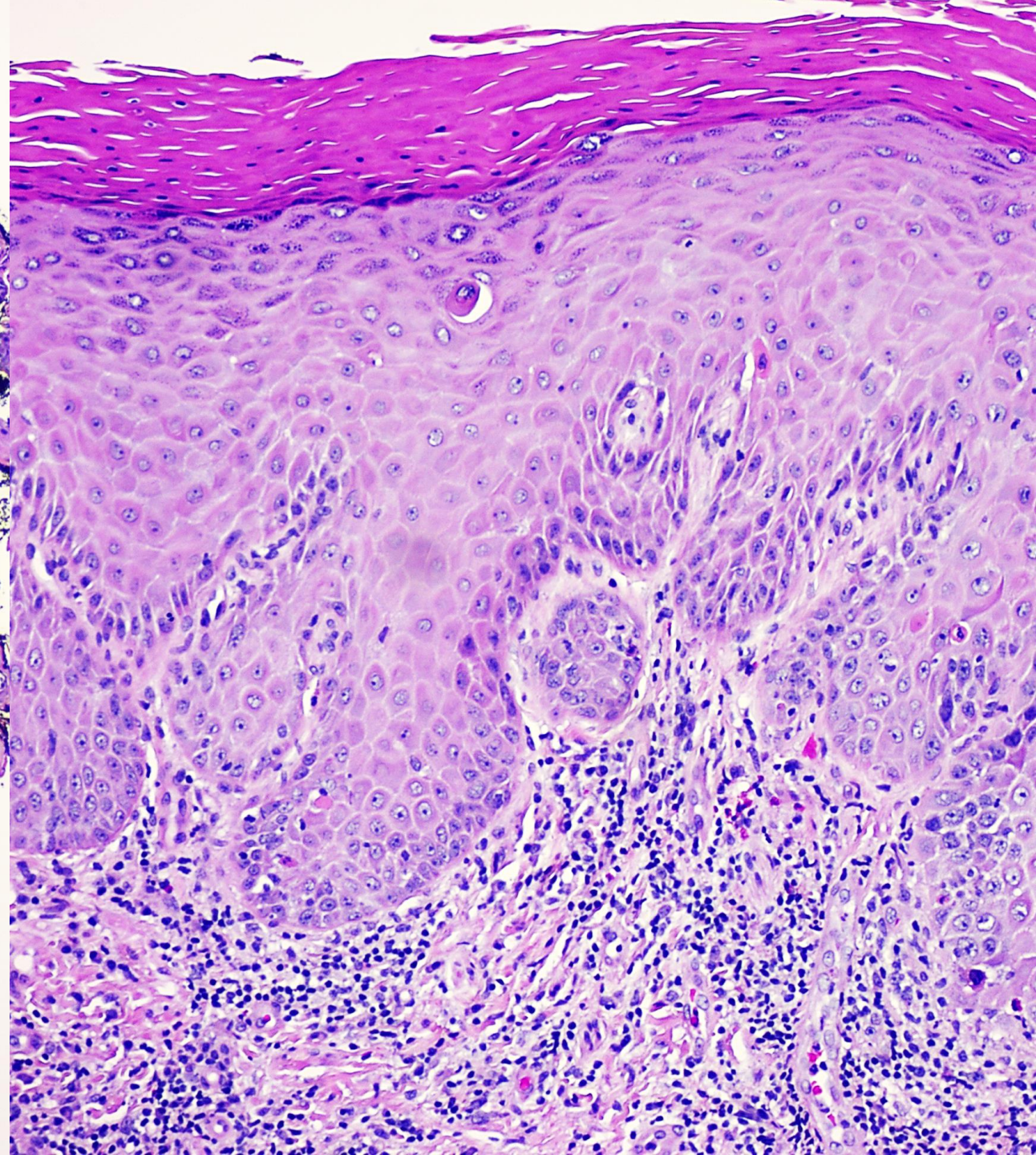
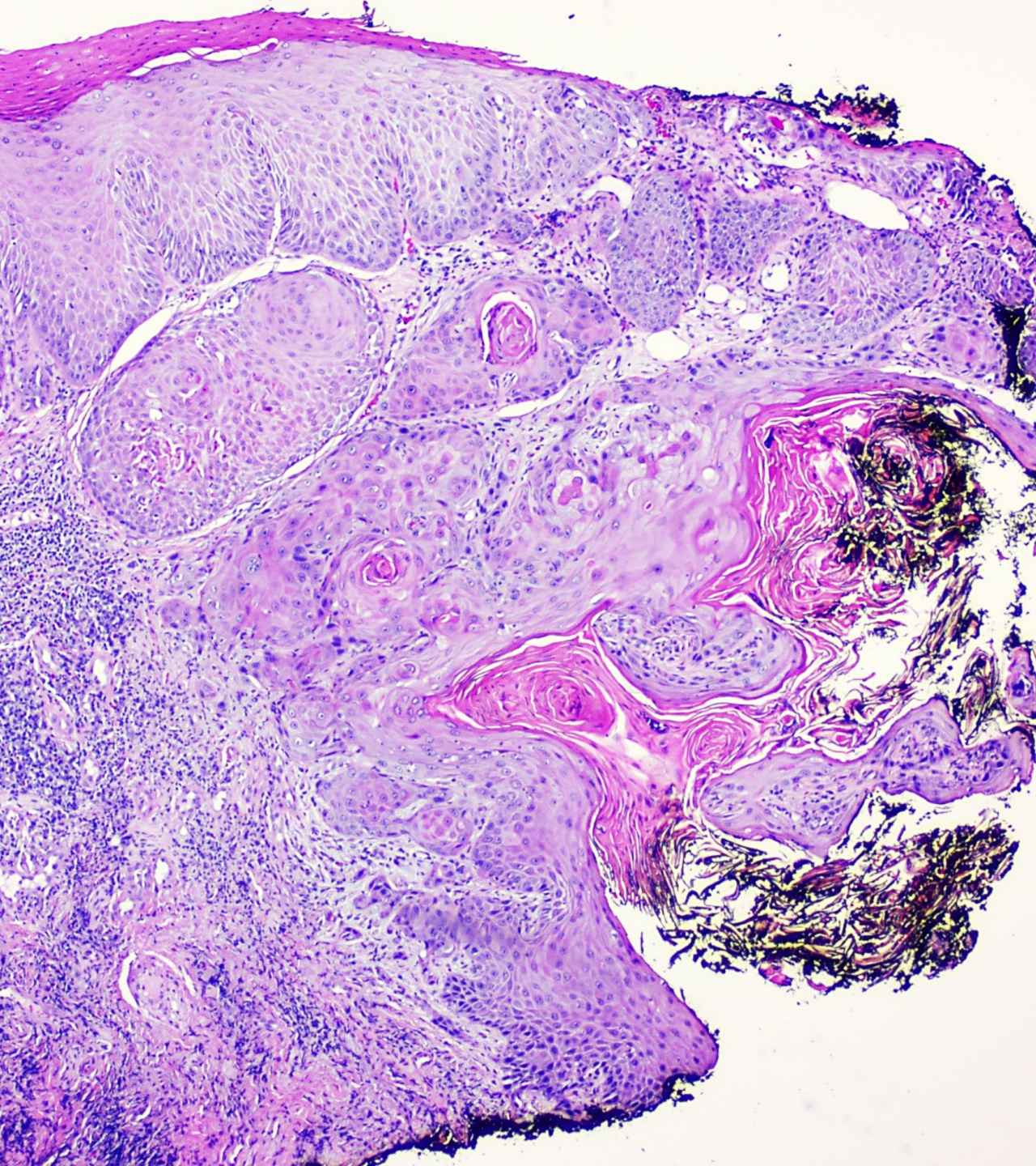
C. Mycosis fungoides, folliculotropic

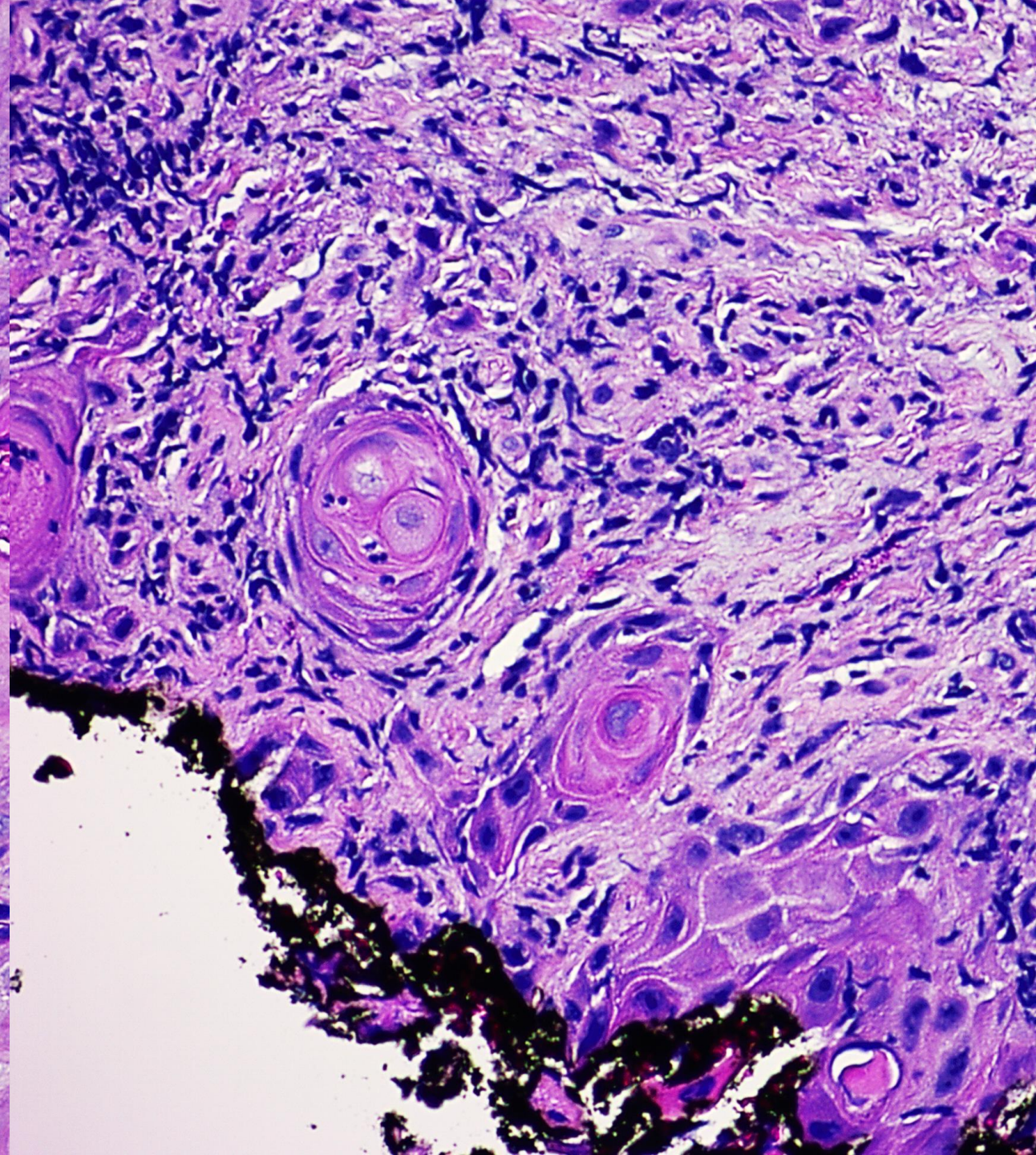
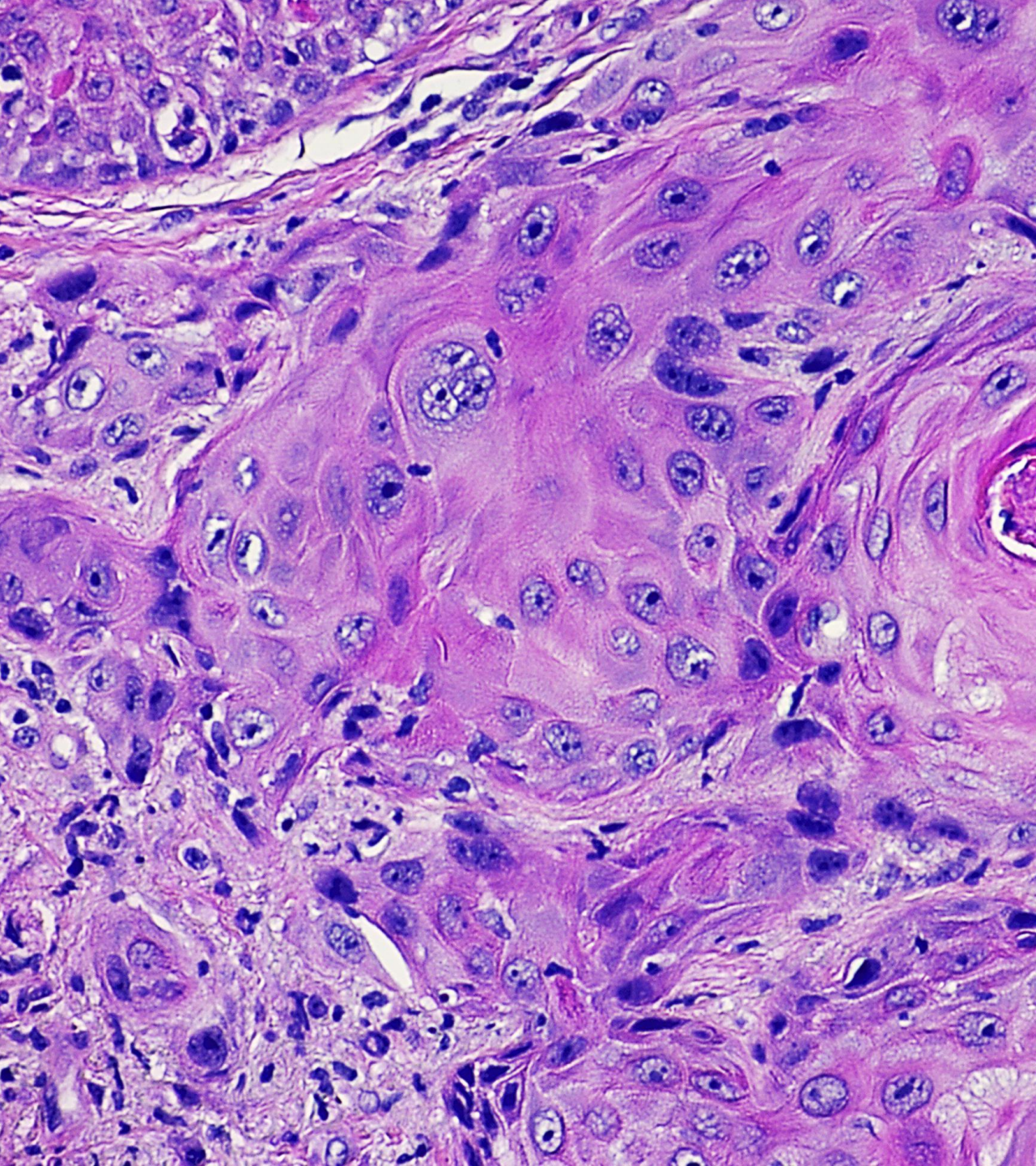
D. Urticarial vasculitis

E. Varicella zoster









Case 62. 73F, right labia; h/o of lichen sclerosis.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Differentiated VIN (dVIN)

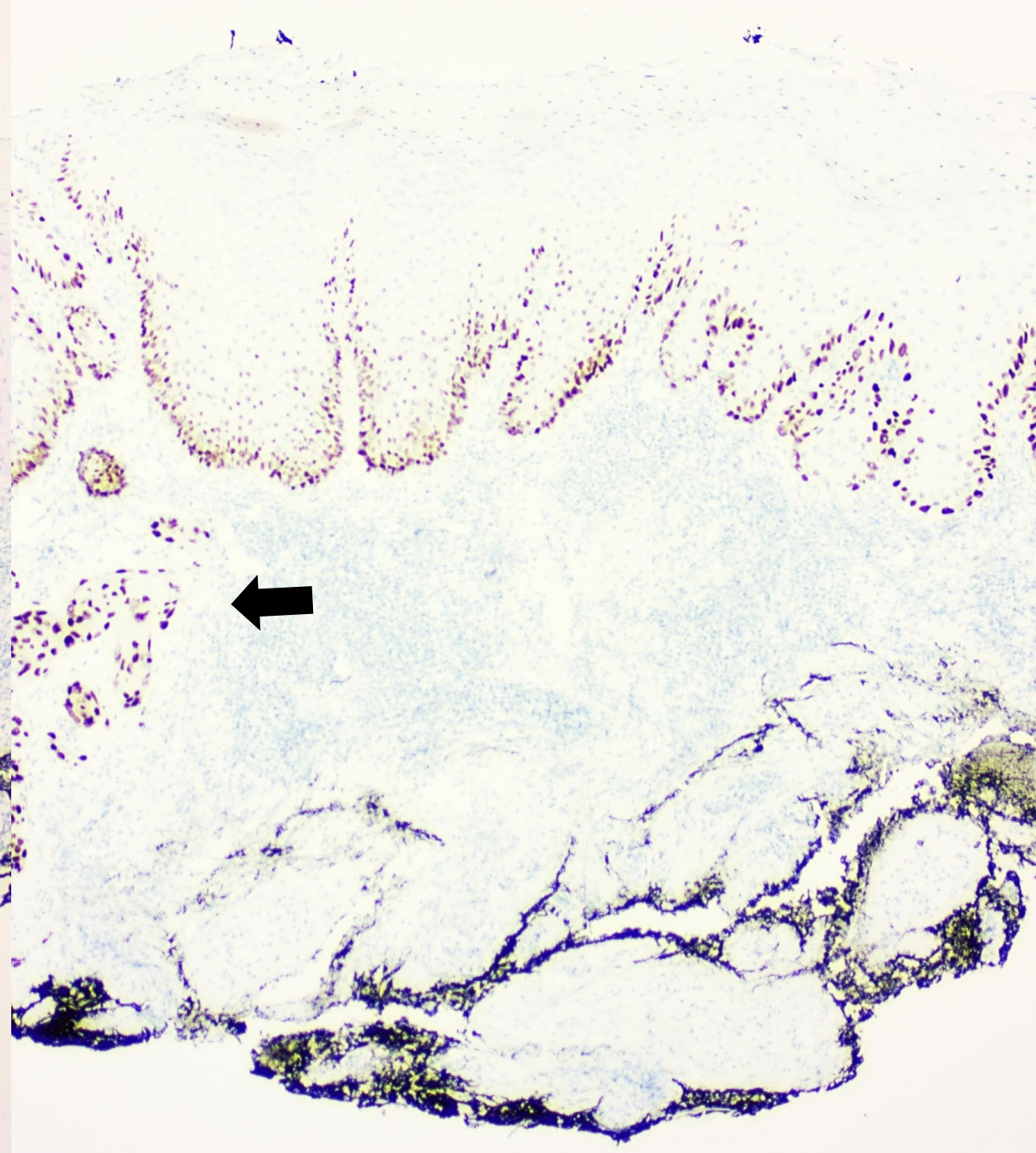
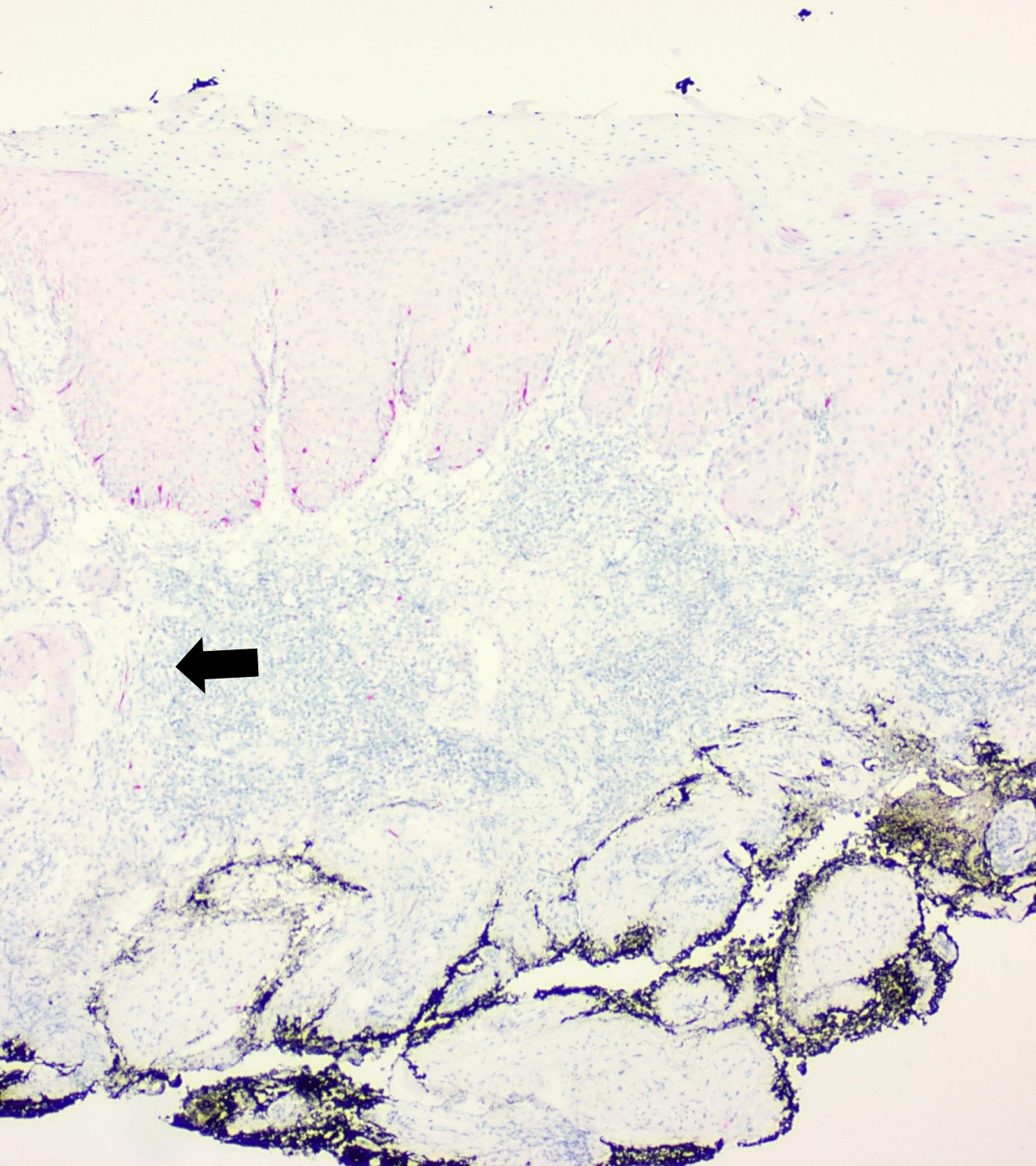
B. Basaloid carcinoma

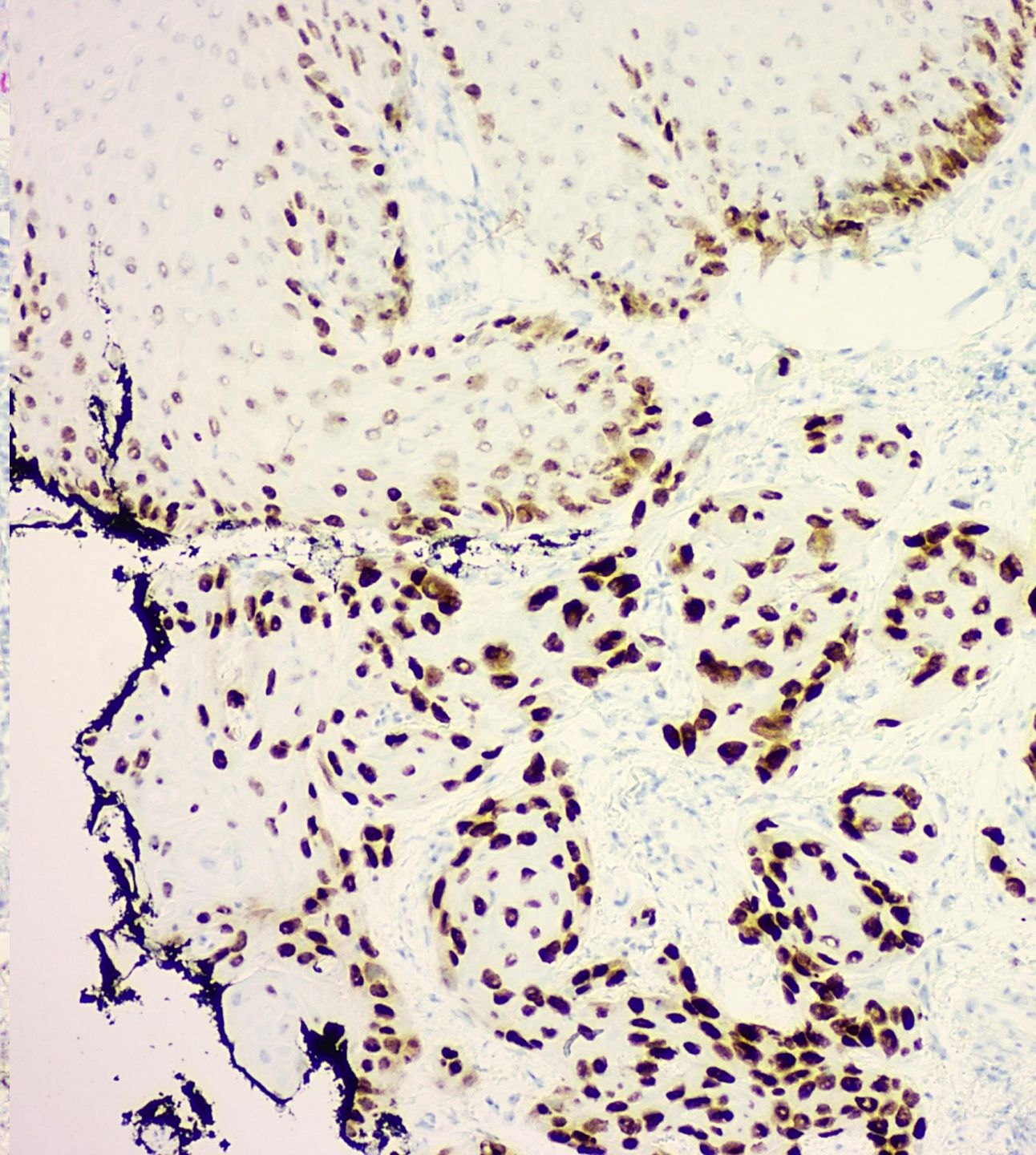
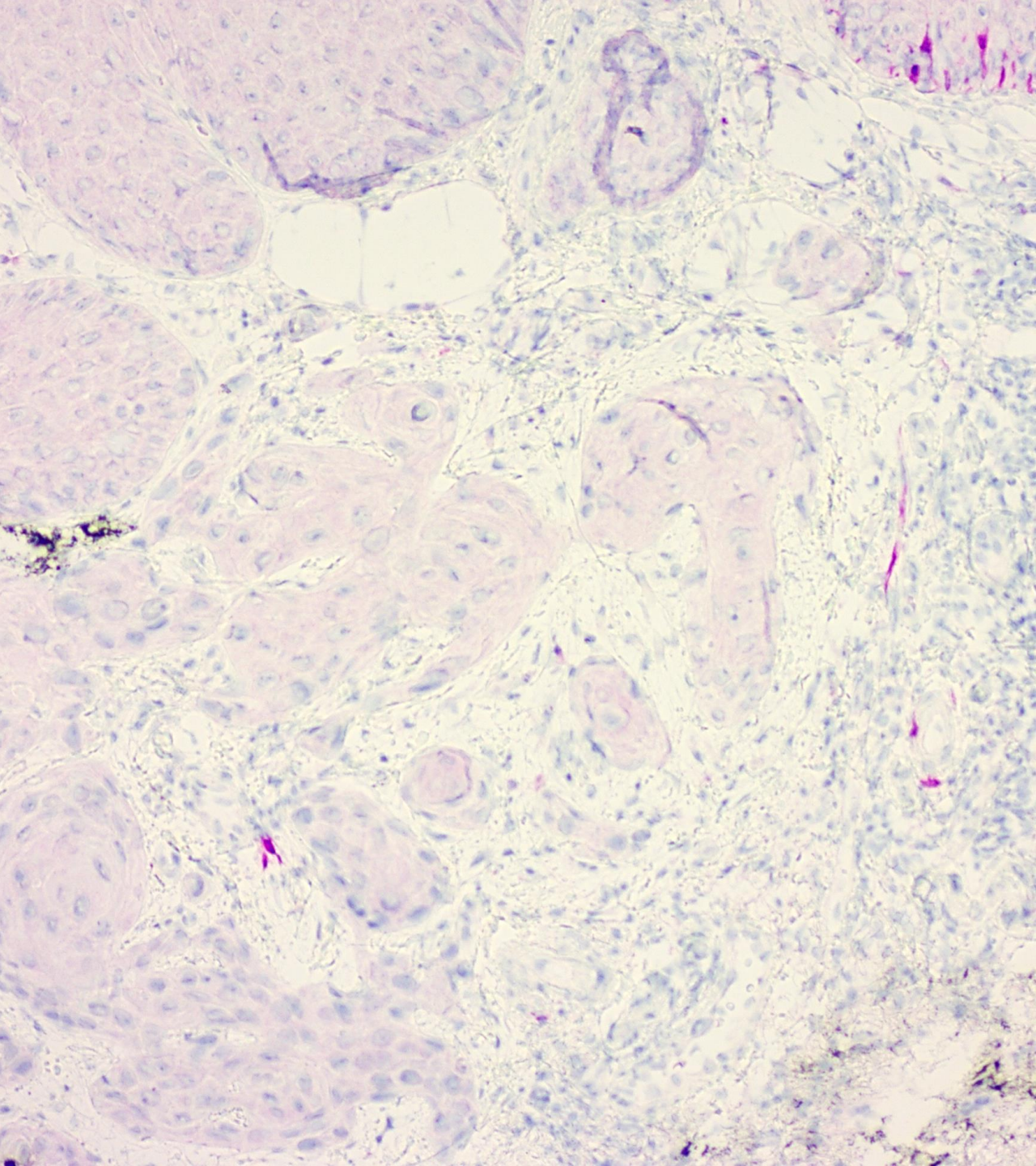
C. Verrucous carcinoma

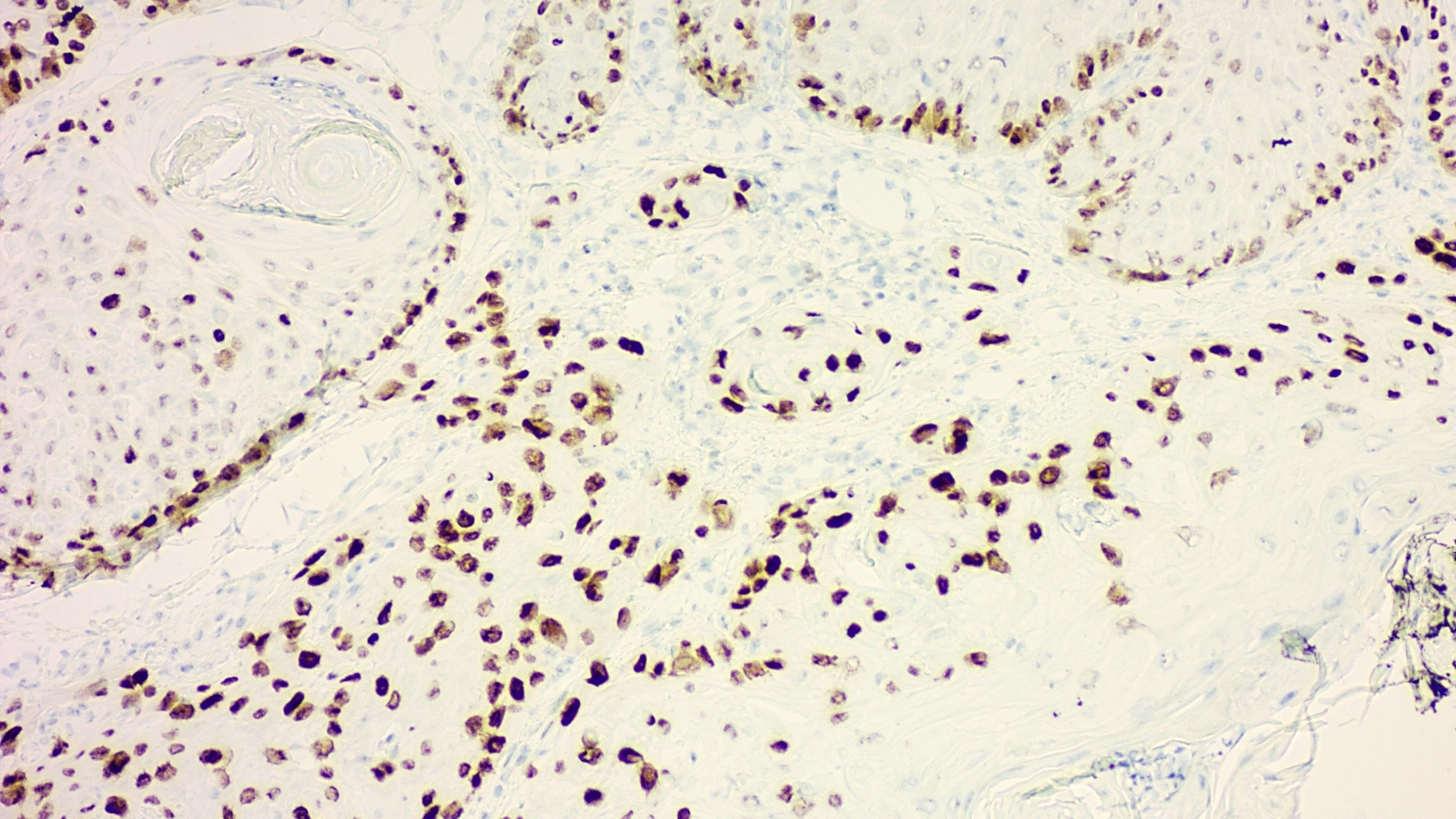
D. Invasive squamous cell carcinoma

E. Invasive squamous cell carcinoma arising in dVIN









Case 63. 73F, right labia; h/o of lichen sclerosus (Same case, 62) . What are the two most useful immunohistochemical markers to confirm your diagnosis?

A. p40, p63

B. p40, p53

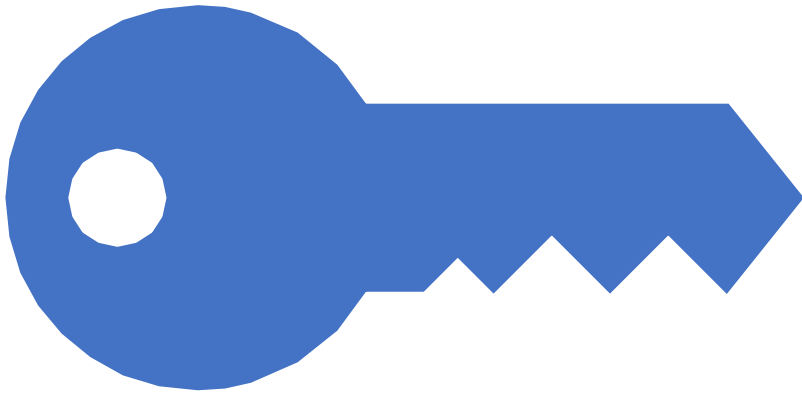
C. p16, p53

D. p63, p53

E. p16, p63



Answer key questions: 56-63



Case No. 56	B. Intramuscular lipoma
Case No. 57	C. Fixation/desiccation artifact
	E. Lichenoid keratosis with melanin incontinence and junctional pseudonesting
Case No. 58	
Case No. 59	E. SOX-10
	D. Labial melanotic macule overlying exogenous filler mucin
Case No. 60	
Case No. 61	E. Varicella zoster
	E. Invasive squamous cell carcinoma arising in dVIN
Case No. 62	
Case No. 63	C. p16, p53

