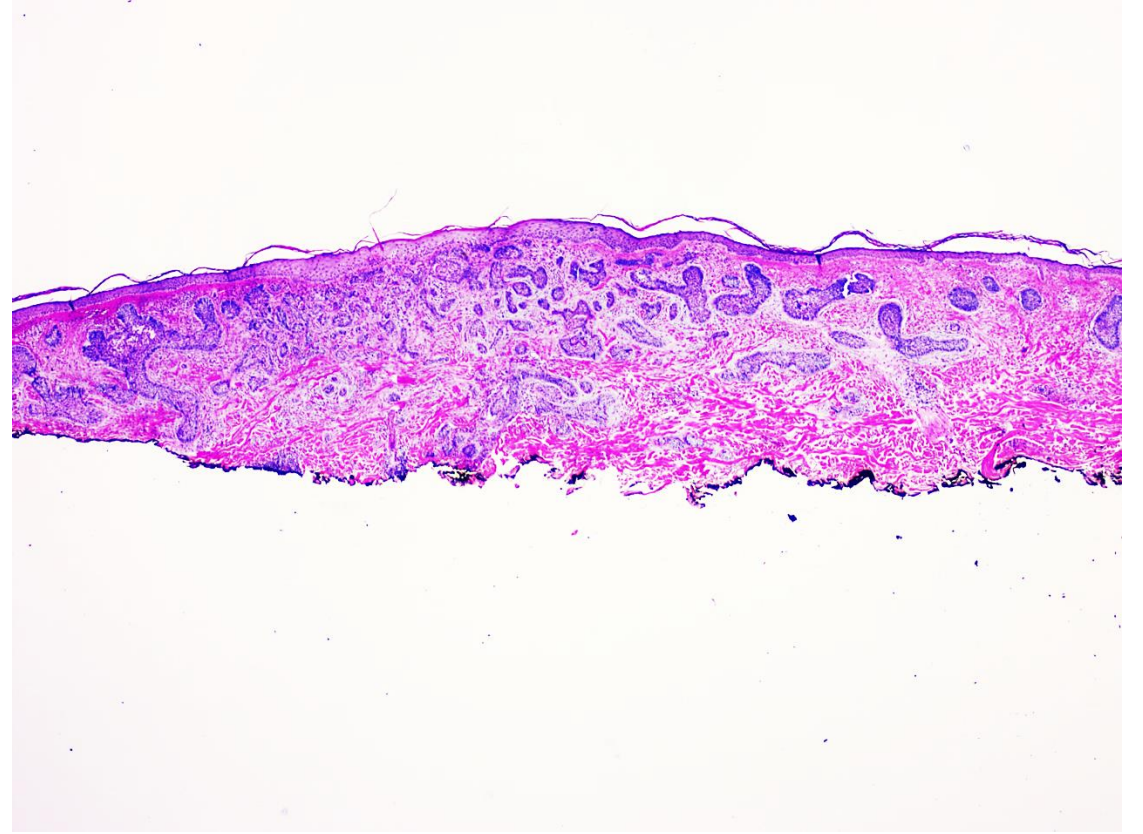
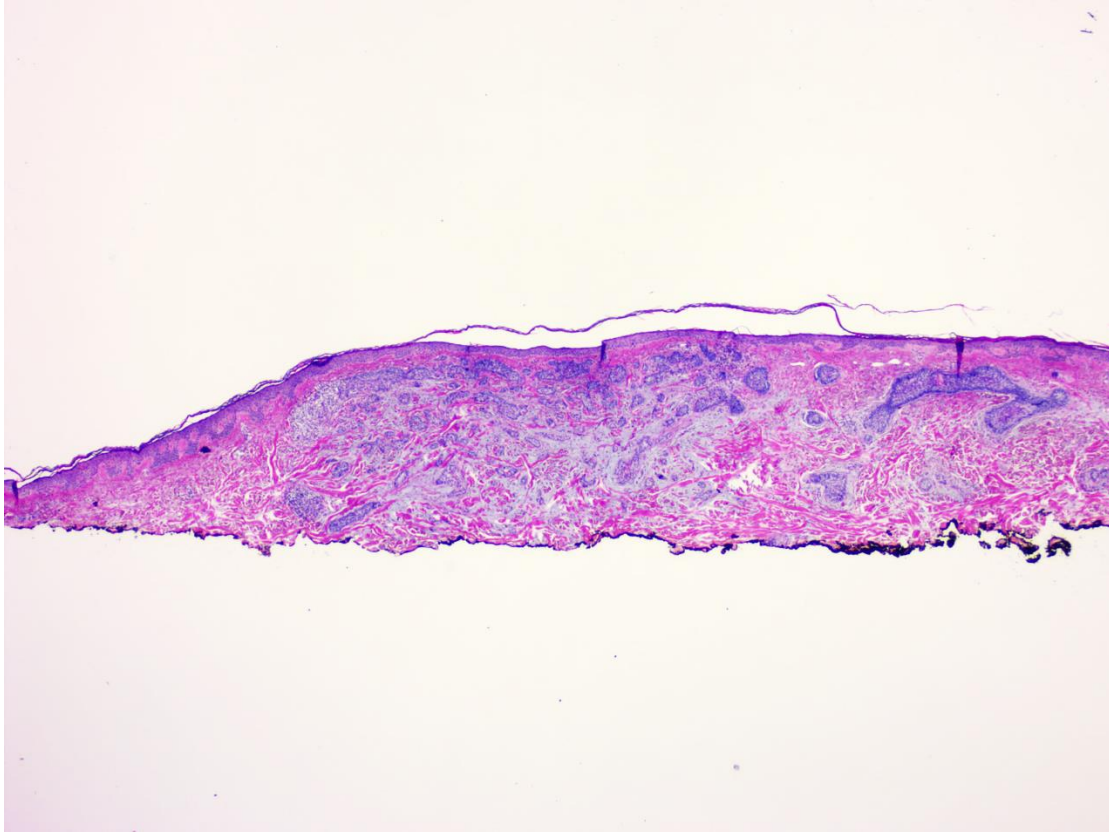


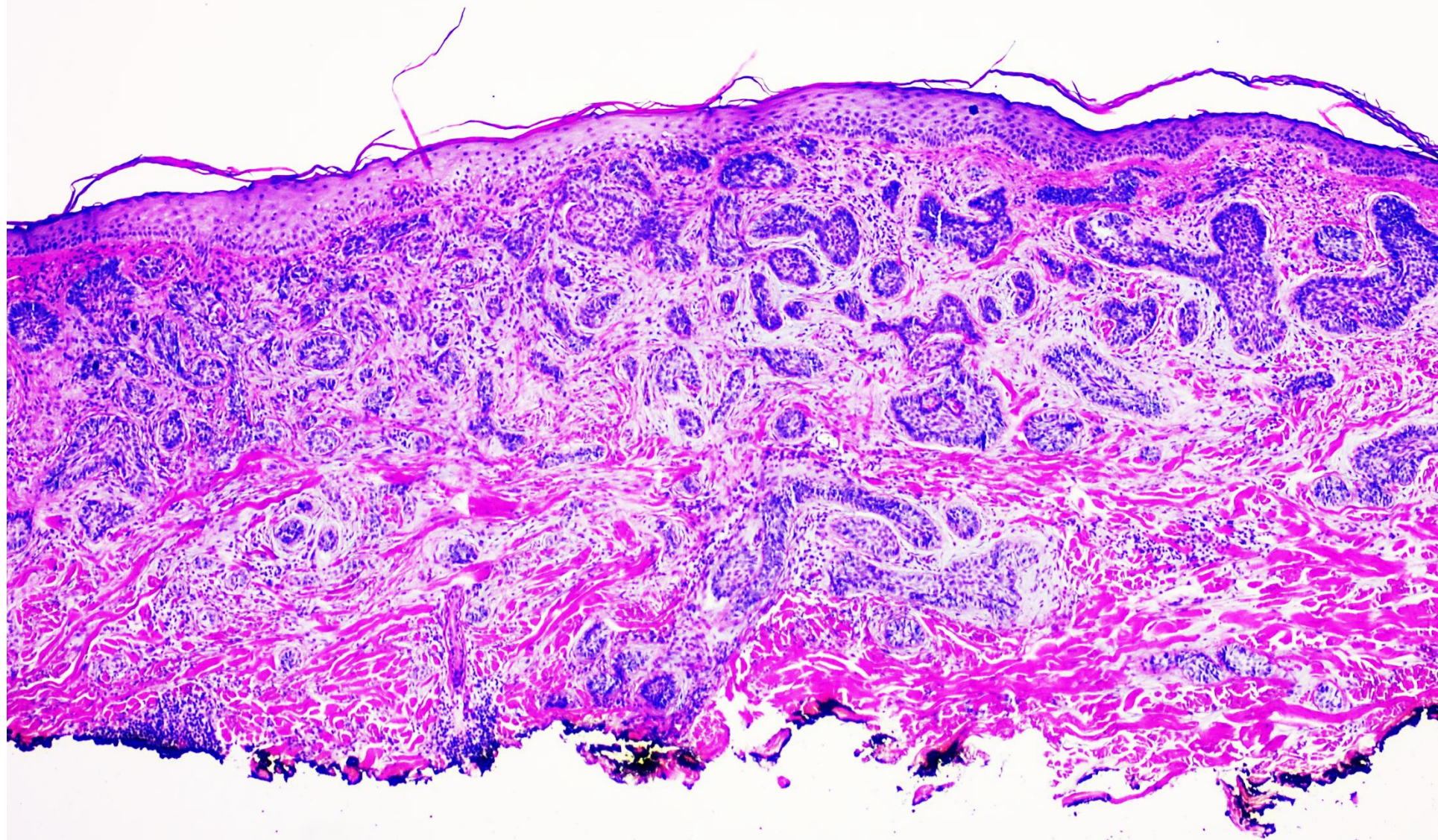
101 CASES

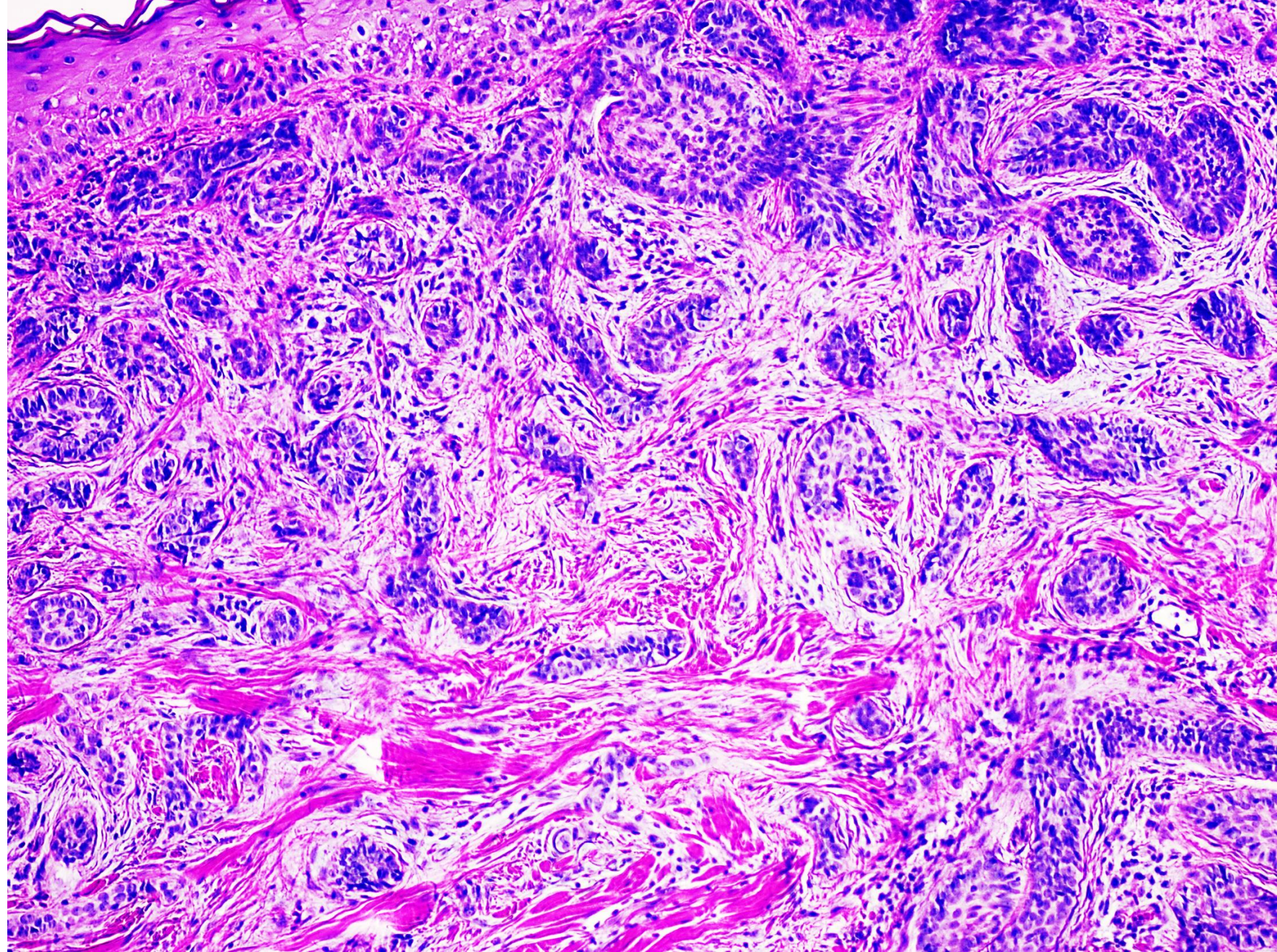
DERMATOPATHOLOGY QUIZ

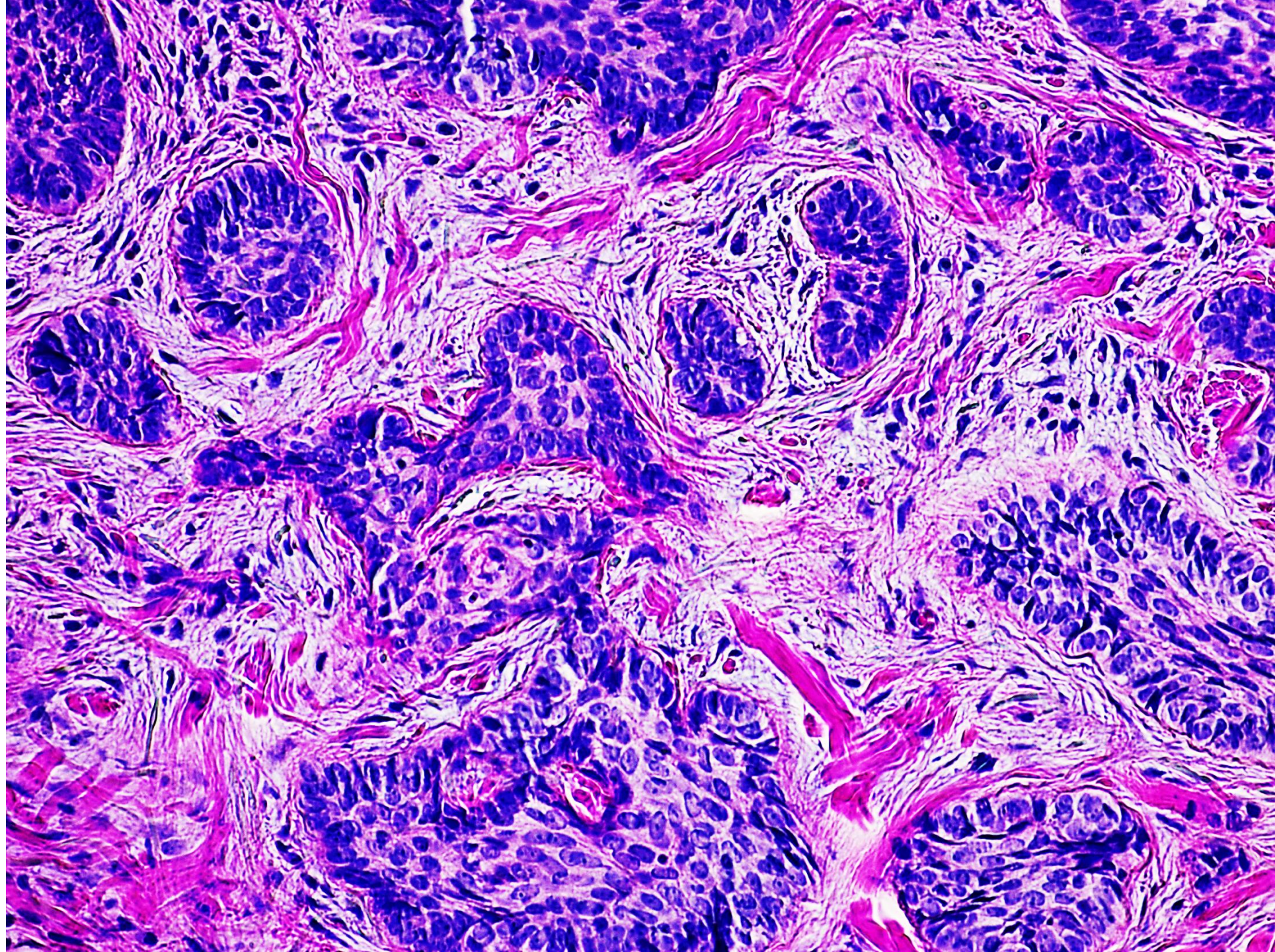
Cases 87- 97

Soheil S. Dadras MD-PhD









Case 87. 64F, right upper back; pink translucent plaque with rolled borders and arborizing vessels; BCC vs. SCC vs. Other. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Trichoepithelioma

B. Tumor of follicular infundibulum

C. Basal cell carcinoma, micronodular type

D. Basal cell carcinoma, infiltrative type

E. Trichoblastoma

Case 87. 64F, right upper back; pink translucent plaque with rolled borders and arborizing vessels; BCC vs. SCC vs. Other. **What is your diagnosis?**

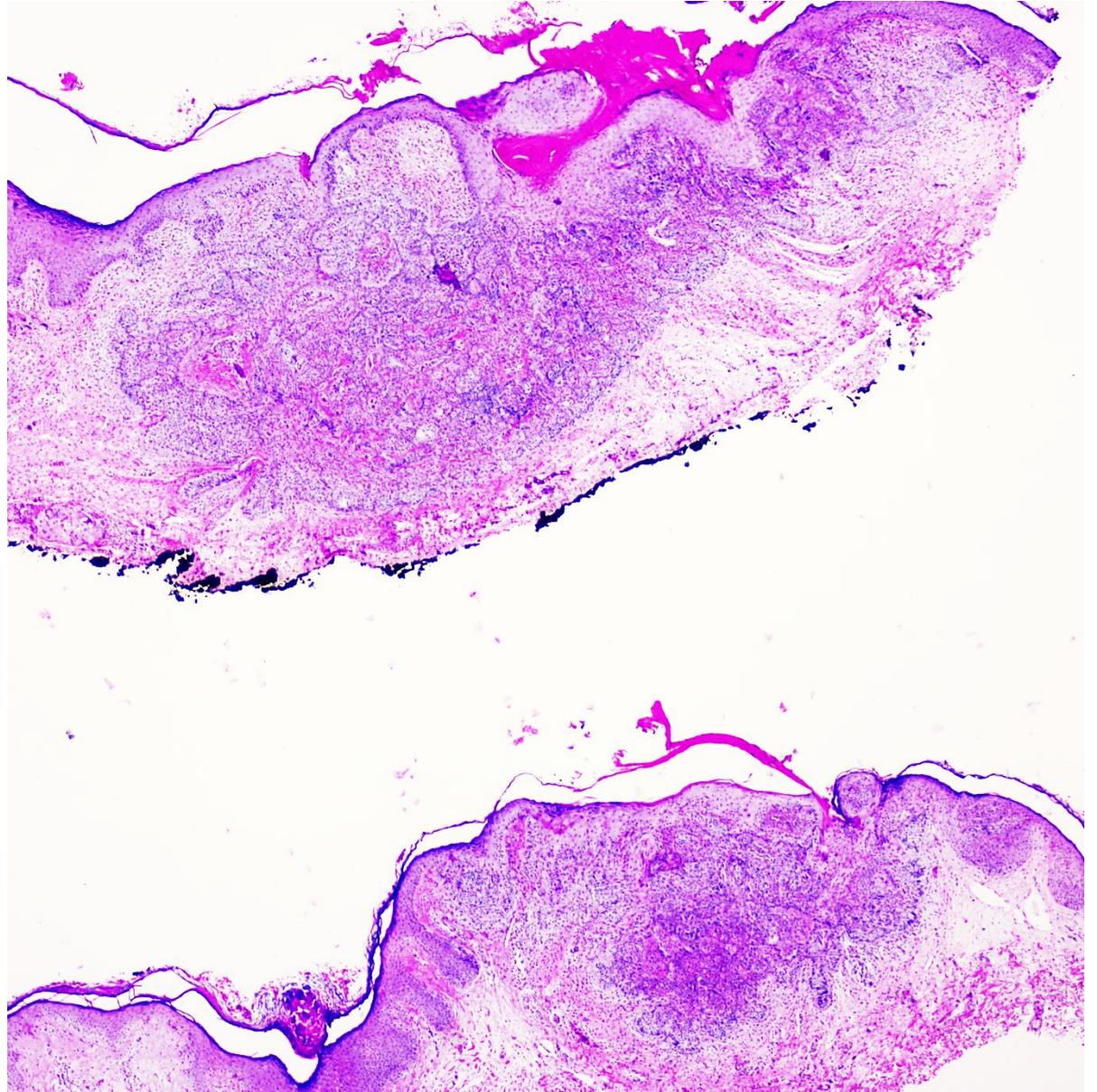
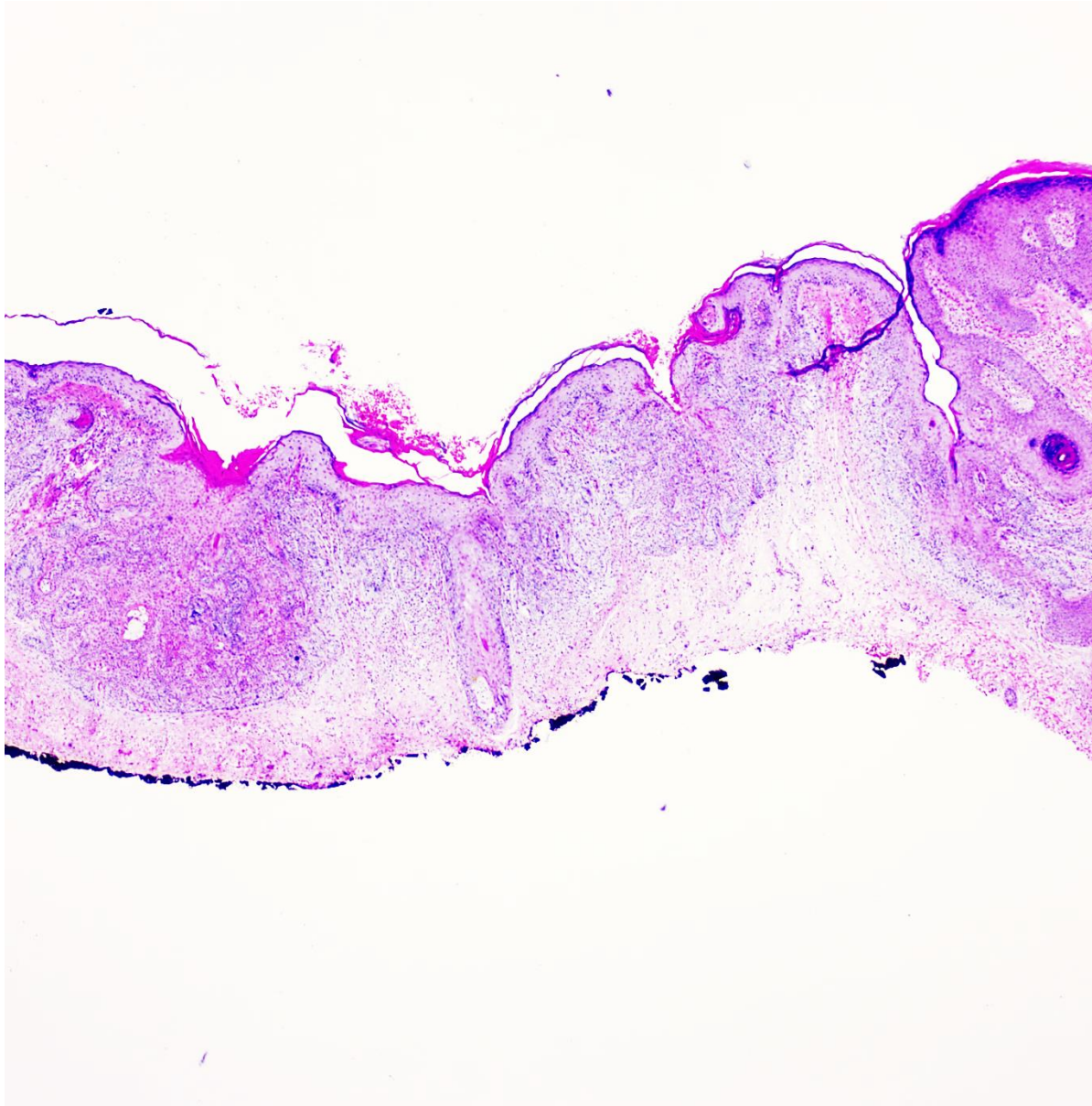
A. Trichoepithelioma

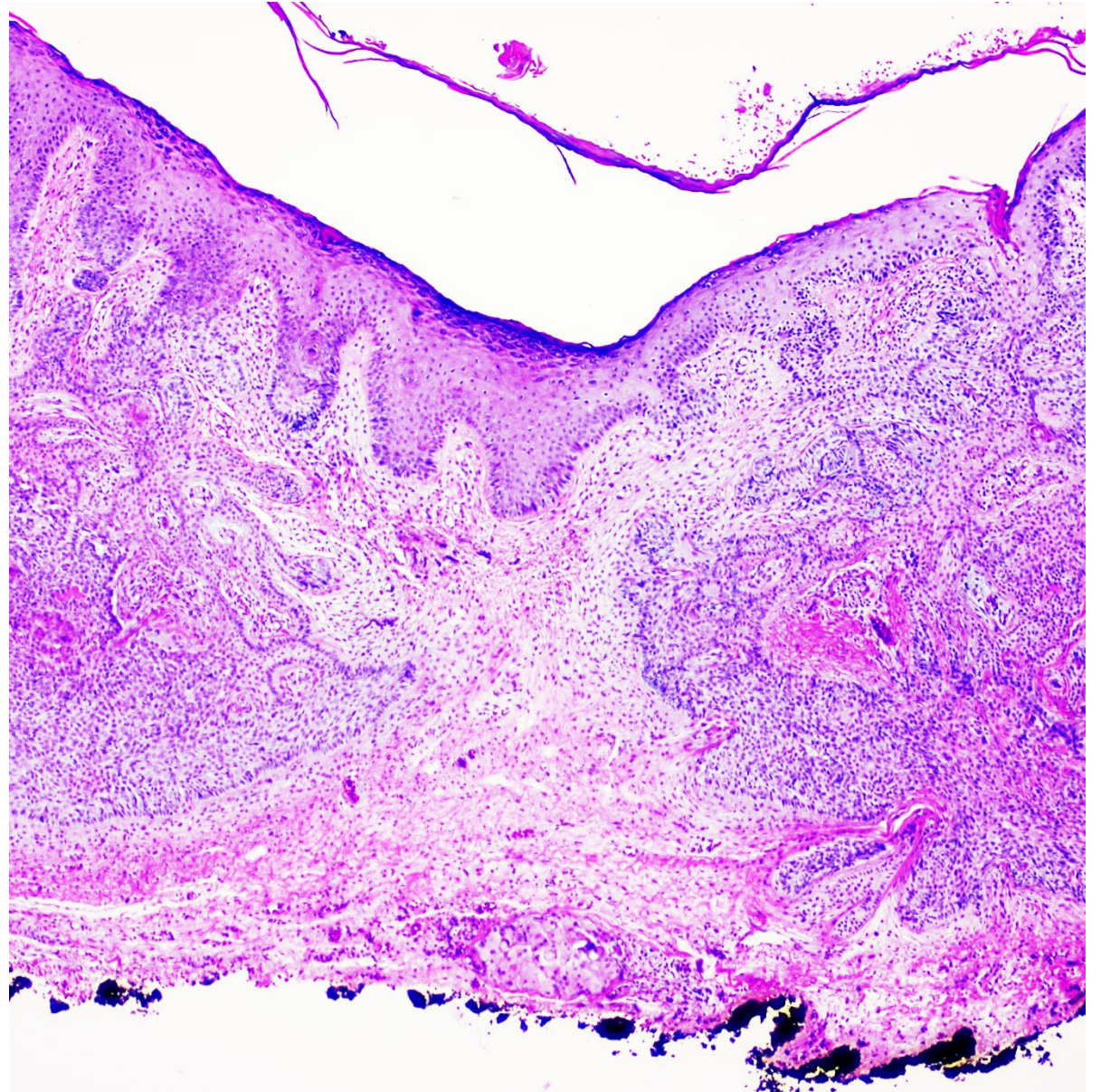
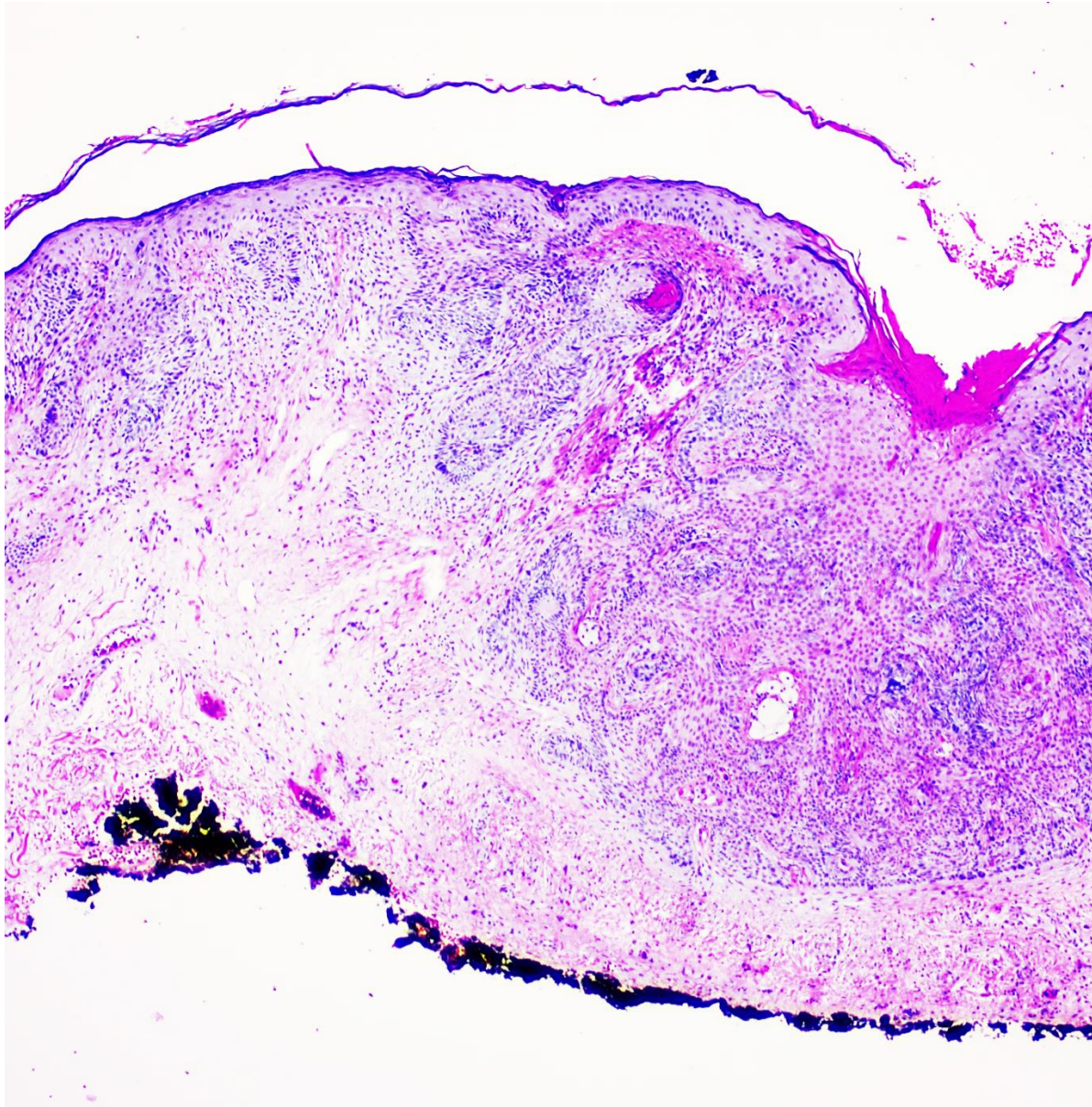
B. Tumor of follicular infundibulum

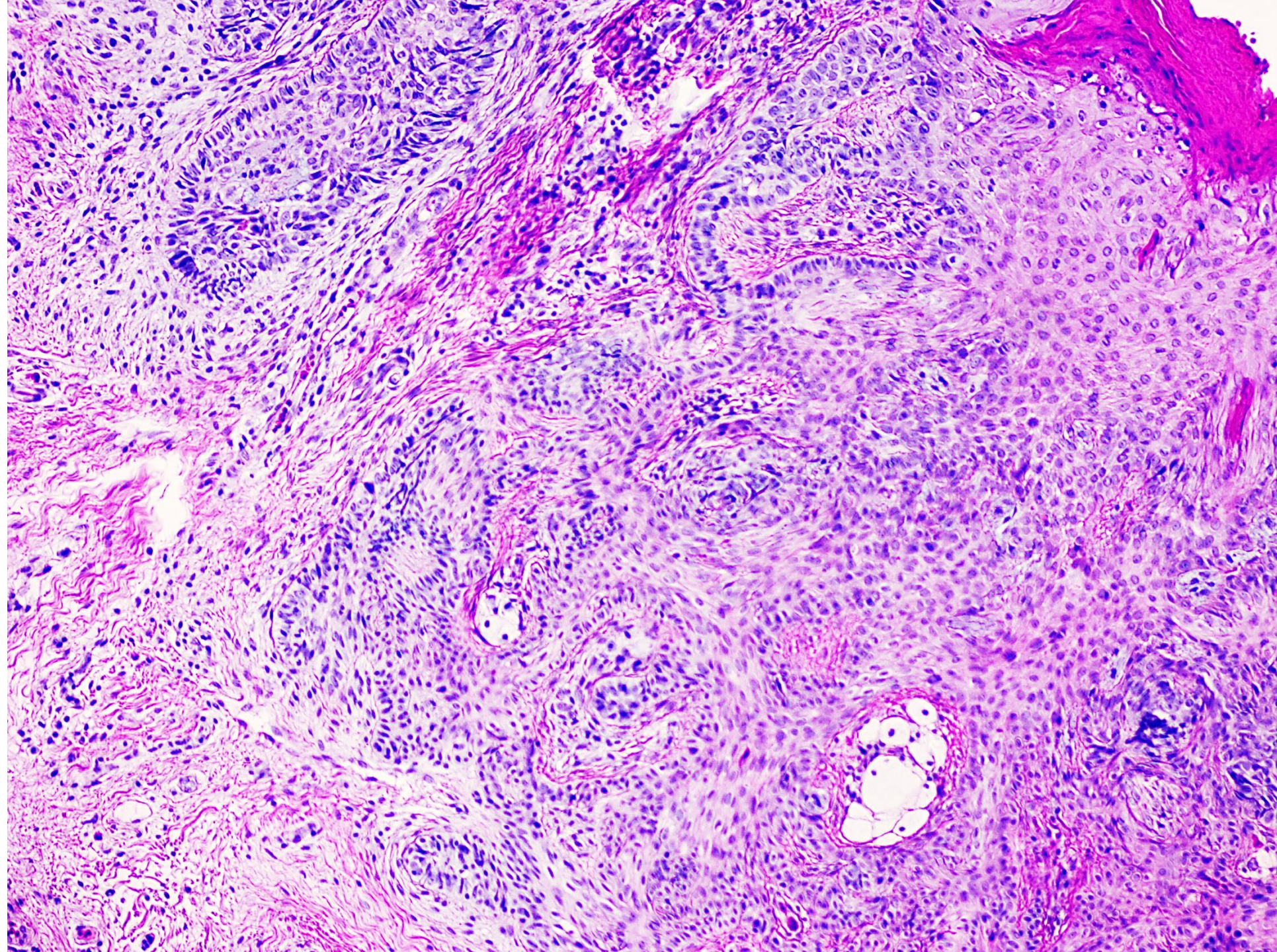
C. Basal cell carcinoma, micronodular type

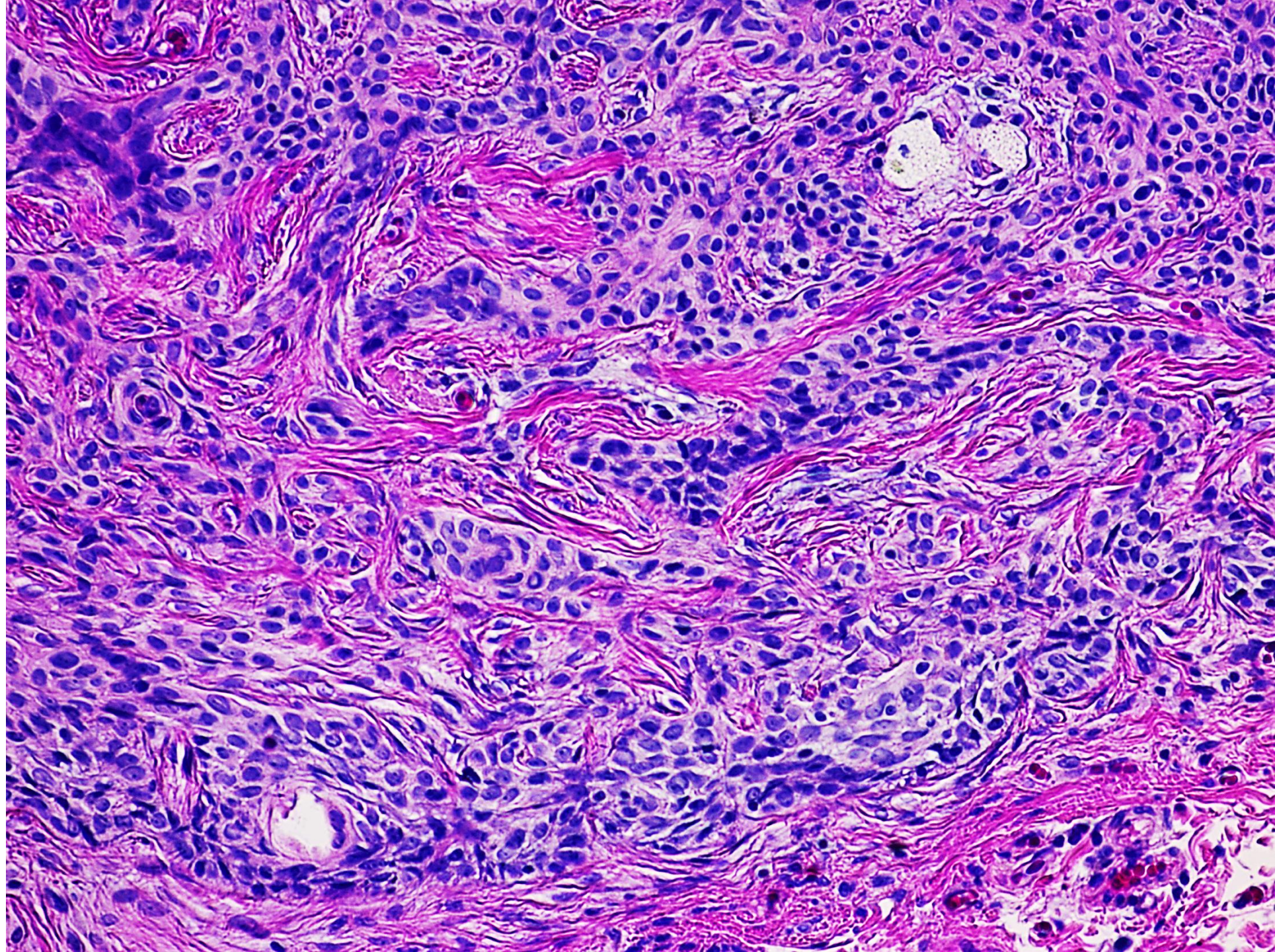
D. Basal cell carcinoma, infiltrative type

E. Trichoblastoma









Case 88. 66F, right axilla; Well defined erythematous plaque with pedunculated nodule; Nevus lipomatosis, Dermal nevus, SCC, Others. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Trichoepithelioma

B. Tumor of follicular infundibulum

C. Basal cell carcinoma, micronodular type

D. Basal cell carcinoma, infiltrative type

E. Trichoblastoma

Case 88. 66F, right axilla; Well defined erythematous plaque with pedunculated nodule; Nevus lipomatosis, Dermal nevus, SCC, Others. **What is your diagnosis?**

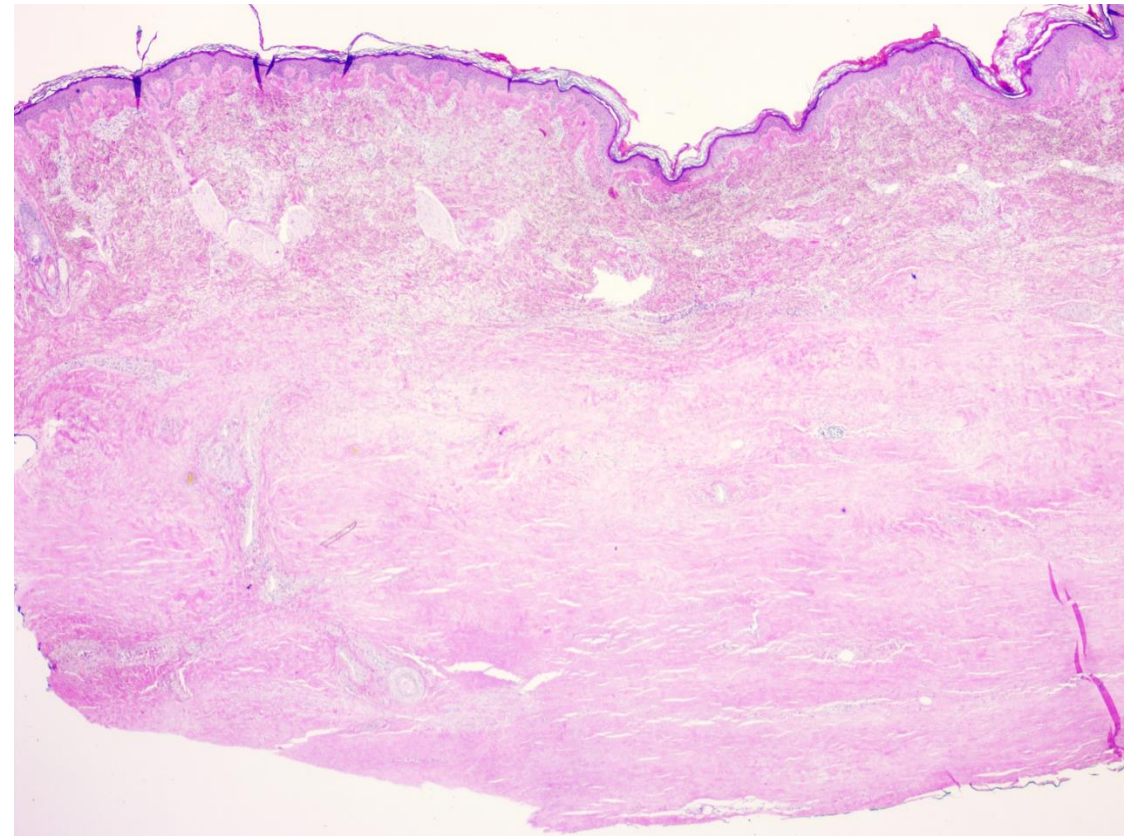
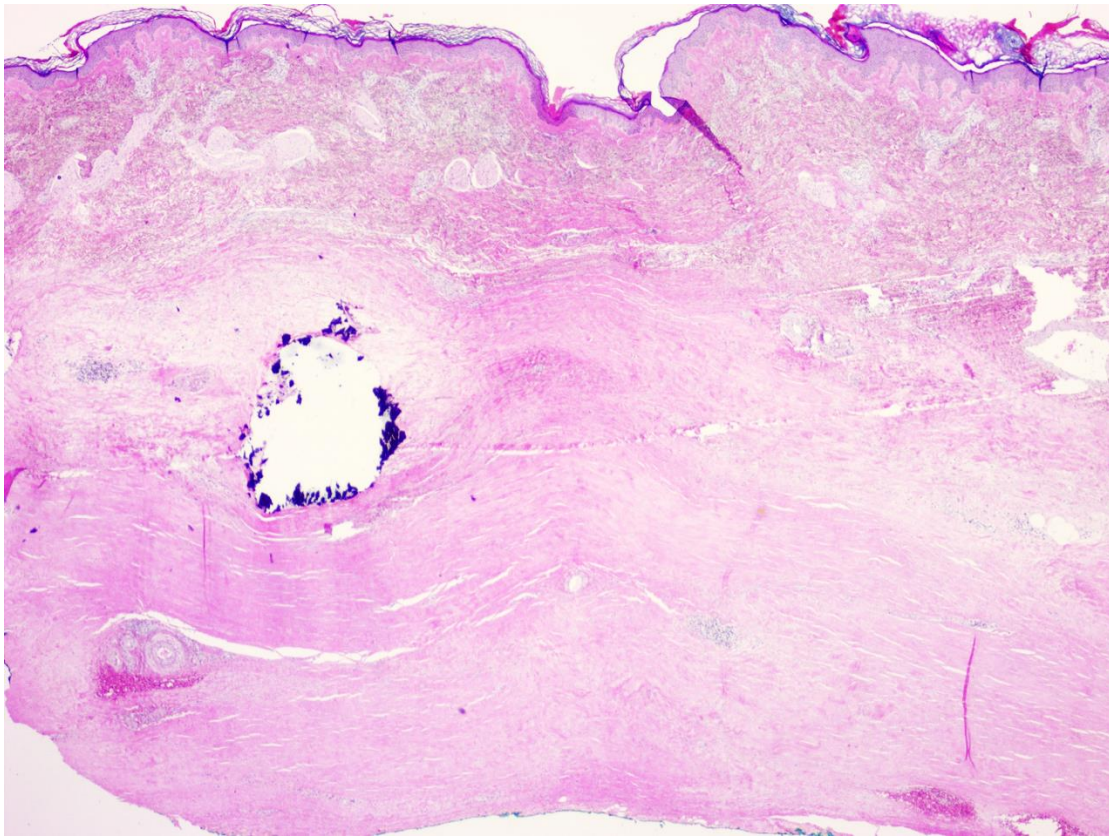
A. Trichoepithelioma

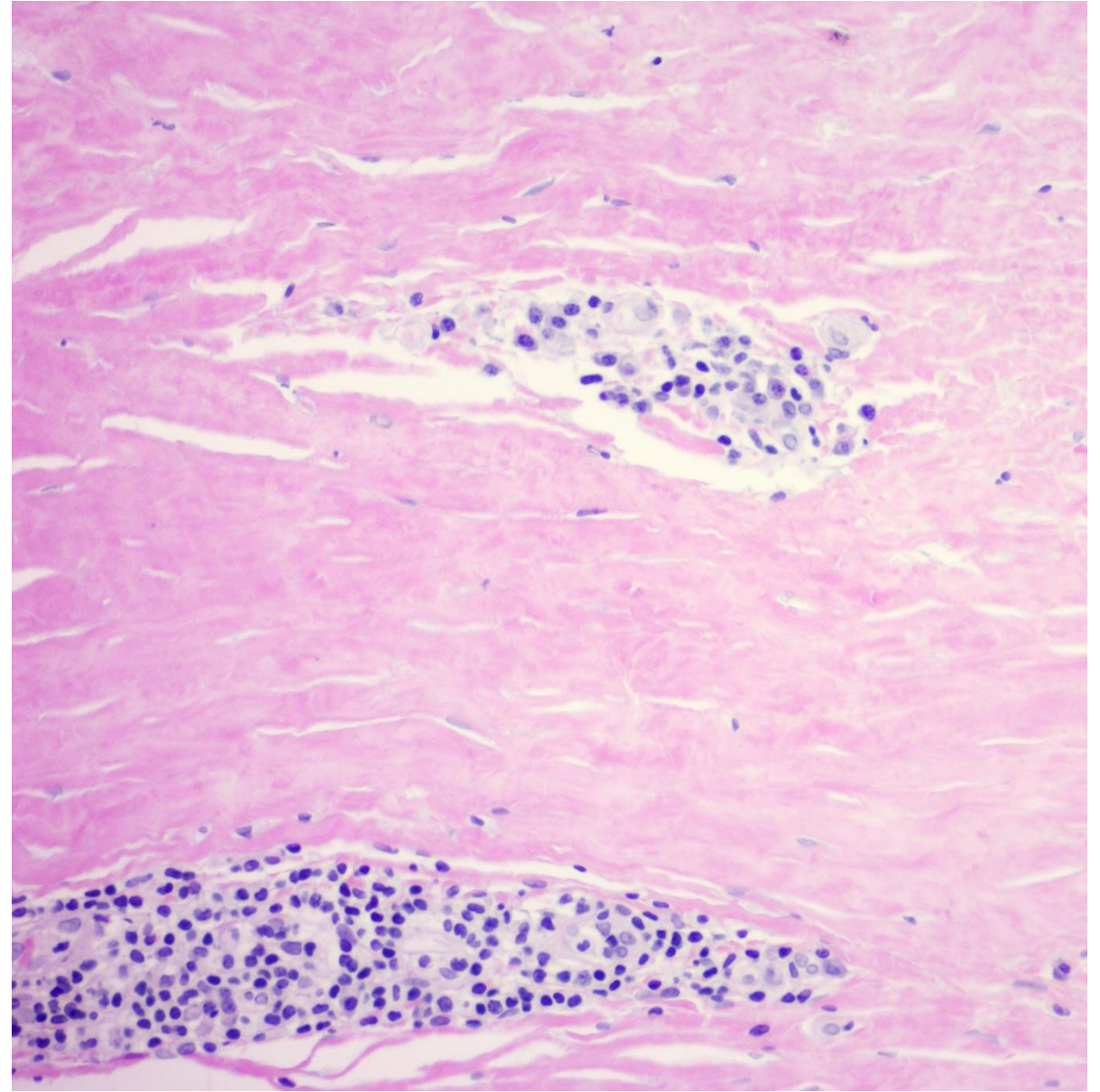
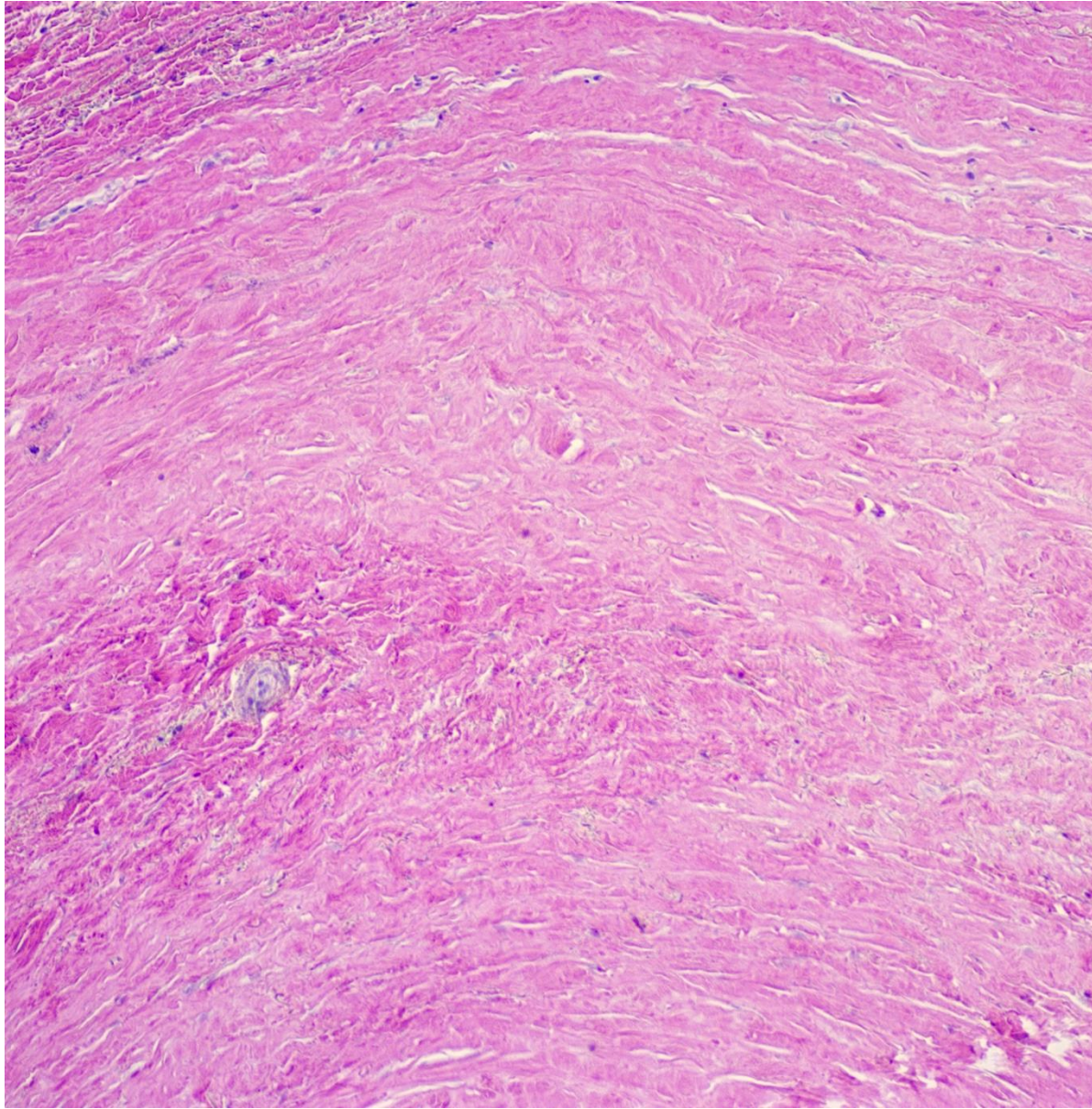
B. Tumor of follicular infundibulum

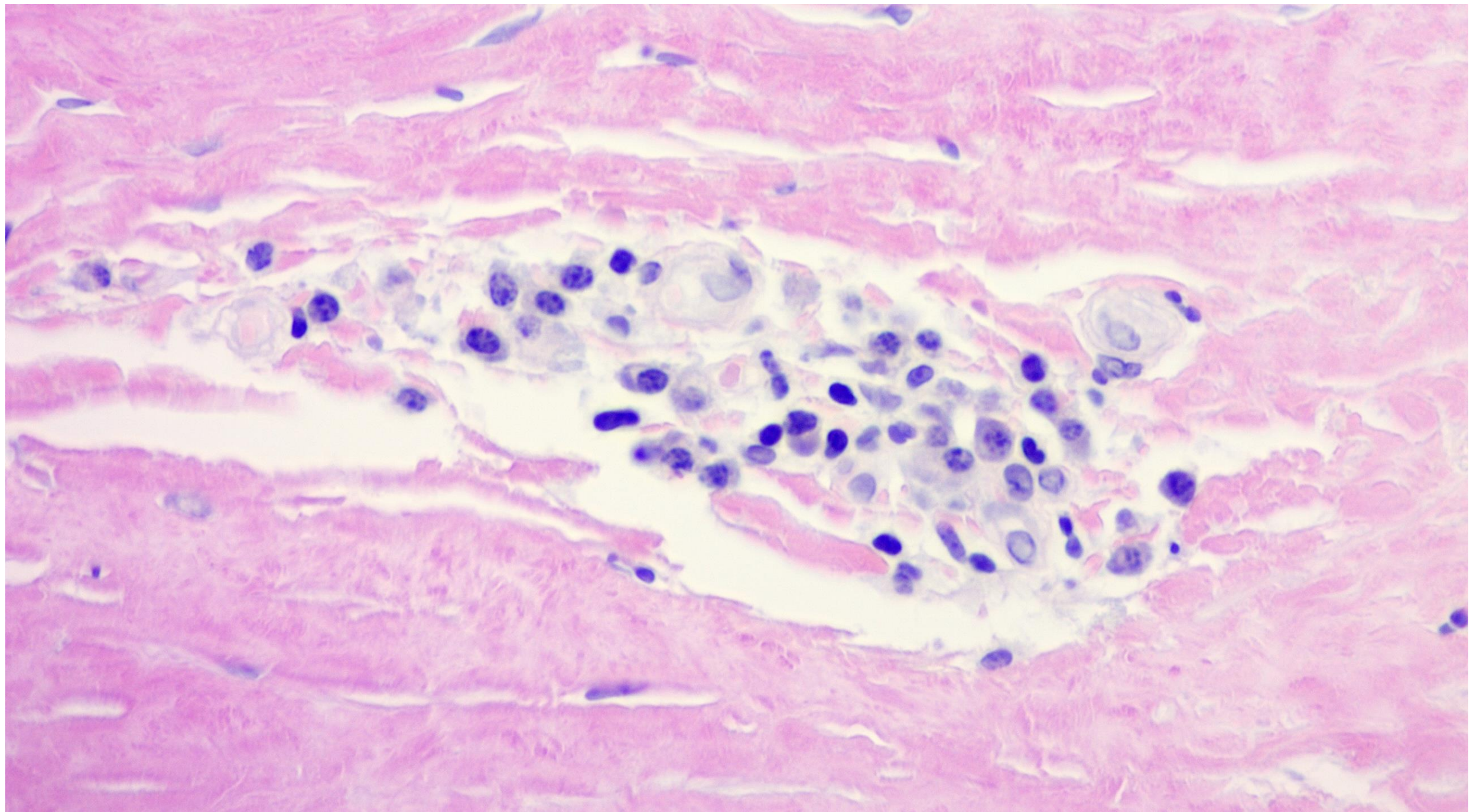
C. Basal cell carcinoma, micronodular type

D. Basal cell carcinoma, infiltrative type

E. Trichoblastoma







Case 89. 52F, right forearm; growing, history of multiple sclerosis. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Localized scleroderma/linear morphea with calcinosis cutis

B. Lichen sclerosis

C. Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis

D. Eosinophilic fasciitis

E. Scleromyxedema

Case 89. 52F, right forearm; growing, history of multiple sclerosis. **What is your diagnosis?**

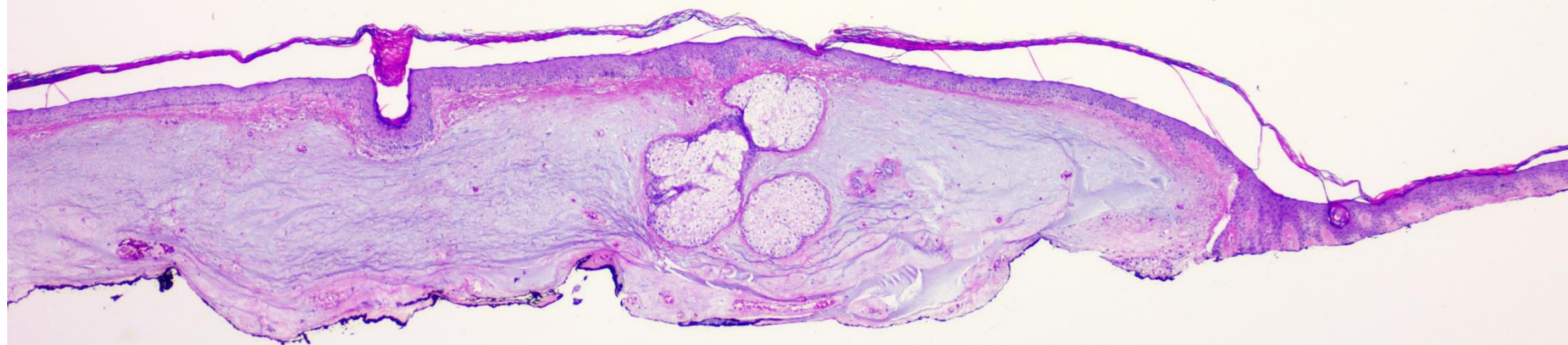
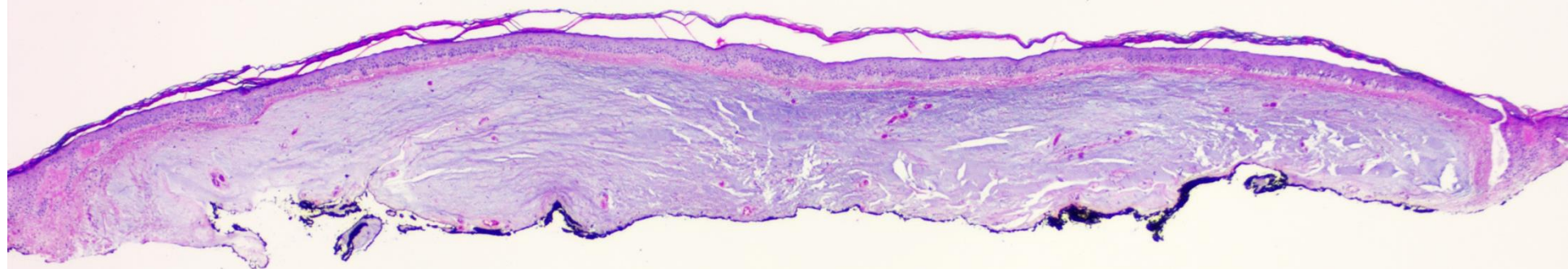
A. Localized scleroderma/linear morphea with calcinosis cutis

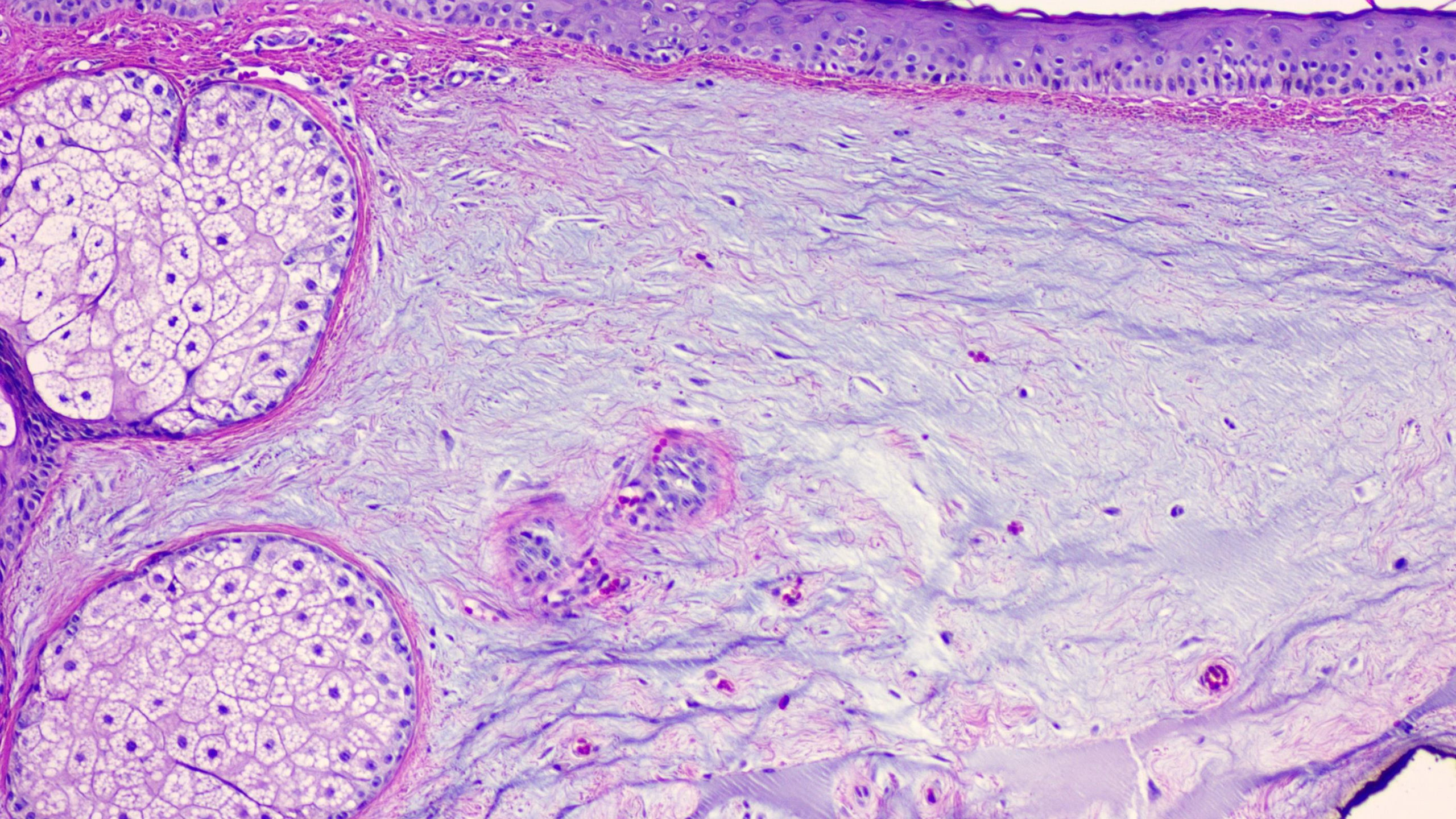
B. Lichen sclerosis

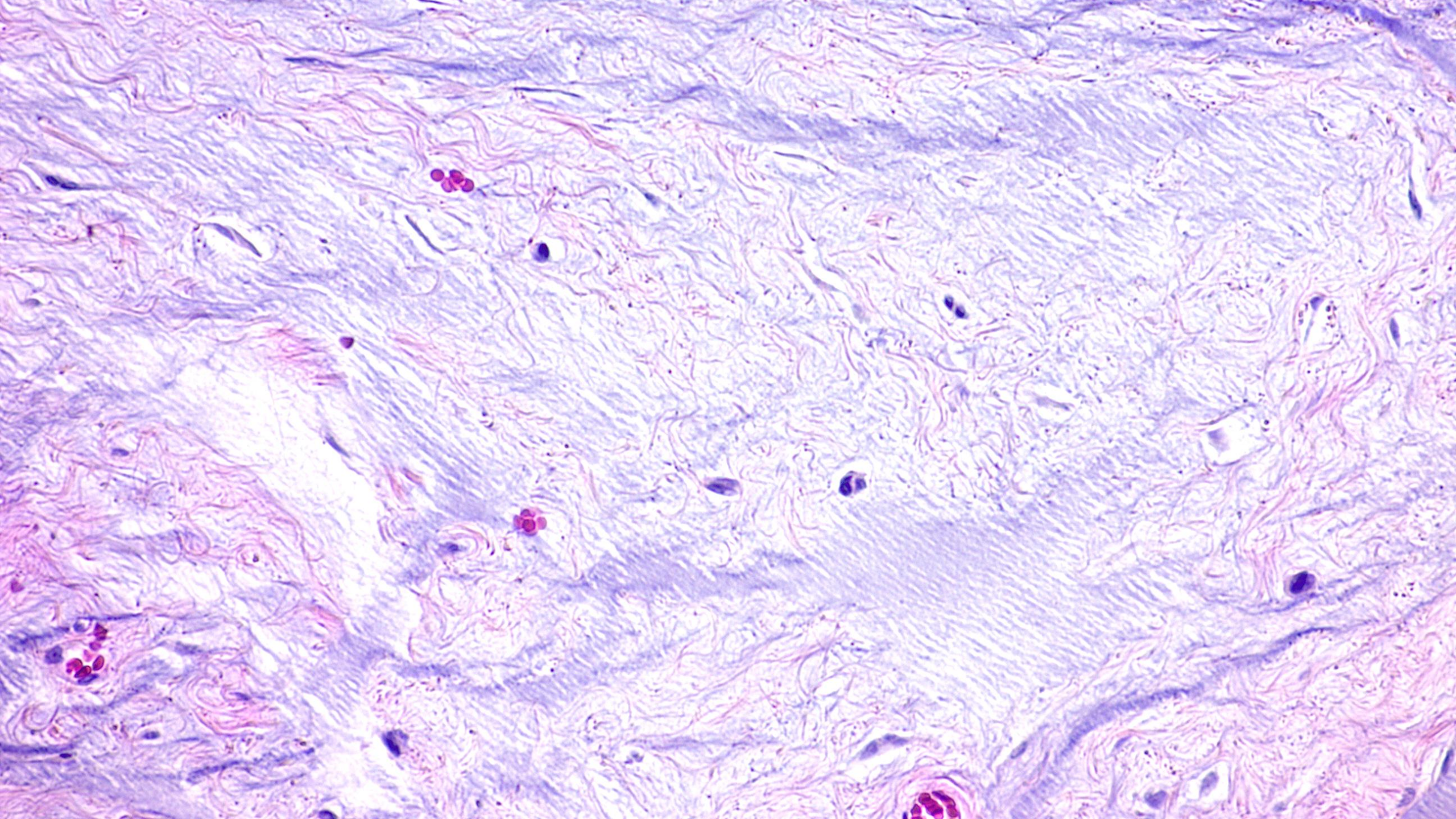
C. Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis

D. Eosinophilic fasciitis

E. Scleromyxedema







Case 90. 72F, right upper back; BCC vs intradermal nevus vs clear cell acanthoma. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Nodular cutaneous mucinosis

B. Cutaneous myxoma

C. Lichen myxedematous (Scleromyxedema)

D. Mucinous nevus

E. Myxoid neurofibroma

Case 90. 72F, right upper back; BCC vs intradermal nevus vs clear cell acanthoma. **What is your diagnosis?**

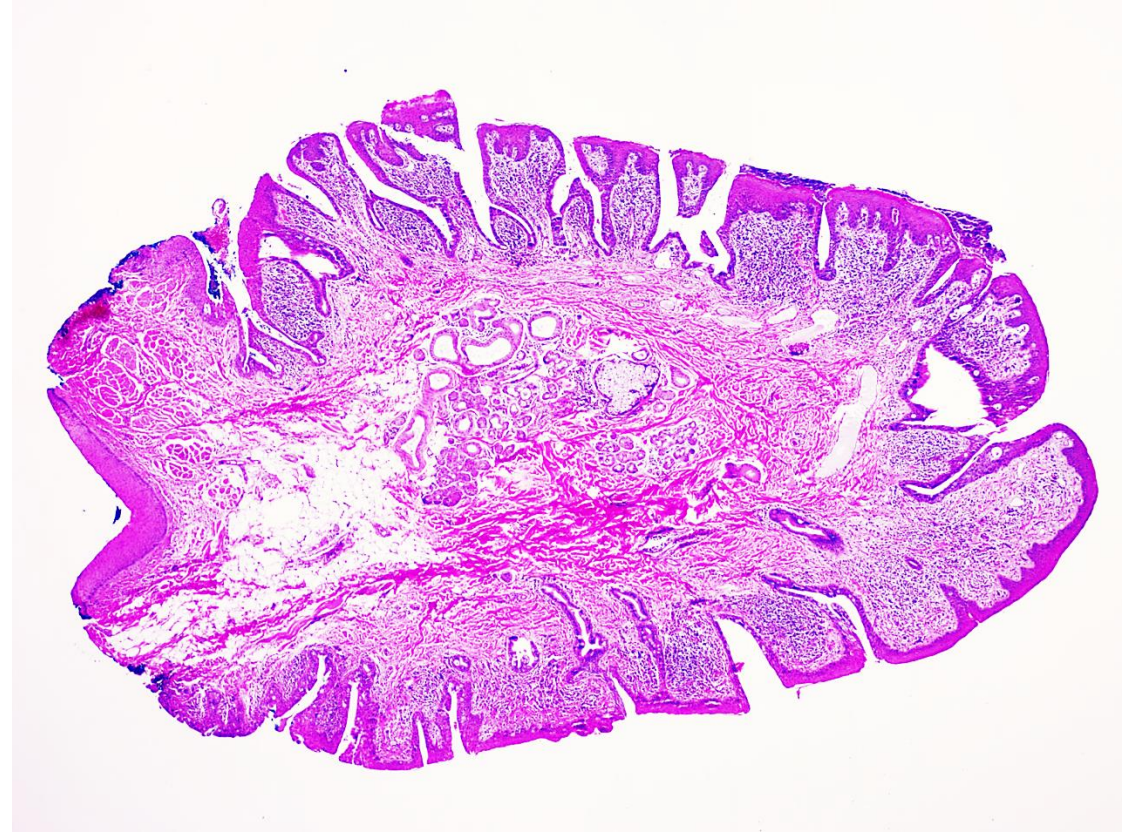
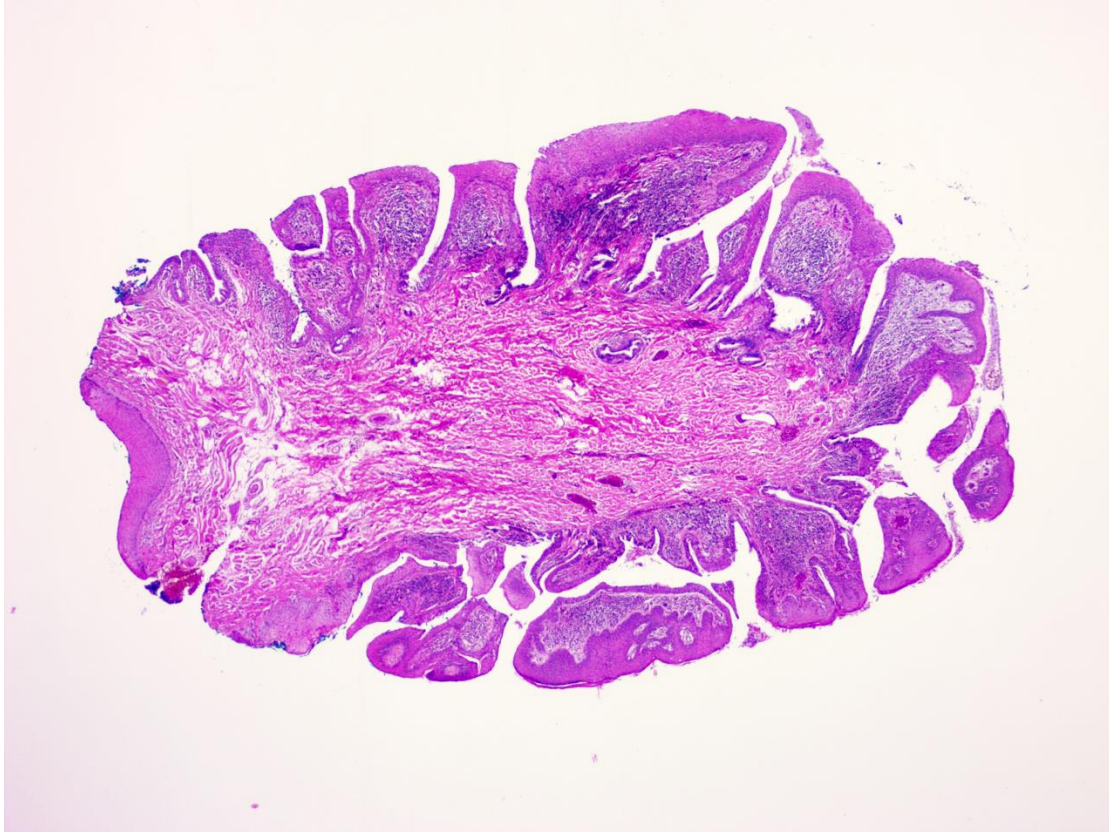
A. Nodular cutaneous mucinosis

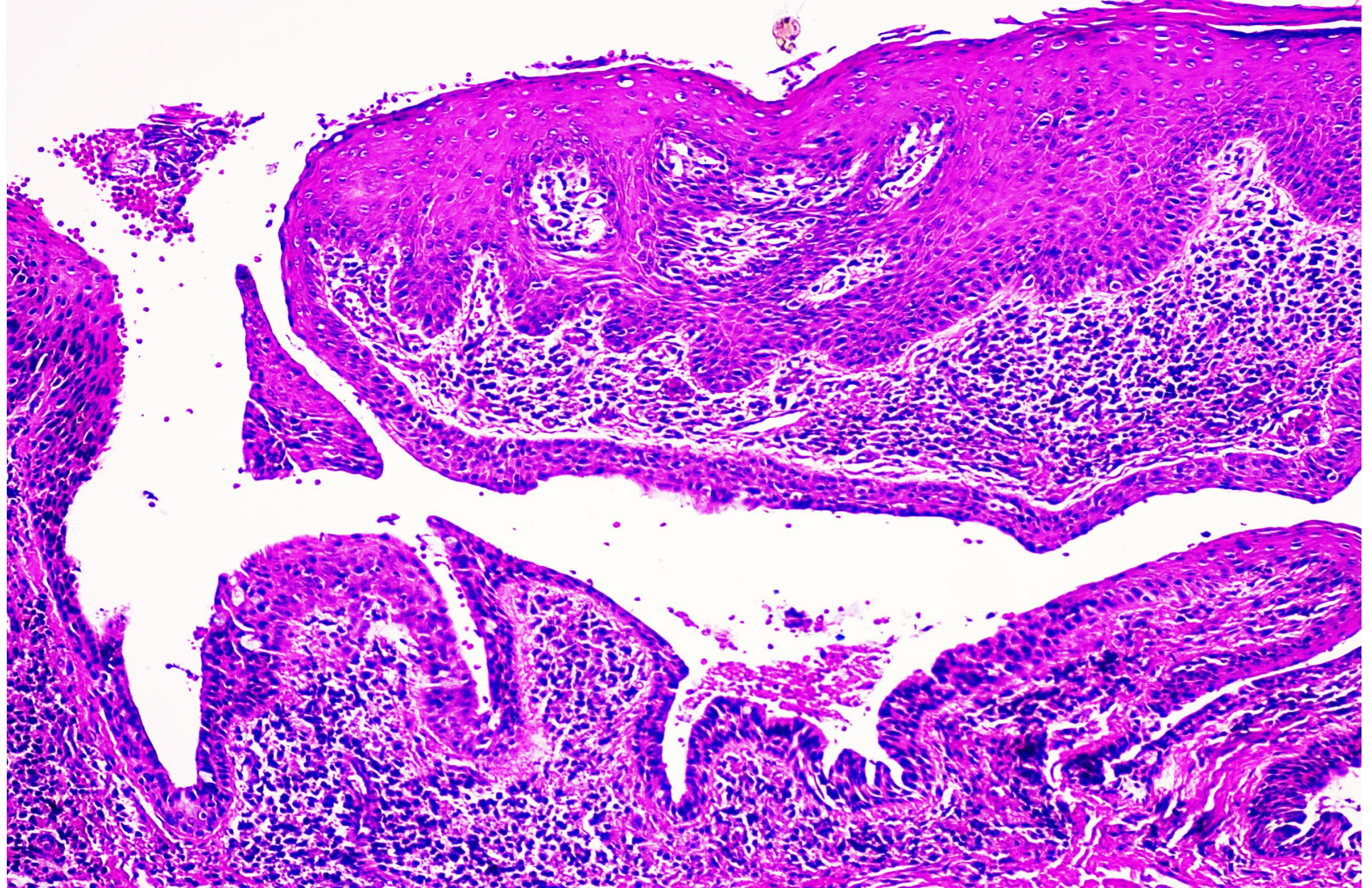
B. Cutaneous myxoma

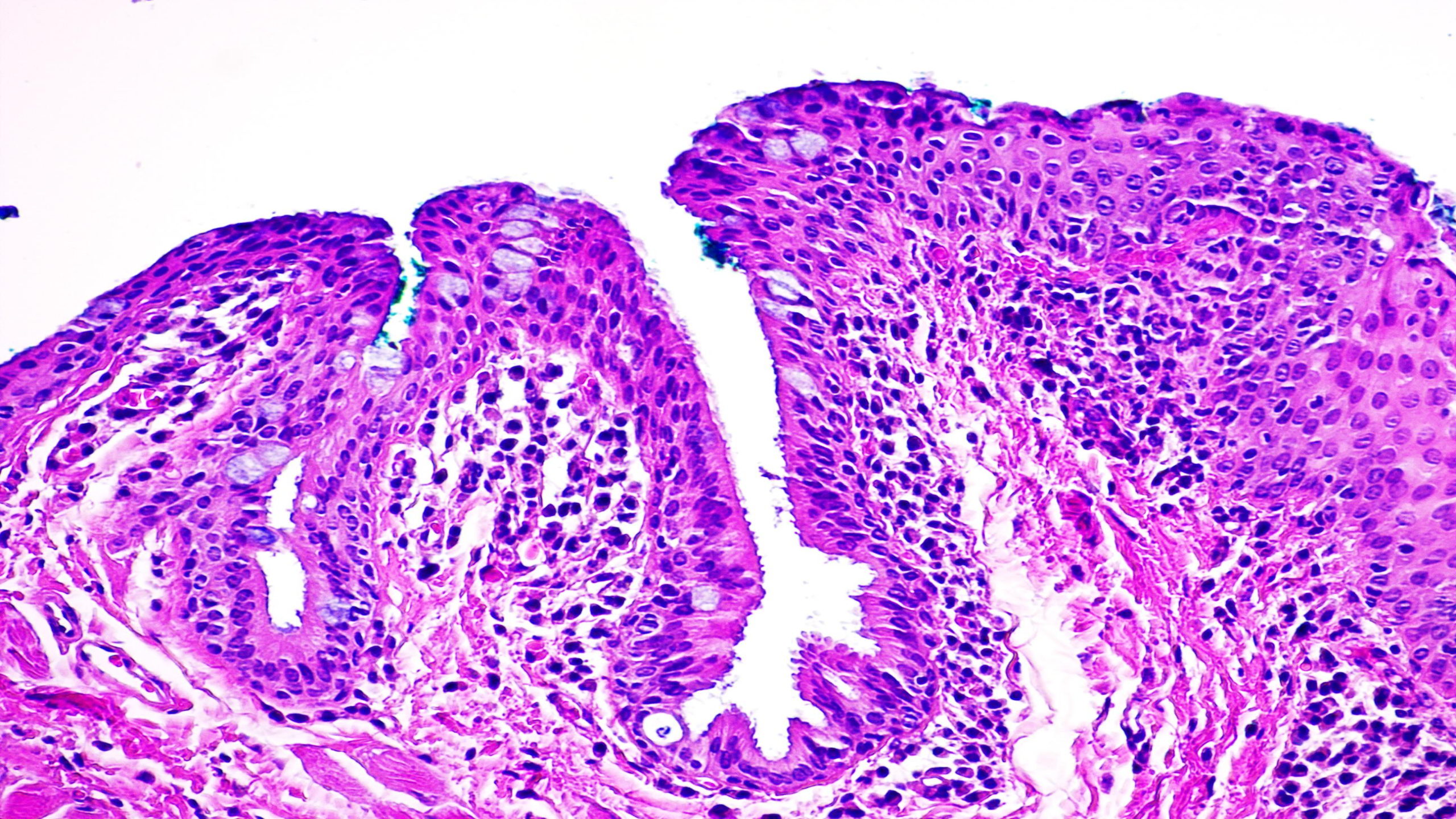
C. Lichen myxedematous (Scleromyxedema)

D. Mucinous nevus

E. Myxoid neurofibroma







Case 91. 61F, right upper eyelid; rule out cancer.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Inverted papilloma

B. Conjunctival Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) / Squamous Dysplasia

C. Papillary Squamous Cell Carcinoma (Conjunctival SCC)

D. Squamous-conjunctival papilloma

E. Verruca Vulgaris (HPV-Induced Squamous Papilloma)

Case 91. 61F, right upper eyelid; rule out cancer.
What is your diagnosis?

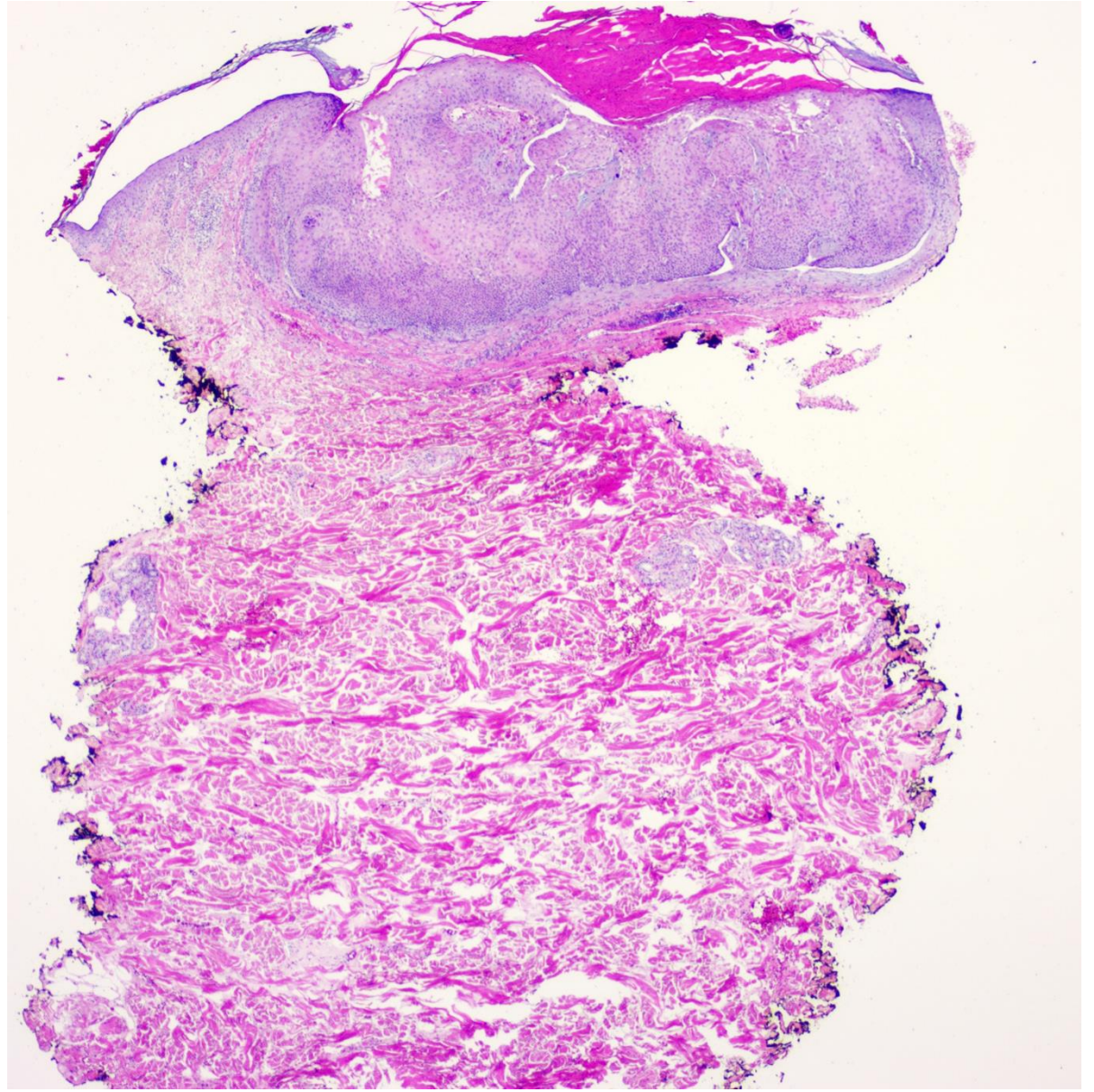
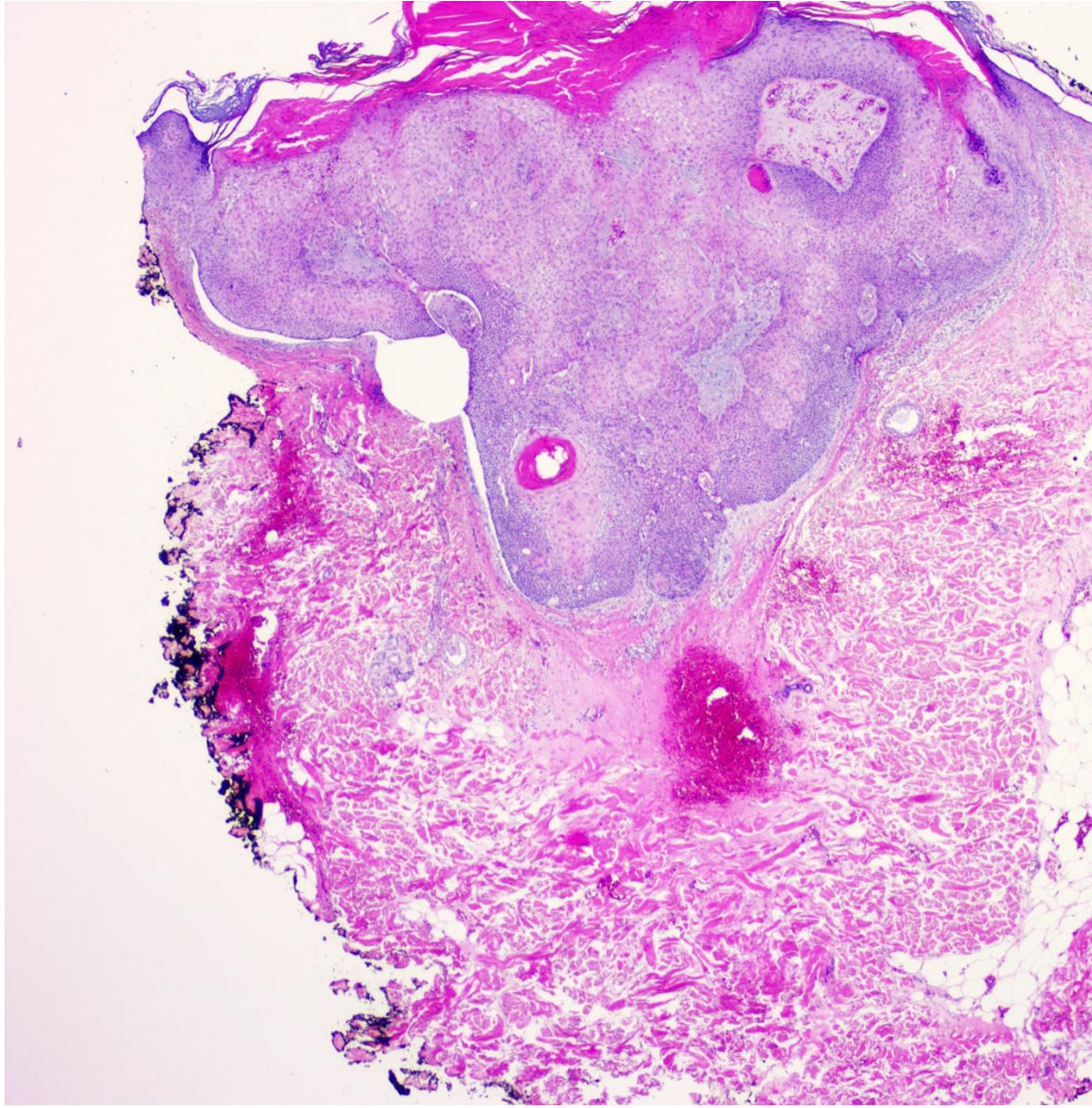
A. Inverted papilloma

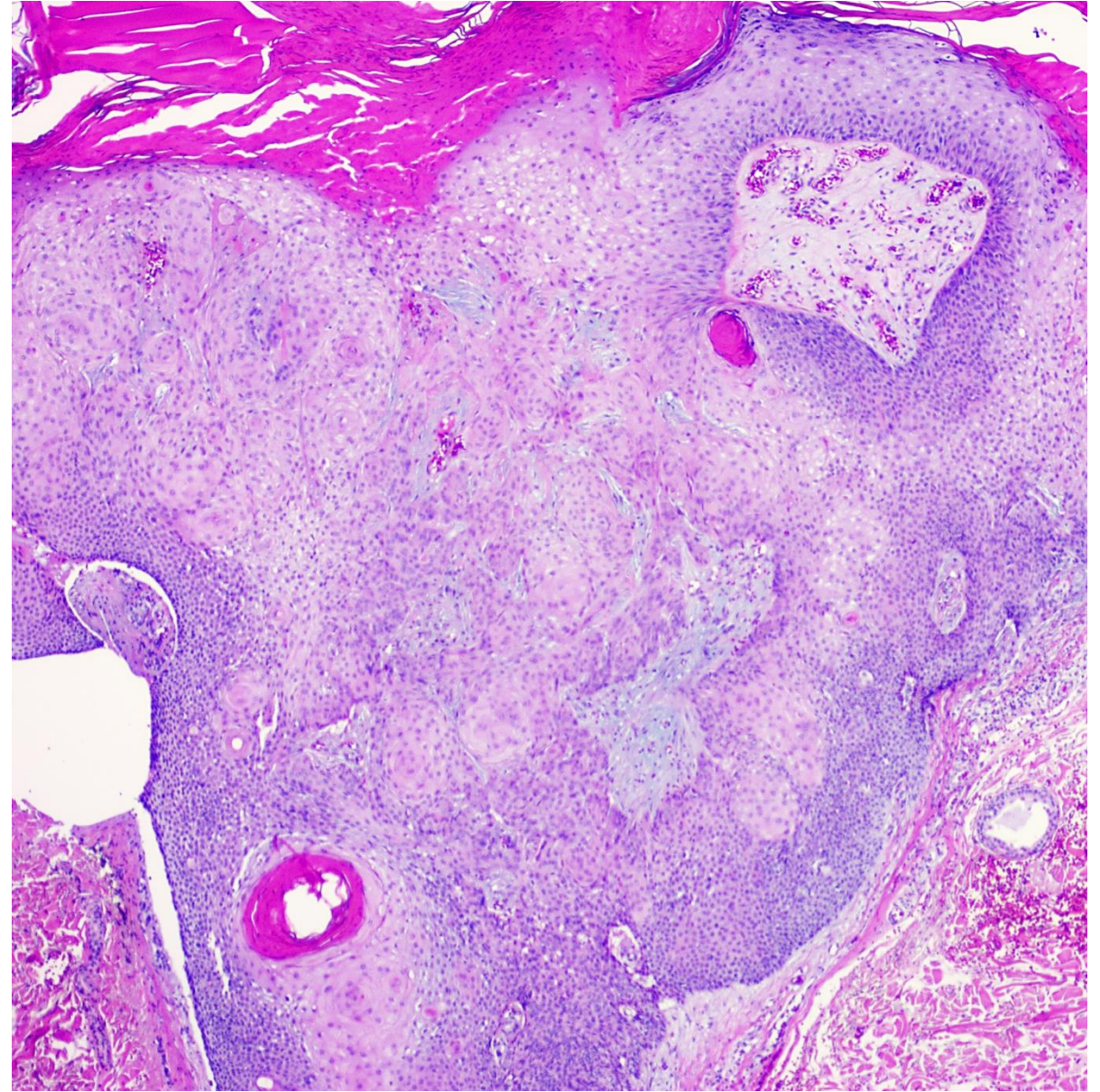
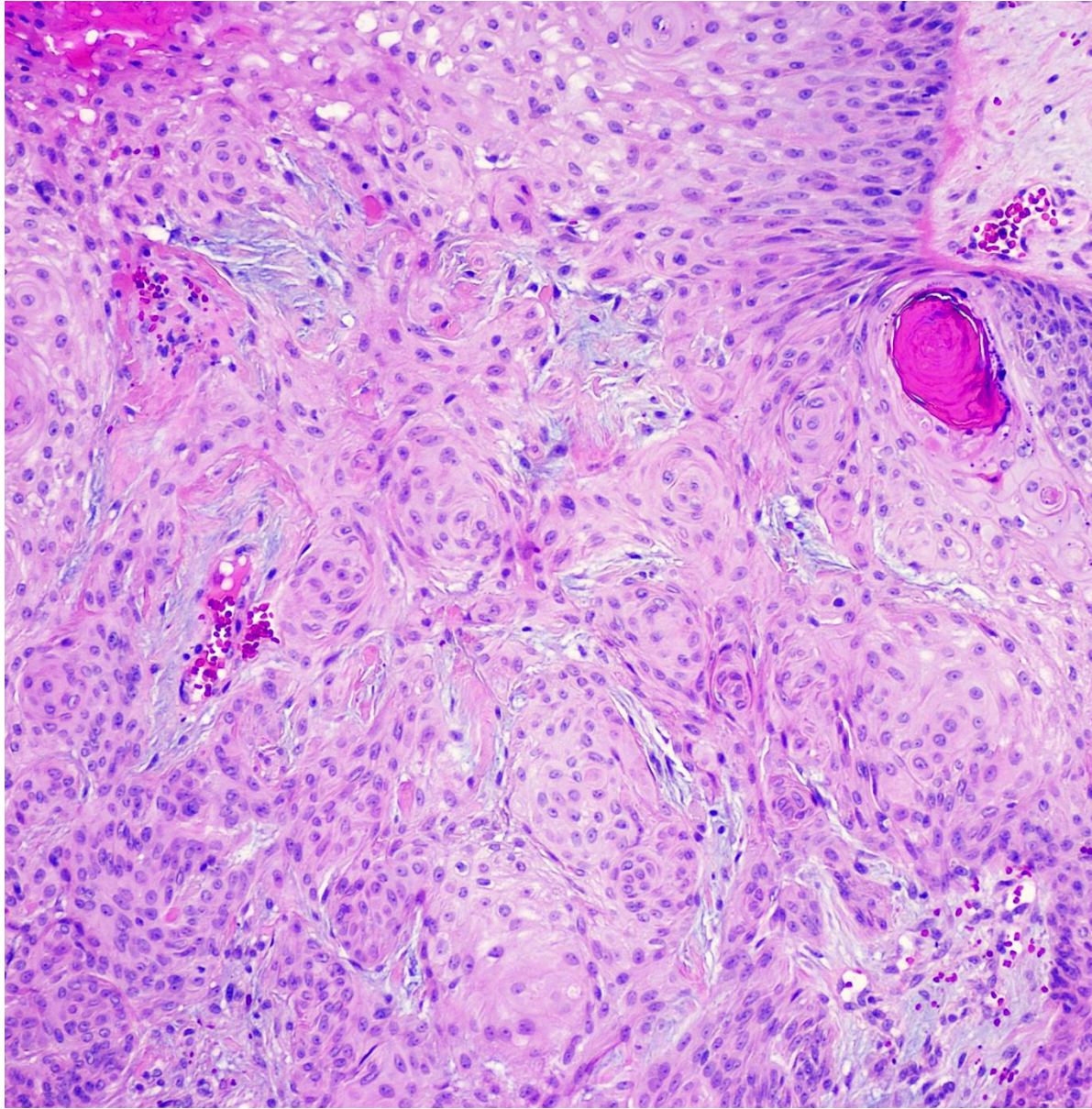
B. Conjunctival Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) / Squamous Dysplasia

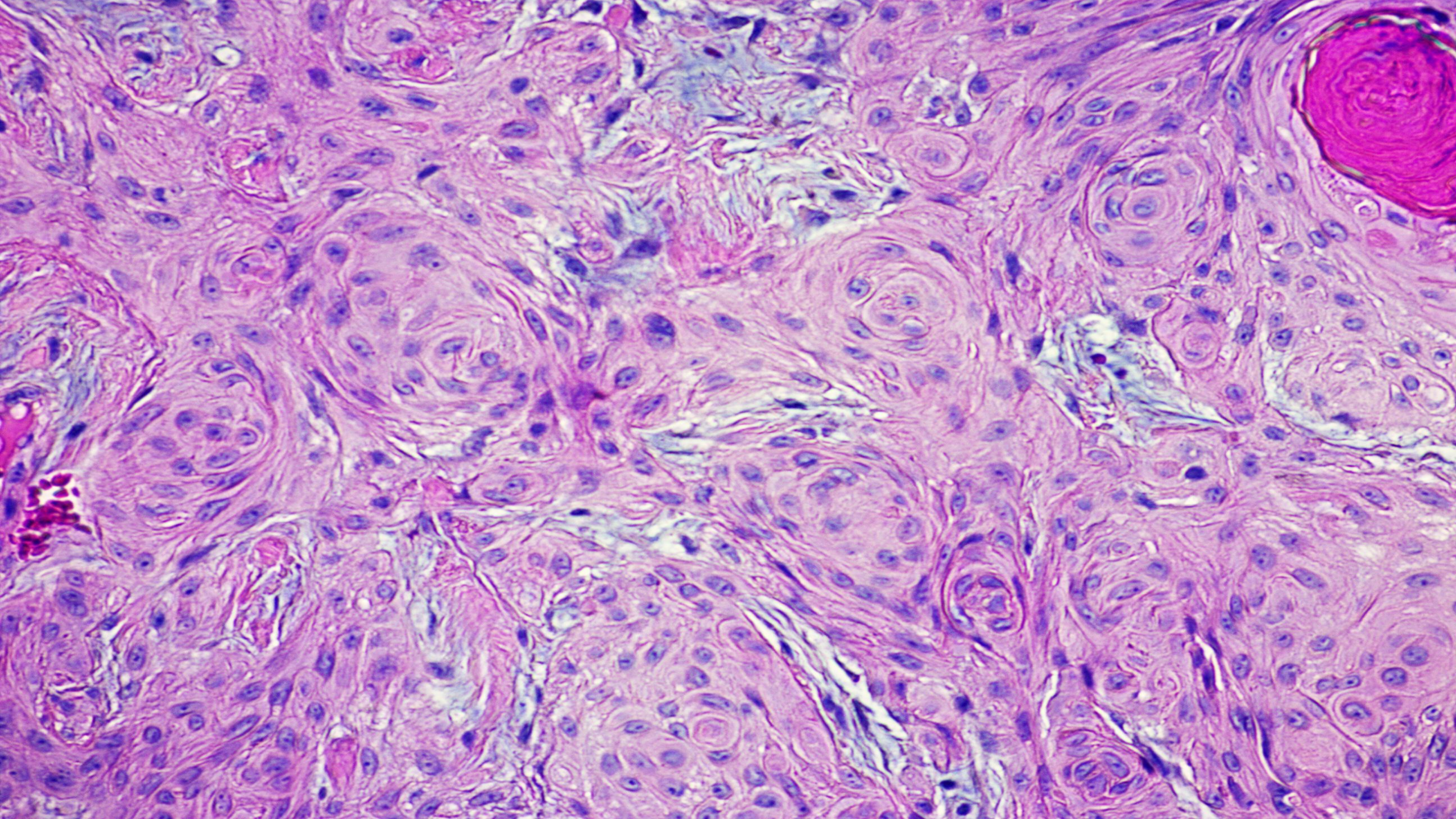
C. Papillary Squamous Cell Carcinoma (Conjunctival SCC)

D. Squamous-conjunctival papilloma

E. Verruca Vulgaris (HPV-Induced Squamous Papilloma)







Case 92. 64F, right upper back; Pink papule, previous biopsy showed cystic growth with squamous atypia, favor low grade SCC. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), well-differentiated

B. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), keratoacanthoma (KA) type

C. Trichilemmoma

D. Inverted follicular keratosis

E. Seborrheic keratosis (Irritated Type)

Case 92. 64F, right upper back; Pink papule, previous biopsy showed cystic growth with squamous atypia, favor low grade SCC. **What is your diagnosis?**

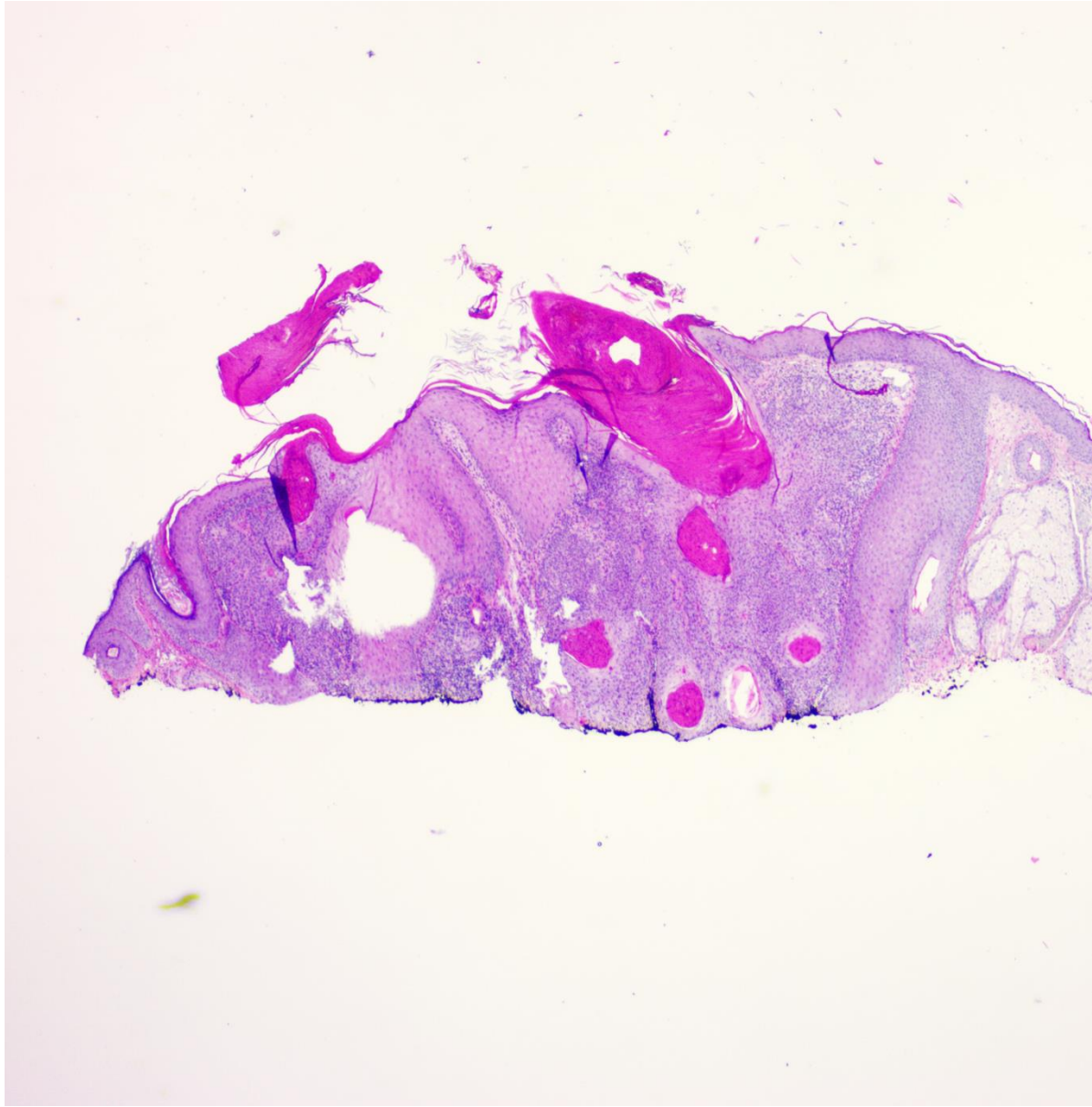
A. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), well-differentiated

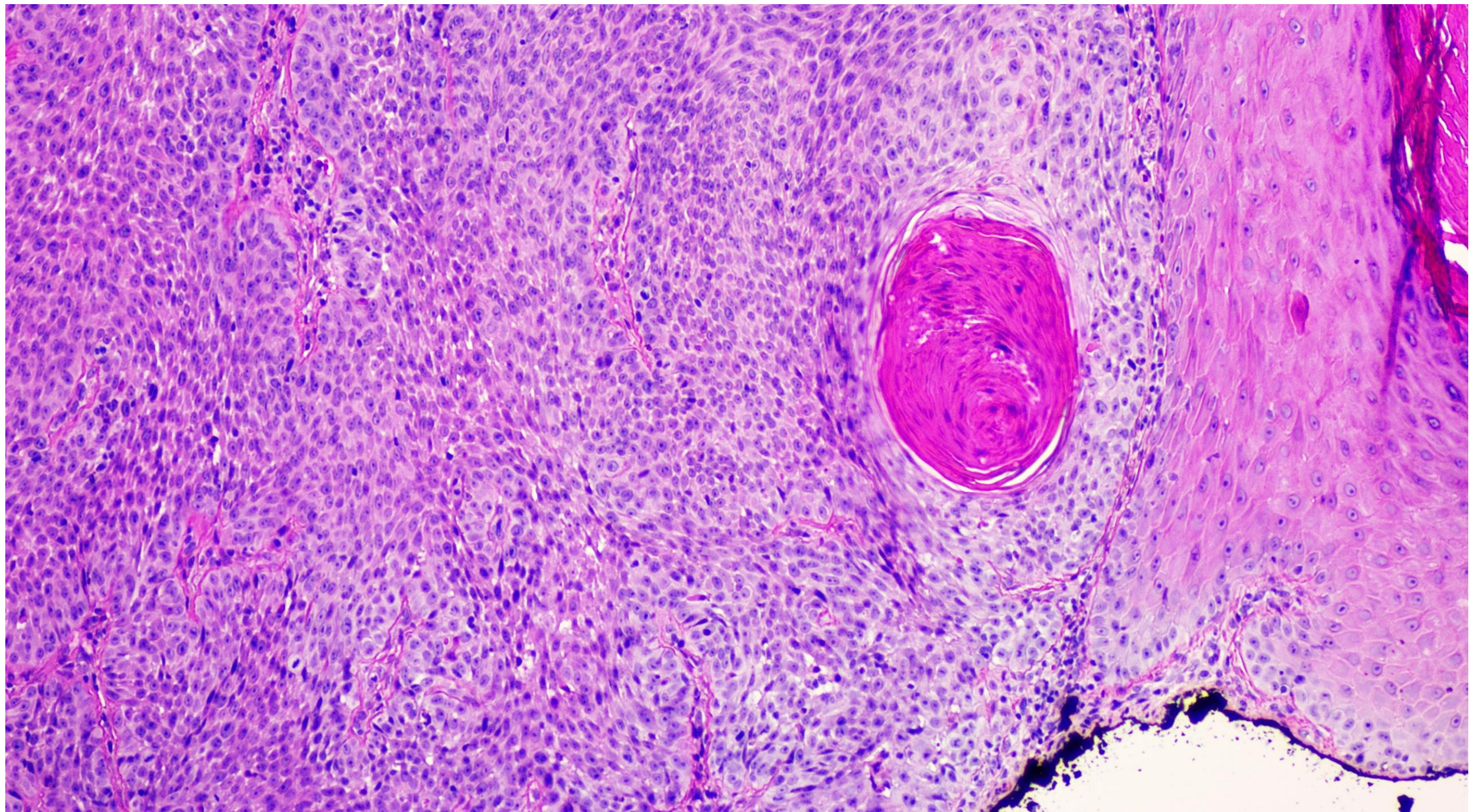
B. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), keratoacanthoma (KA) type

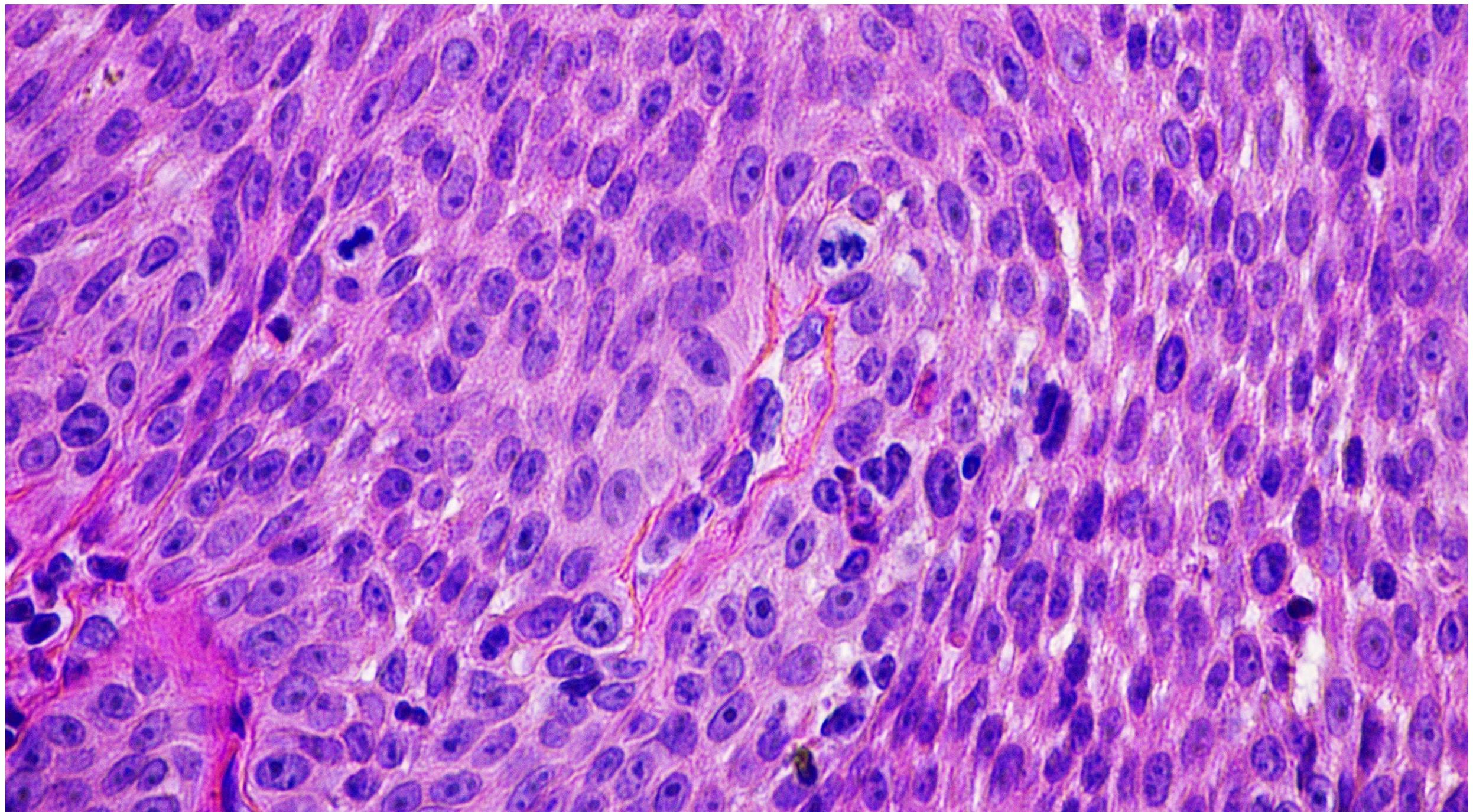
C. Trichilemmoma

D. Inverted follicular keratosis

E. Seborrheic keratosis (Irritated Type)







Case 93. 60M, right mid cheek; Scaly firm 4mm papule SCC vs other. **What is your diagnosis?**

A. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), moderately-differentiated

B. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), keratoacanthoma (KA) type

C. Trichilemmoma

D. Inverted follicular keratosis

E. Seborrheic keratosis (Irritated Type)

Case 93. 60M, right mid cheek; Scaly firm 4mm papule SCC vs other. **What is your diagnosis?**

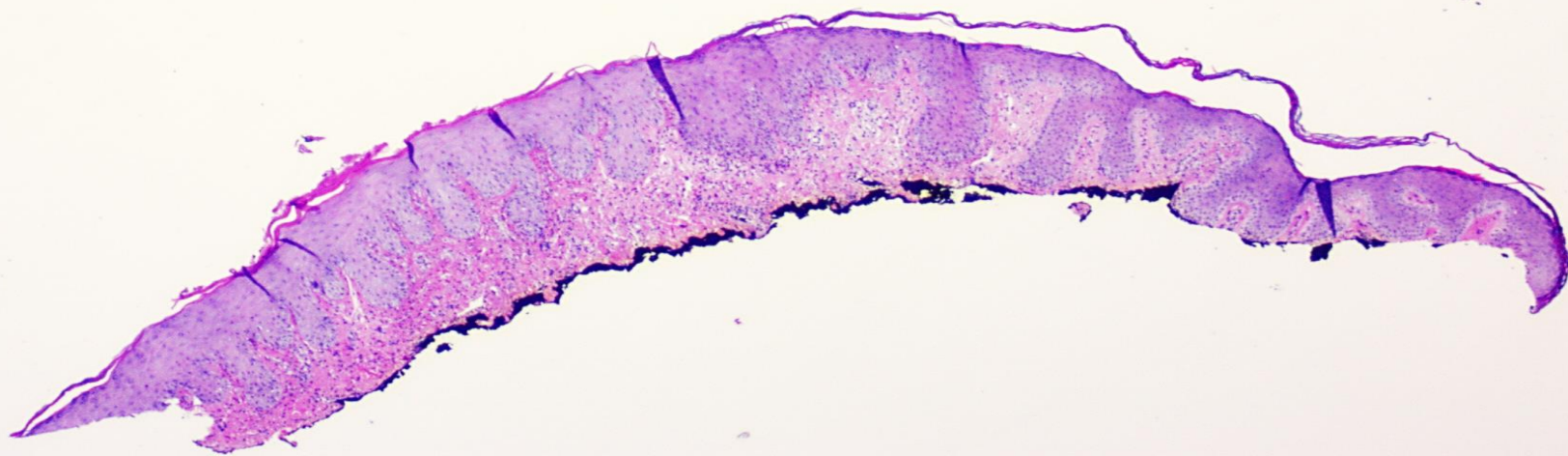
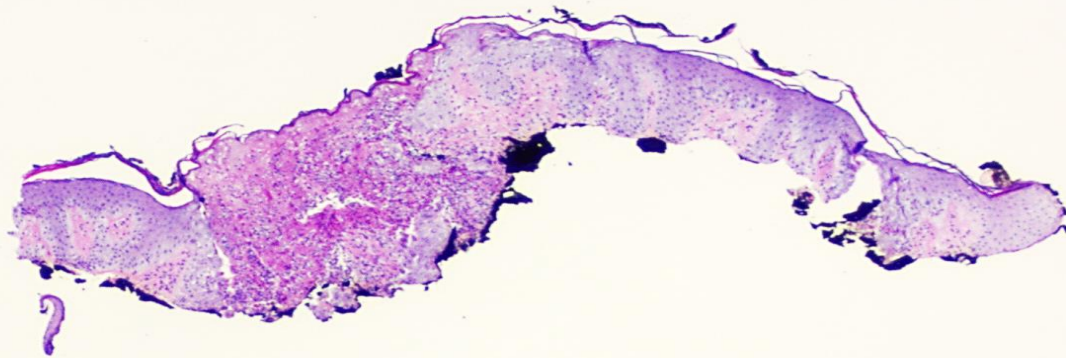
A. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), moderately-differentiated

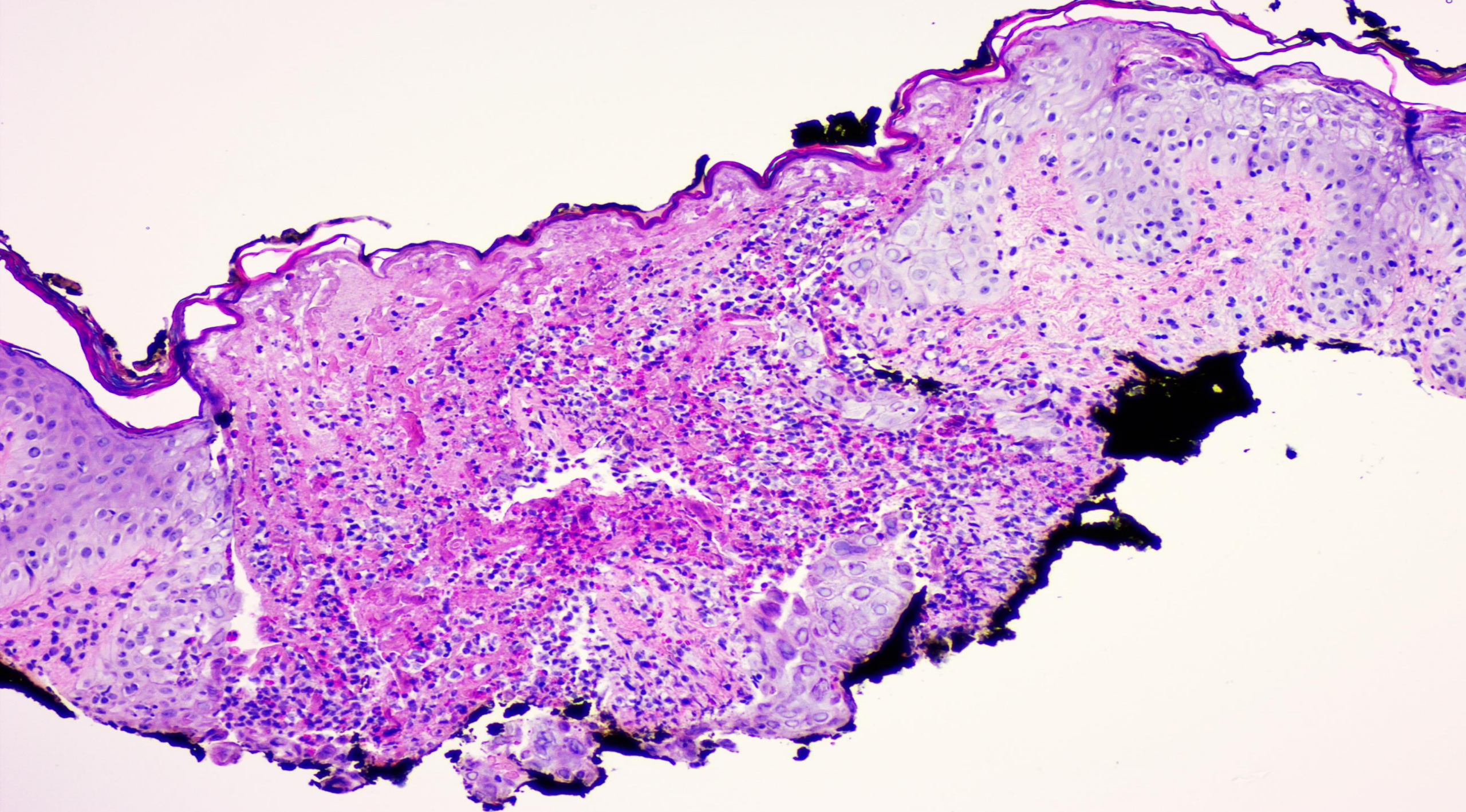
B. Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), keratoacanthoma (KA) type

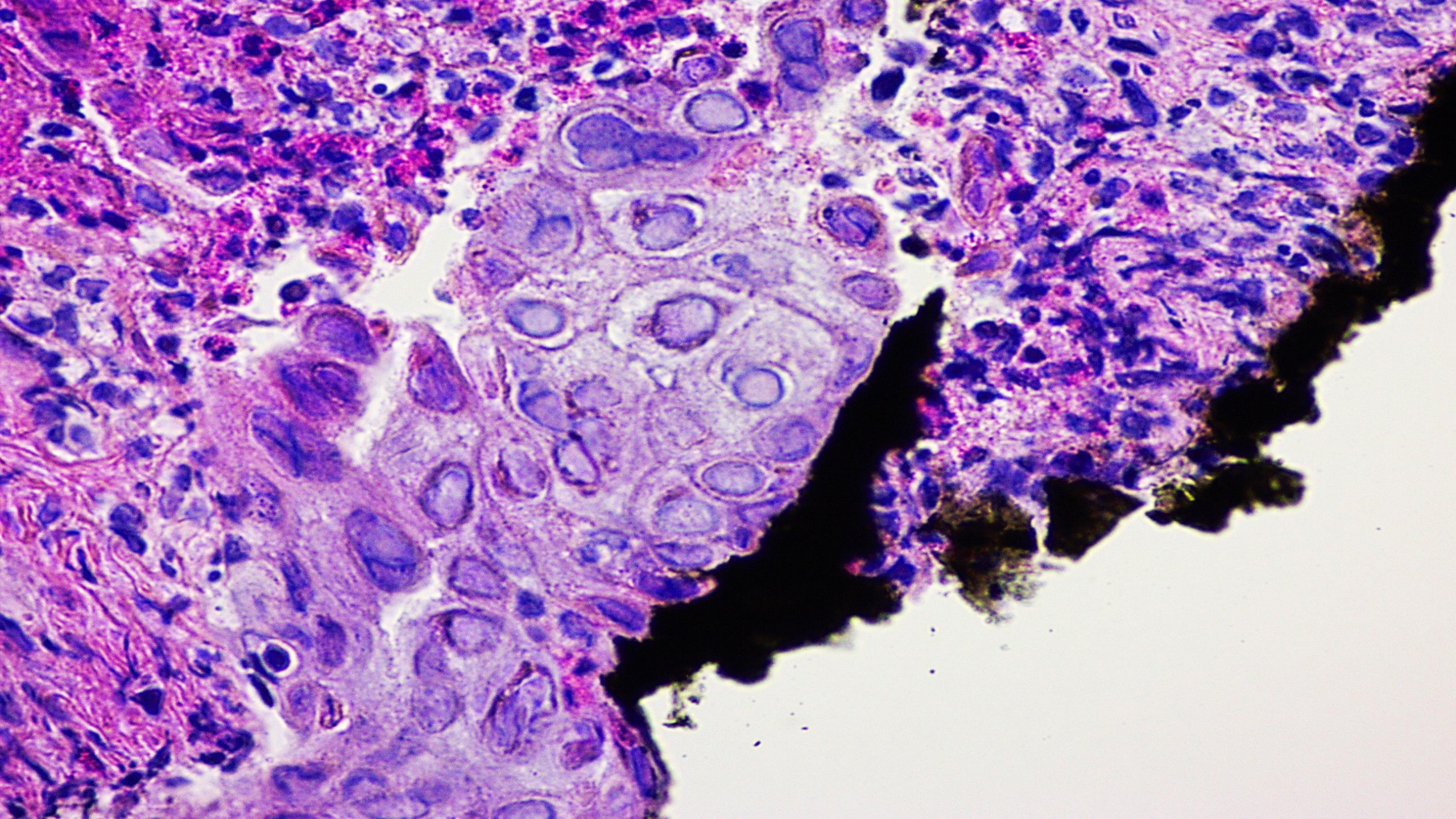
C. Trichilemmoma

D. Inverted follicular keratosis

E. Seborrheic keratosis (Irritated Type)







Case 94. 74F, left labia skin; lesion. What is your diagnosis?

A. Behçet disease

B. Pemphigus vulgaris

C. Erosive lichen planus

D. Herpetic vulvovaginitis

E. Squamous cell carcinoma, ulcerated

Case 94. 74F, left labia skin; lesion. What is your diagnosis?

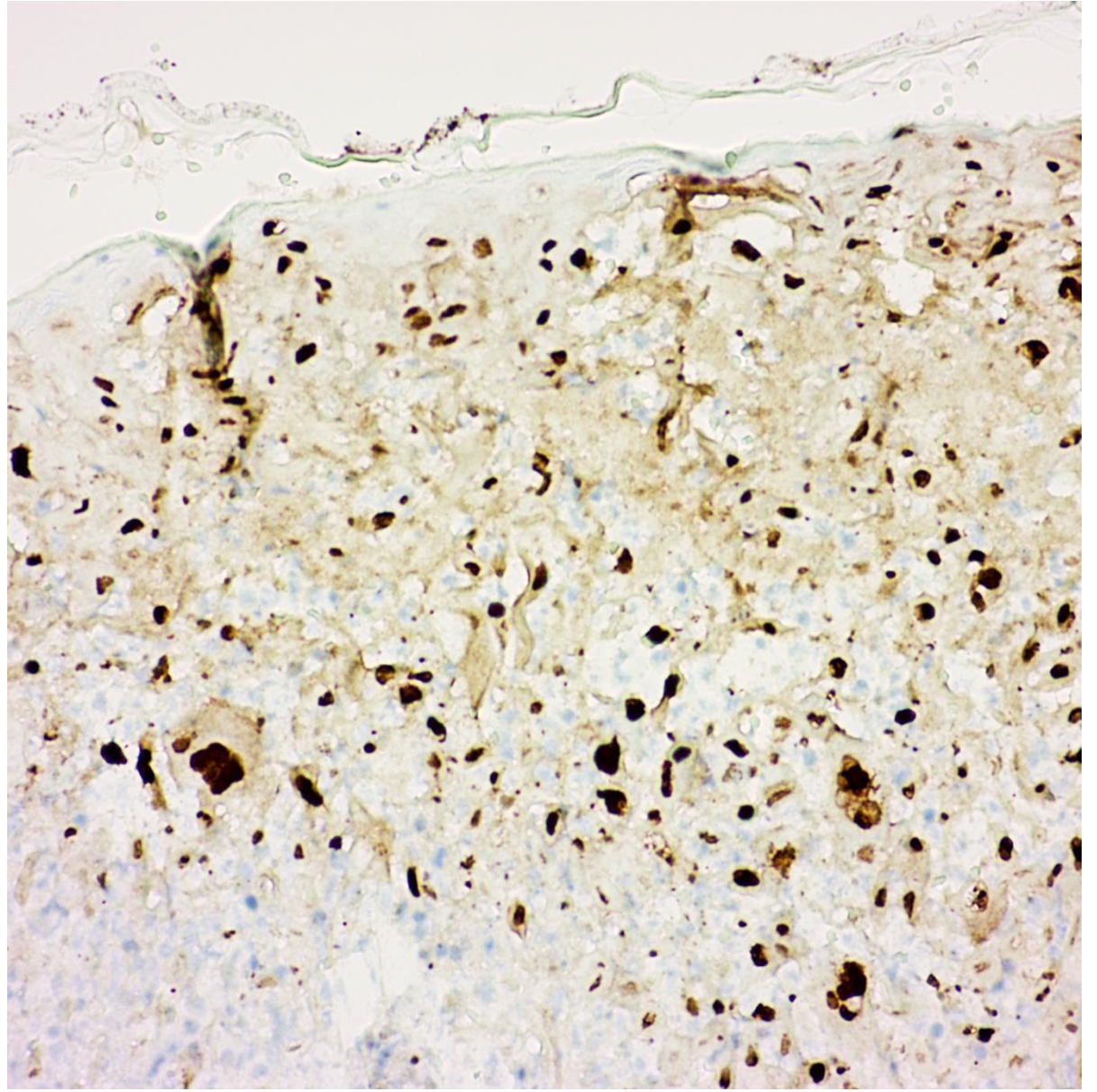
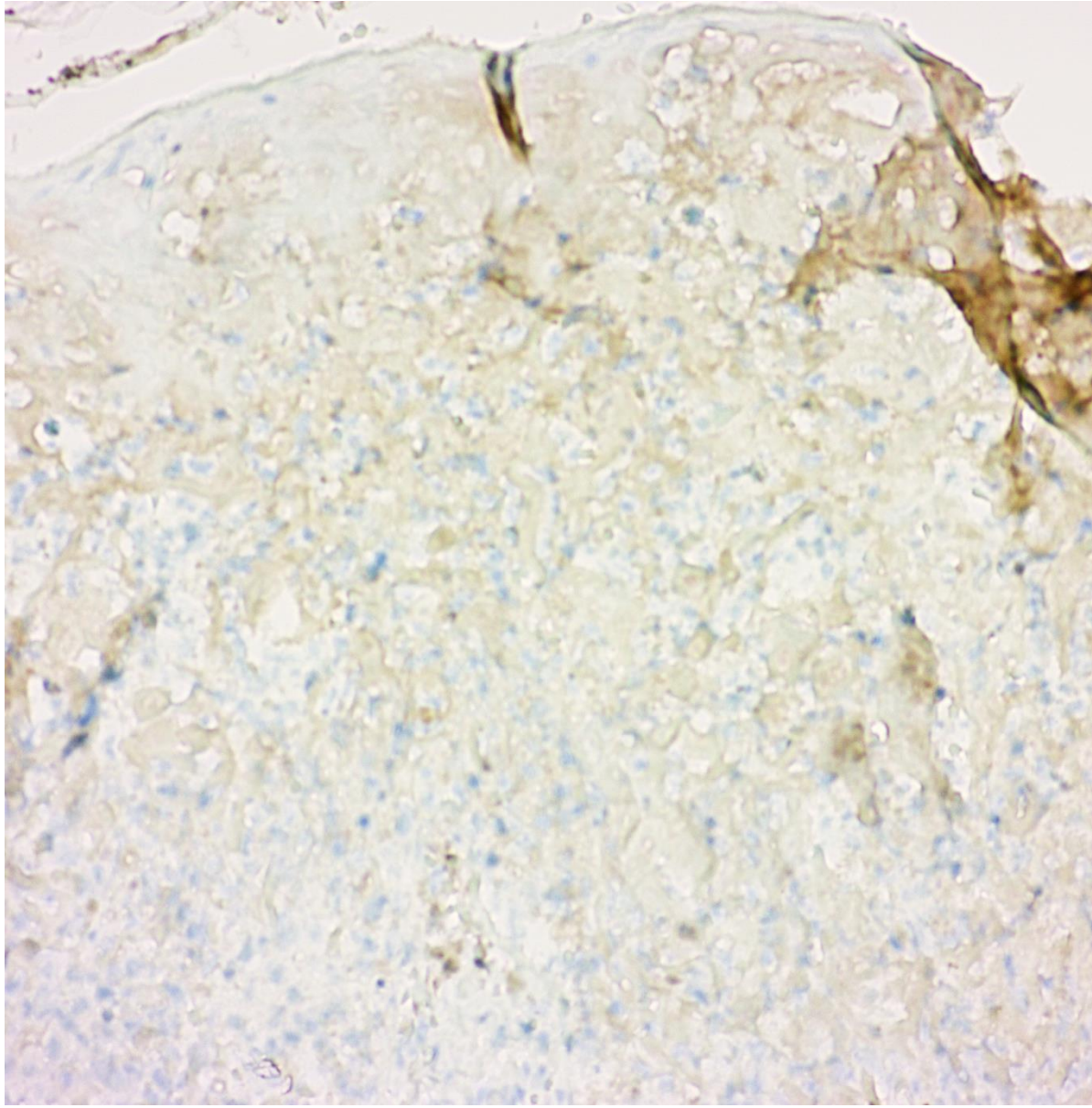
A. Behçet disease

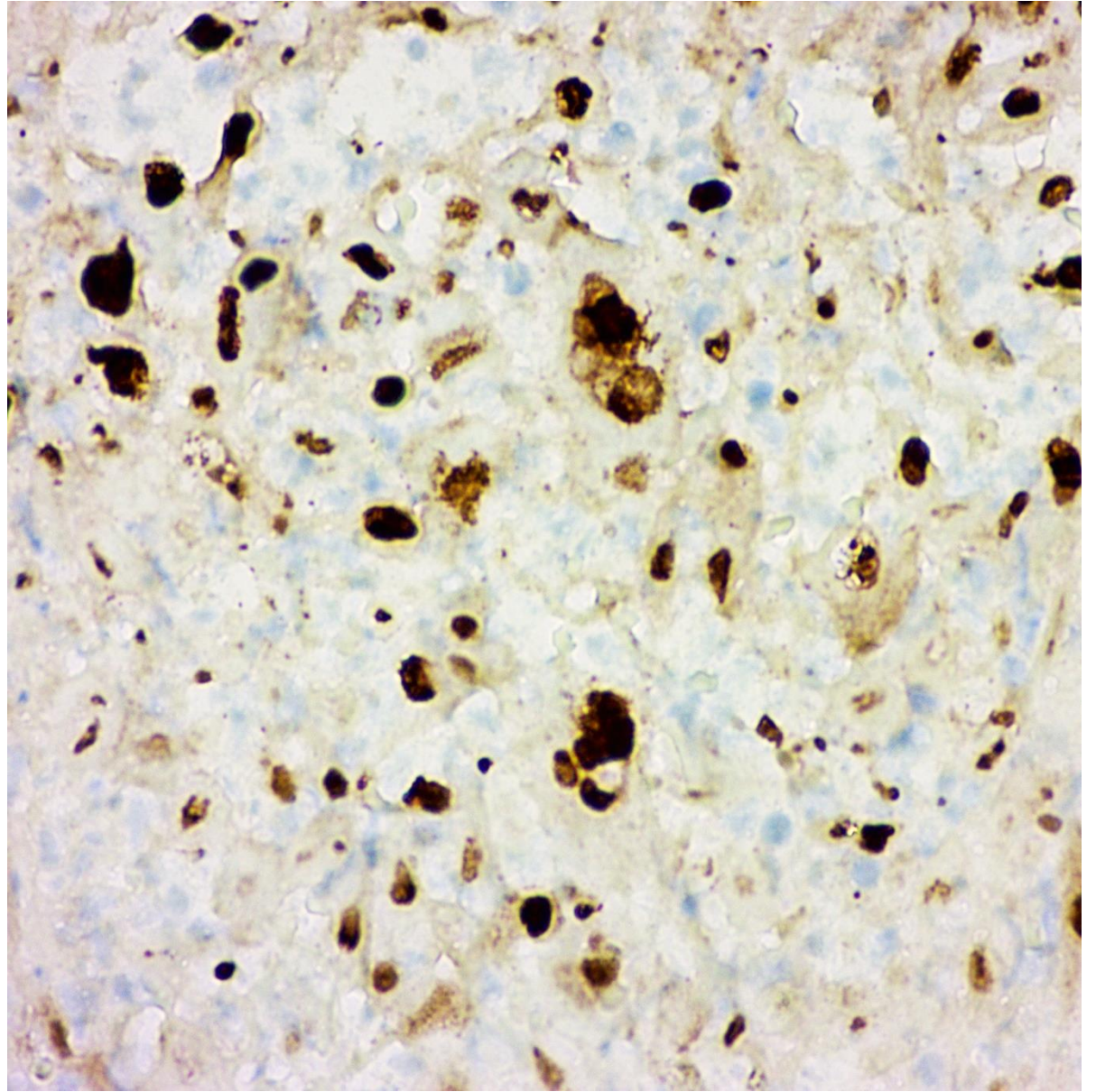
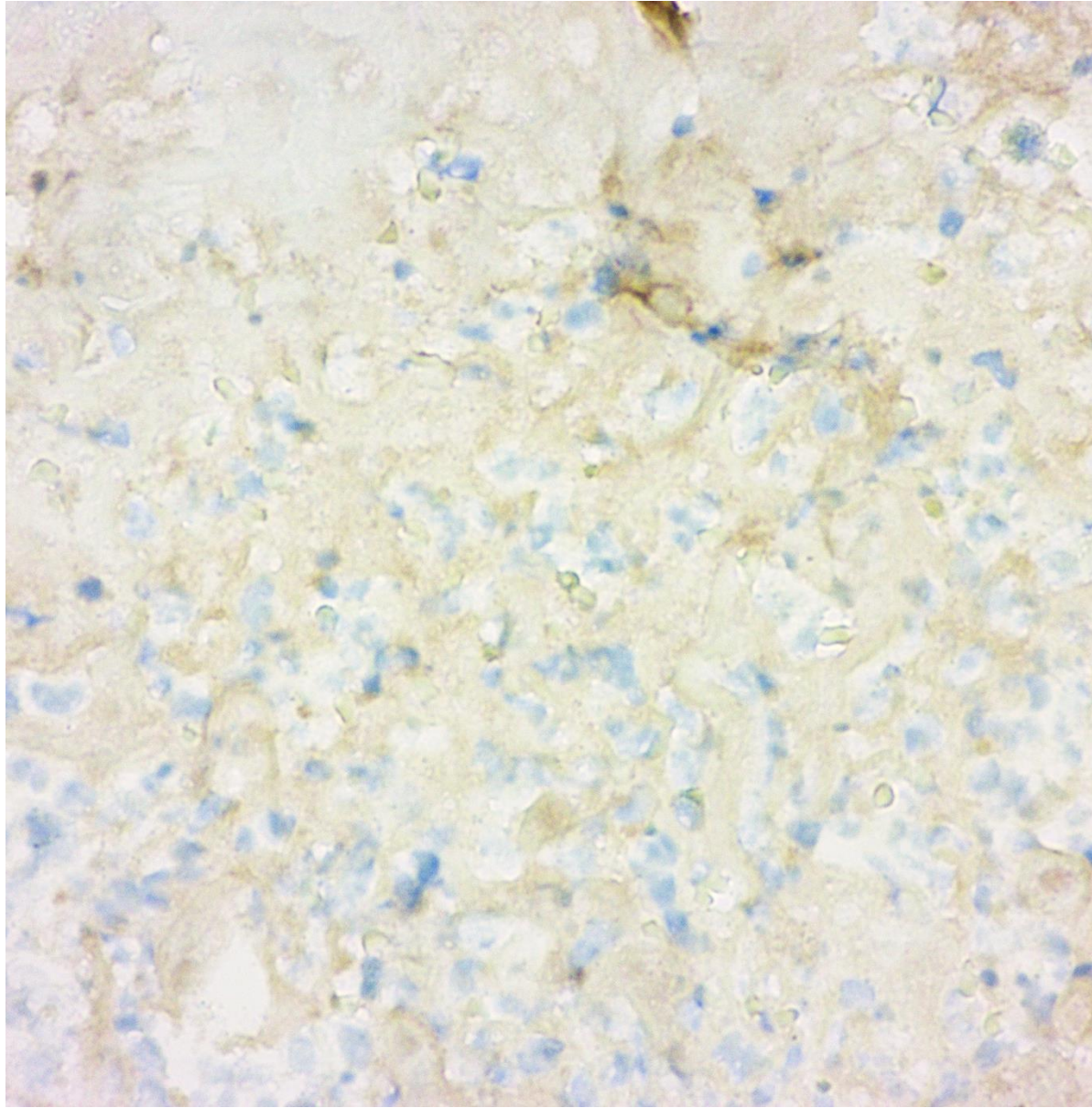
B. Pemphigus vulgaris

C. Erosive lichen planus

D. Herpetic vulvovaginitis

E. Squamous cell carcinoma, ulcerated





Case 95. 74F, left labia skin; lesion (case no. 94). What are the two most useful immunohistochemical markers to confirm your diagnosis?

A. HSV1, HSV2

B. HSV1, VZV

C. VZV, HSV2

D. p16, CMV

E. VZV, CMV

Case 95. 74F, left labia skin; lesion (case no. 94). What are the two most useful immunohistochemical markers to confirm your diagnosis?

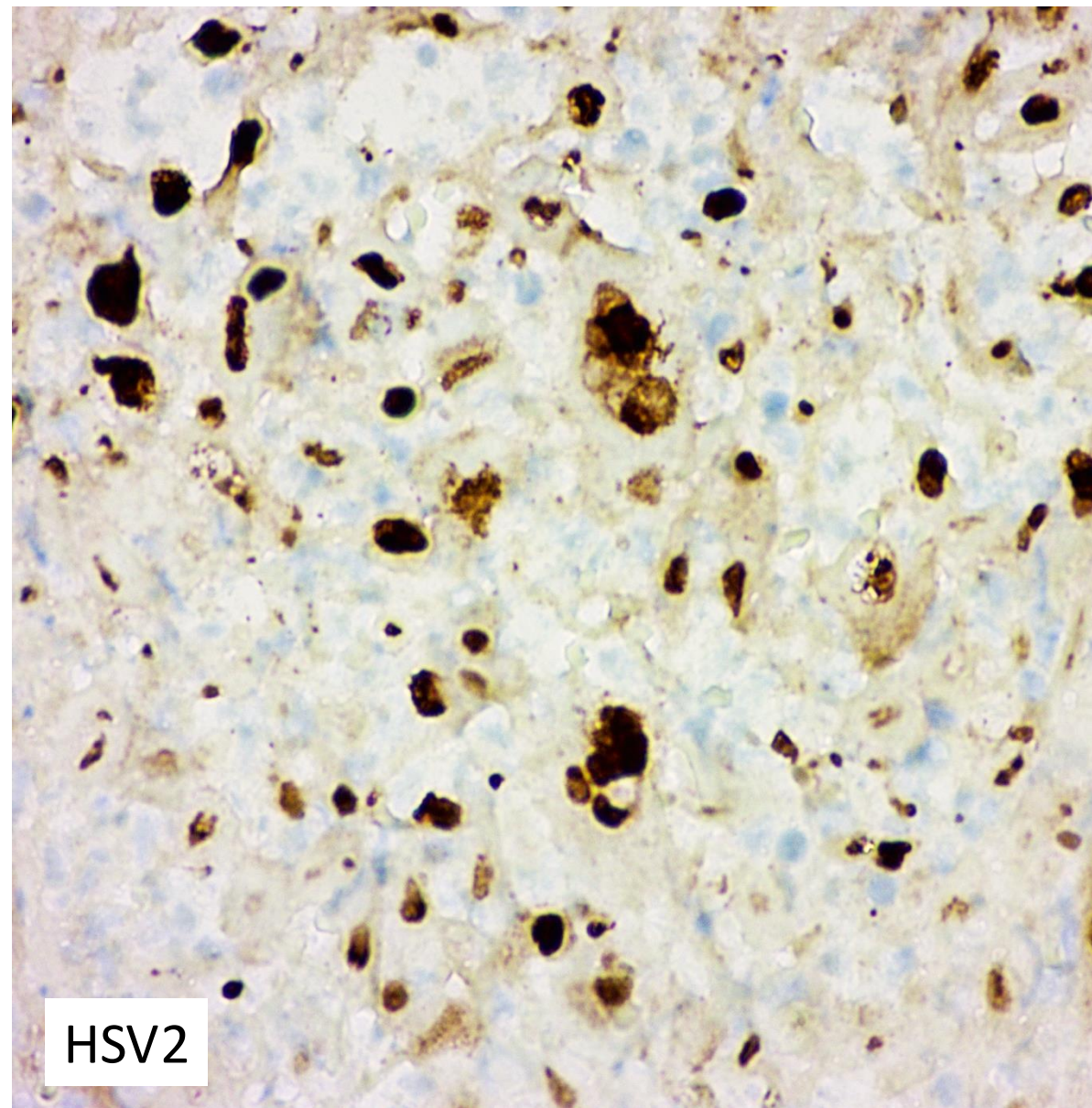
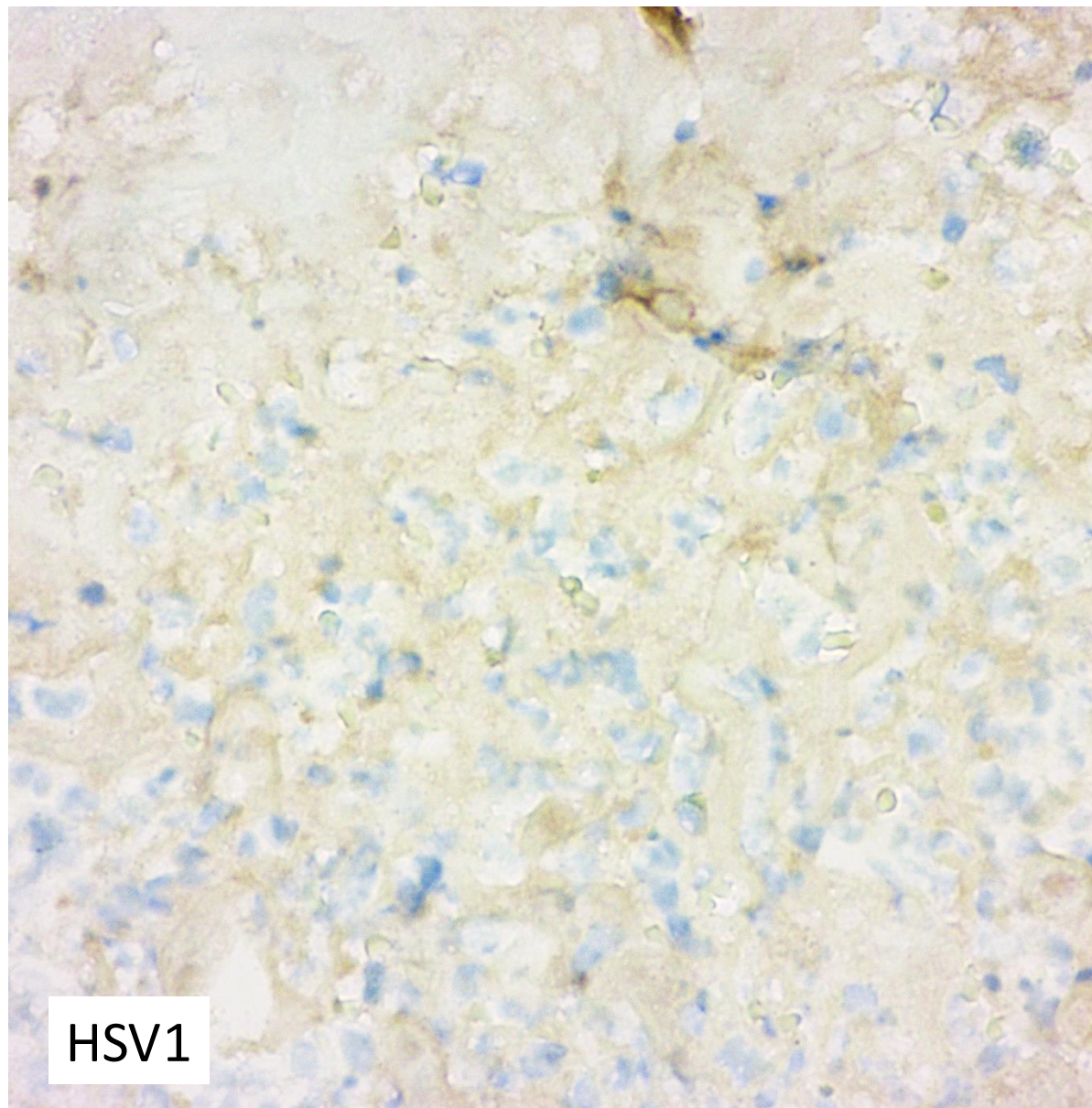
A. HSV1, HSV2

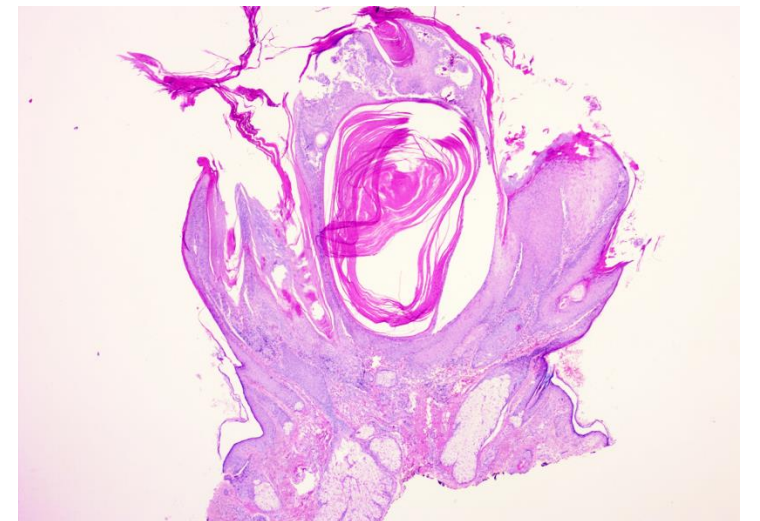
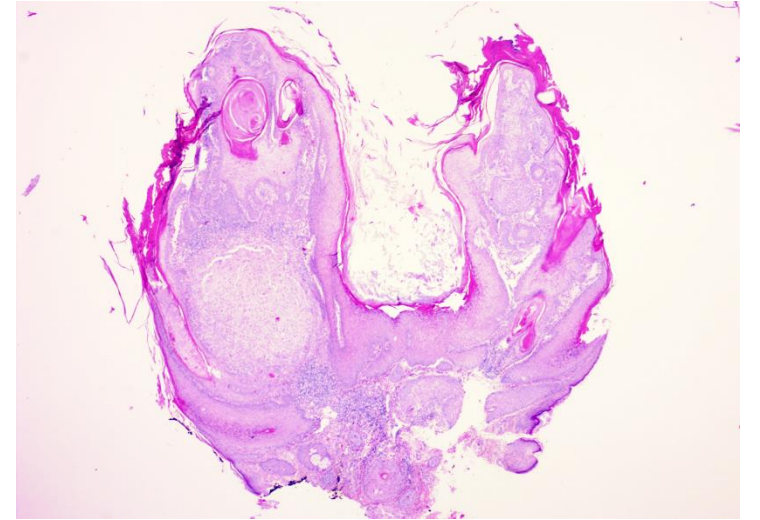
B. HSV1, VZV

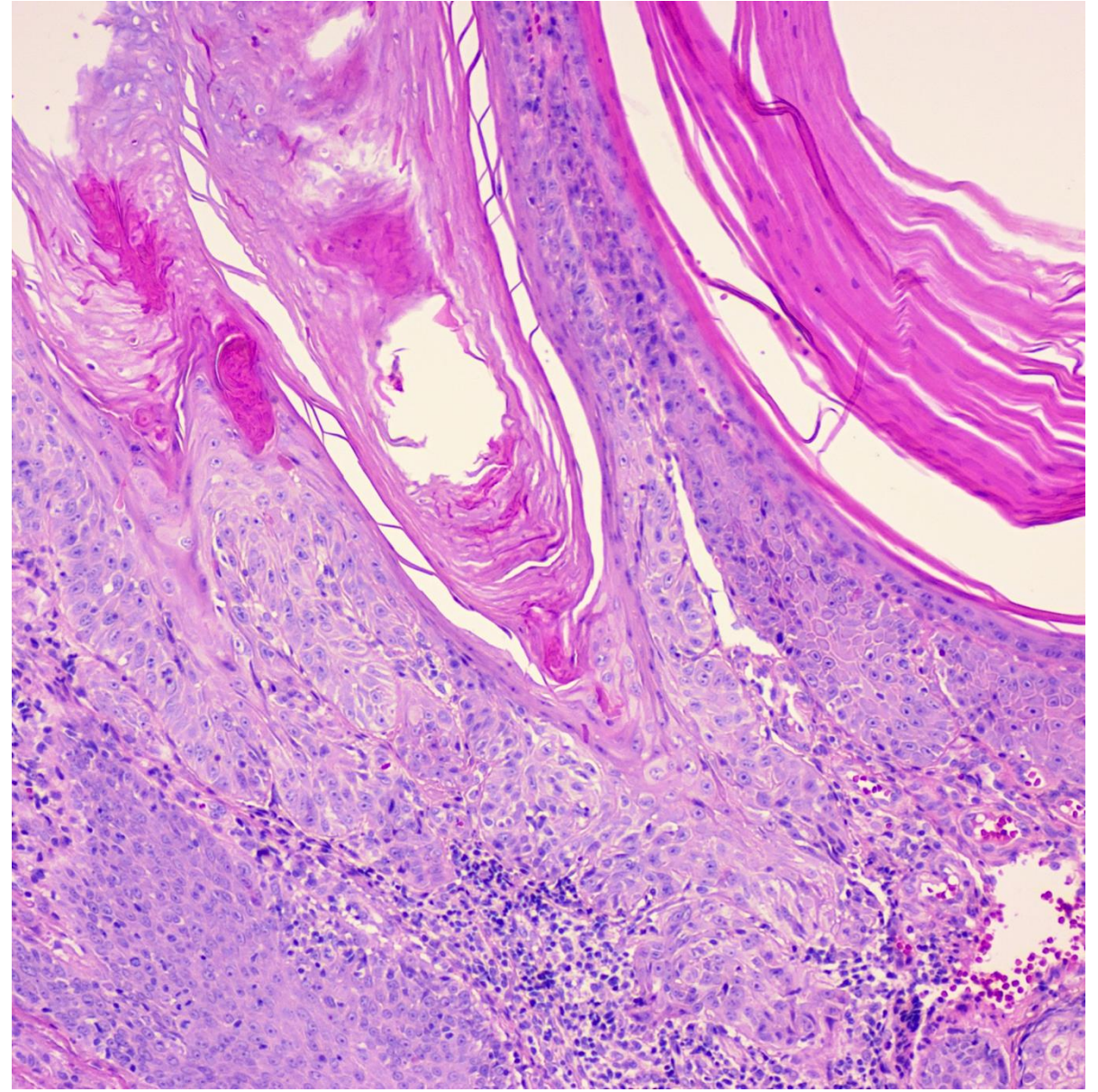
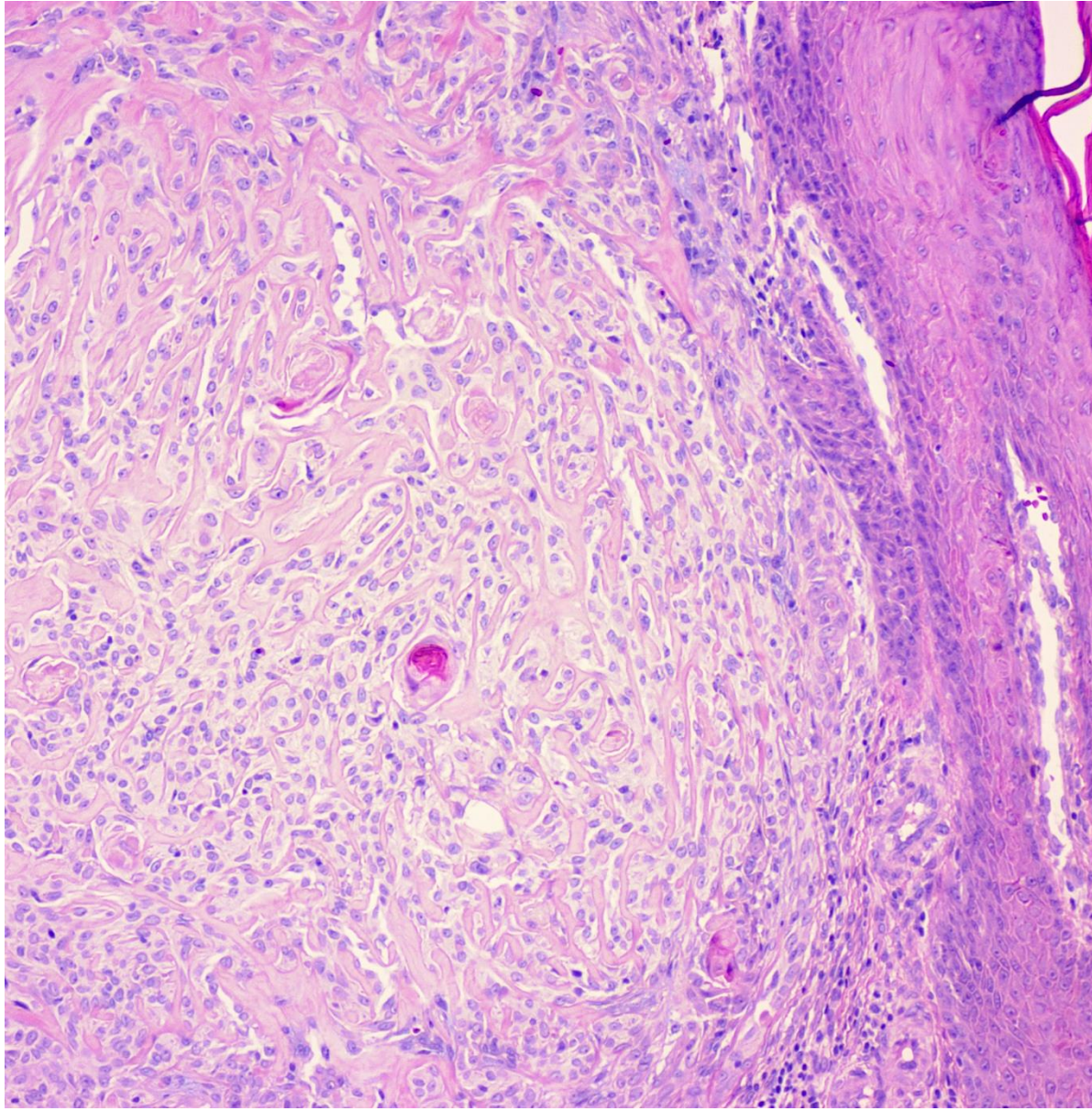
C. VZV, HSV2

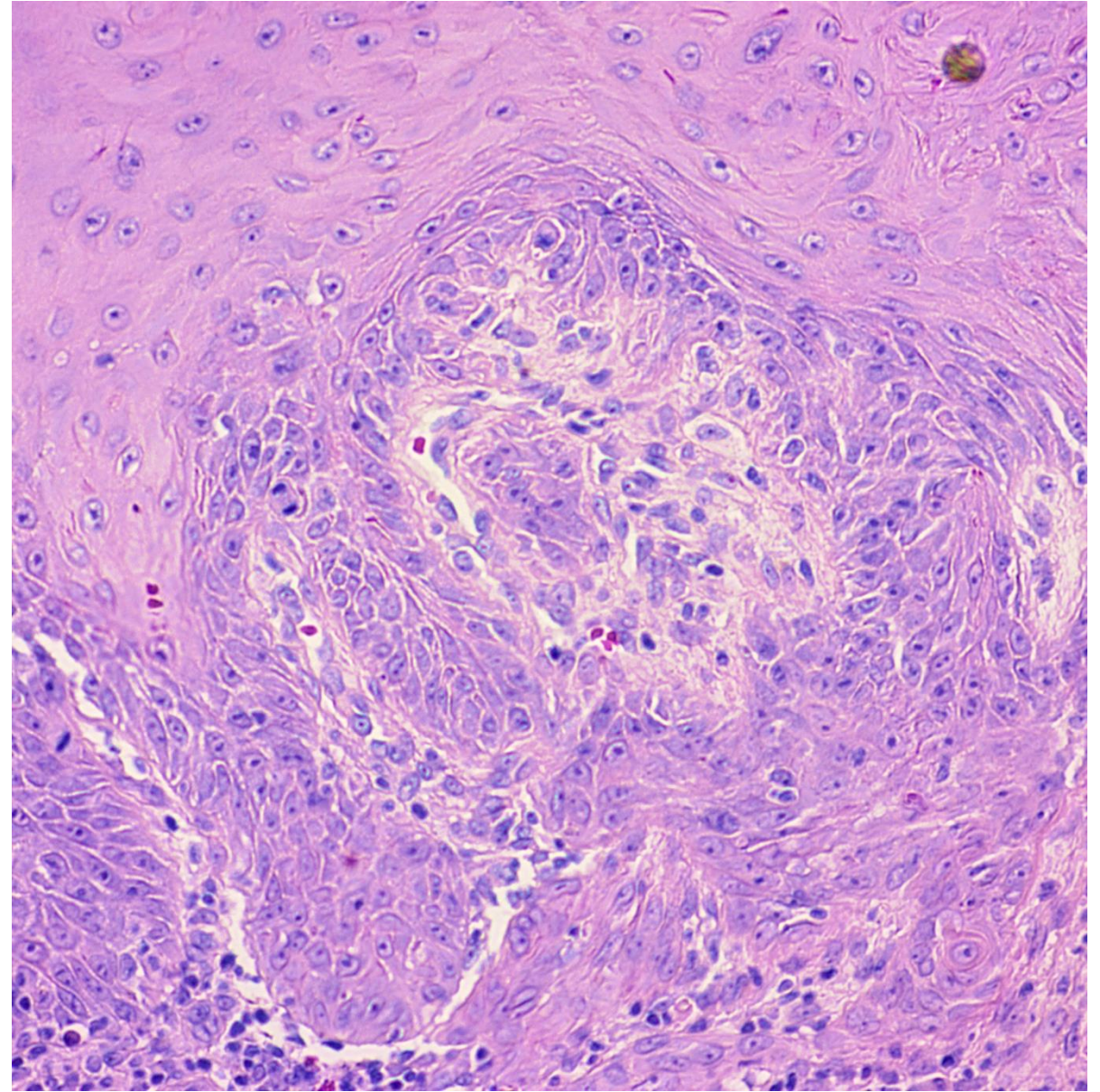
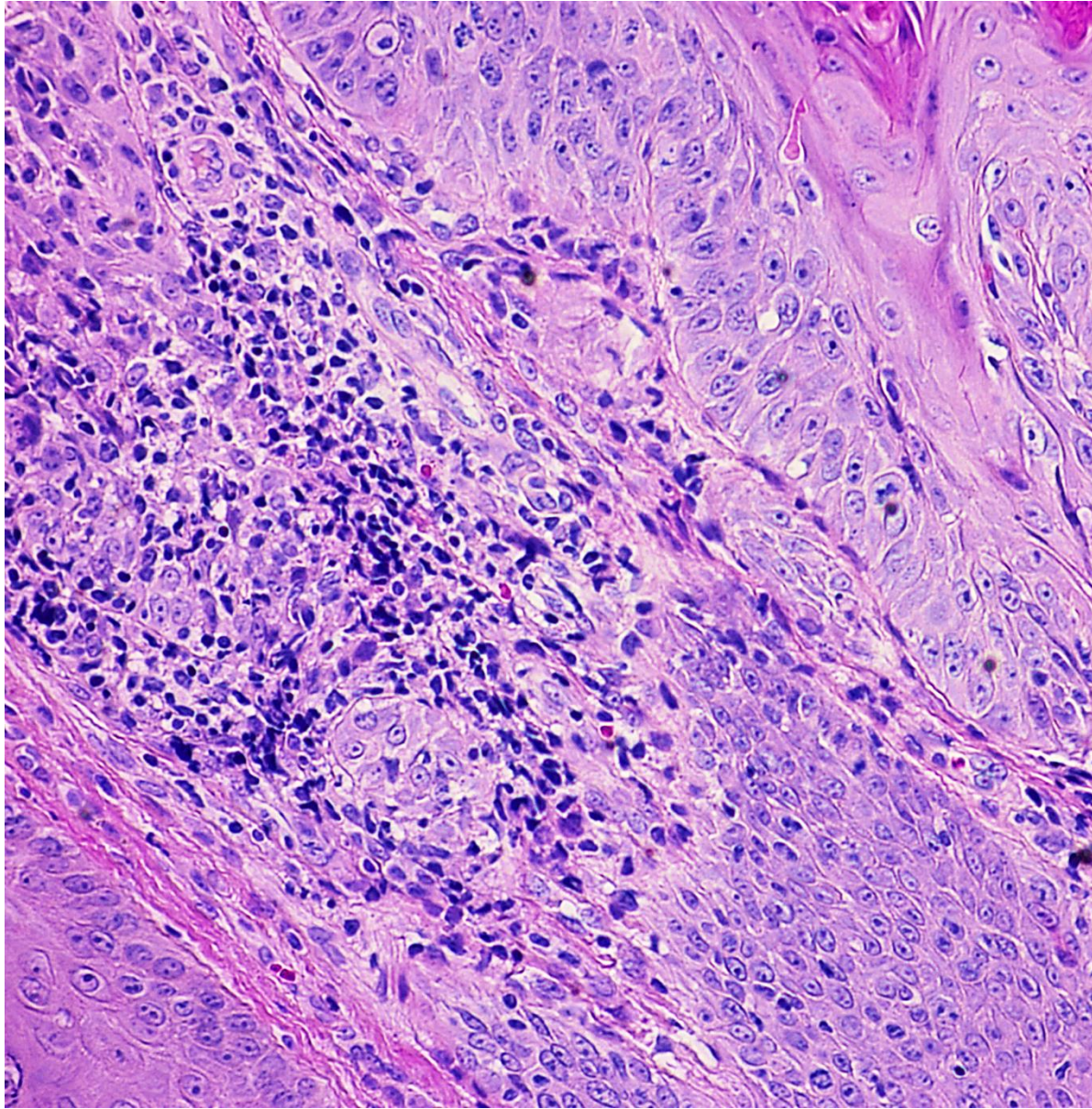
D. p16, CMV

E. VZV, CMV









Case 96. 33F, Skin, Right angle of the mouth; Verruca vulgaris, dermal nevus. What is your diagnosis?

A. Squamous cell carcinoma arising in verruca vulgaris

B. Hypertrophic actinic cheilitis

C. Superficially Invasive squamous cell carcinoma

D. Desmoplastic trichilemmoma

E. Verruca vulgaris

Case 96. 33F, Skin, Right angle of the mouth; Verruca vulgaris, dermal nevus. What is your diagnosis?

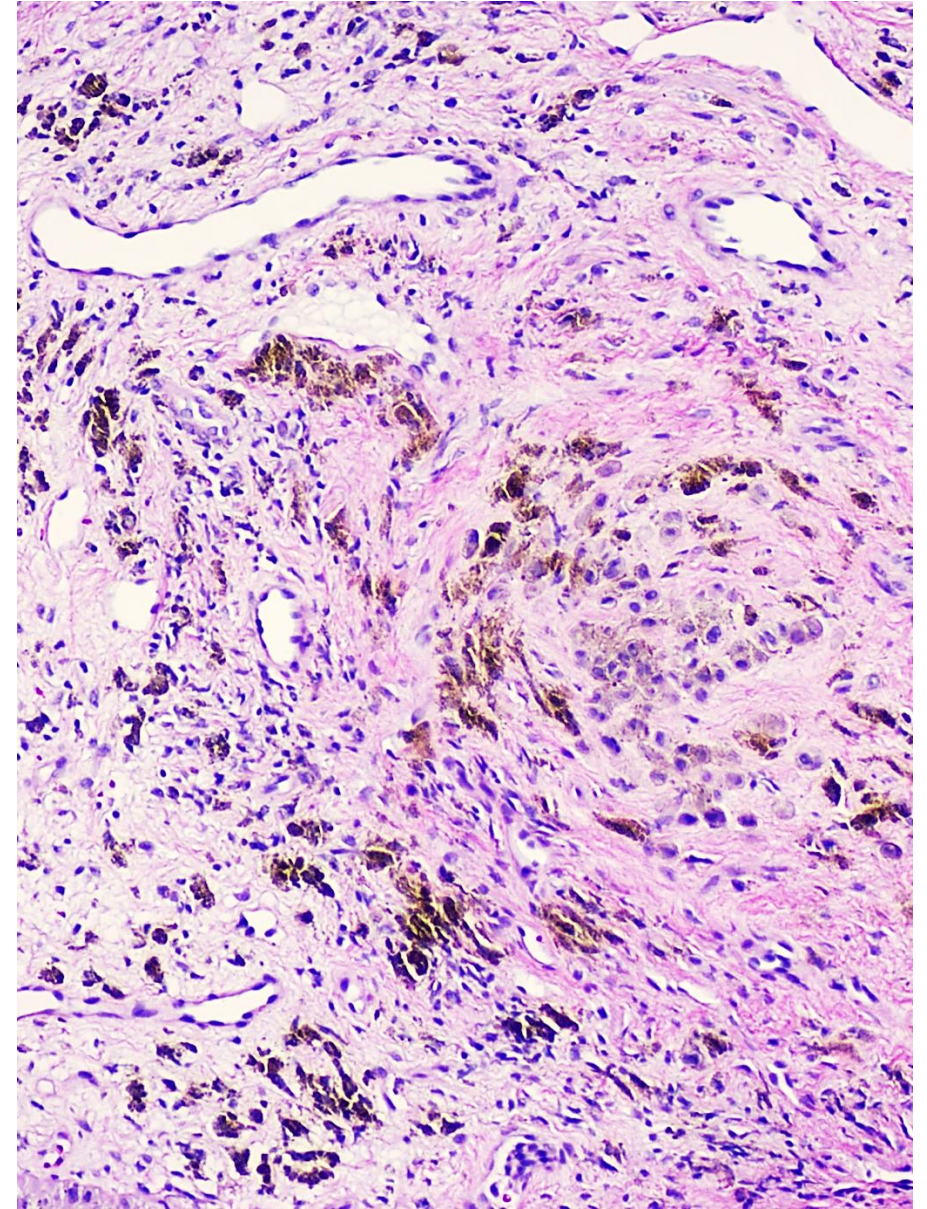
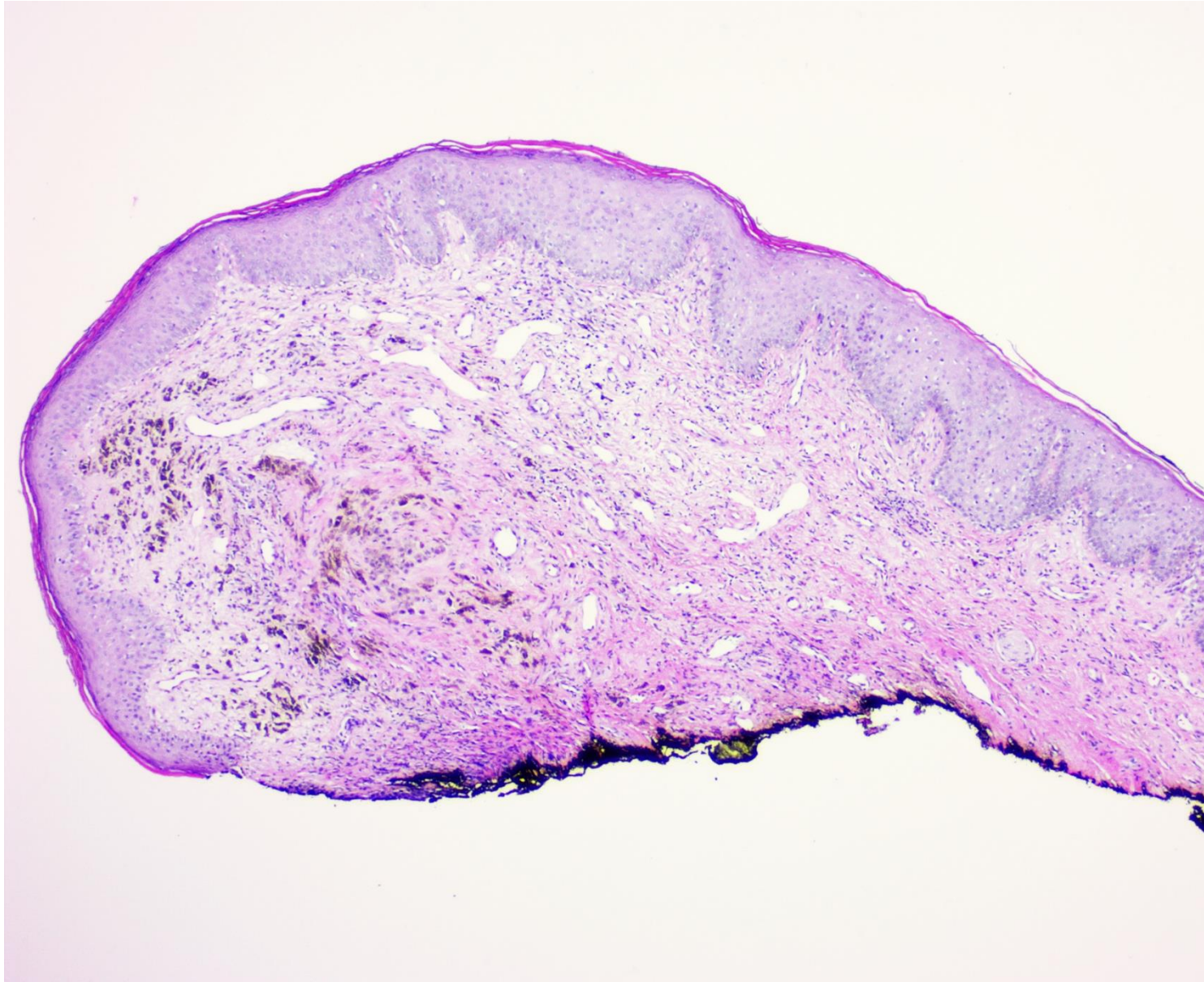
A. Squamous cell carcinoma arising in verruca vulgaris

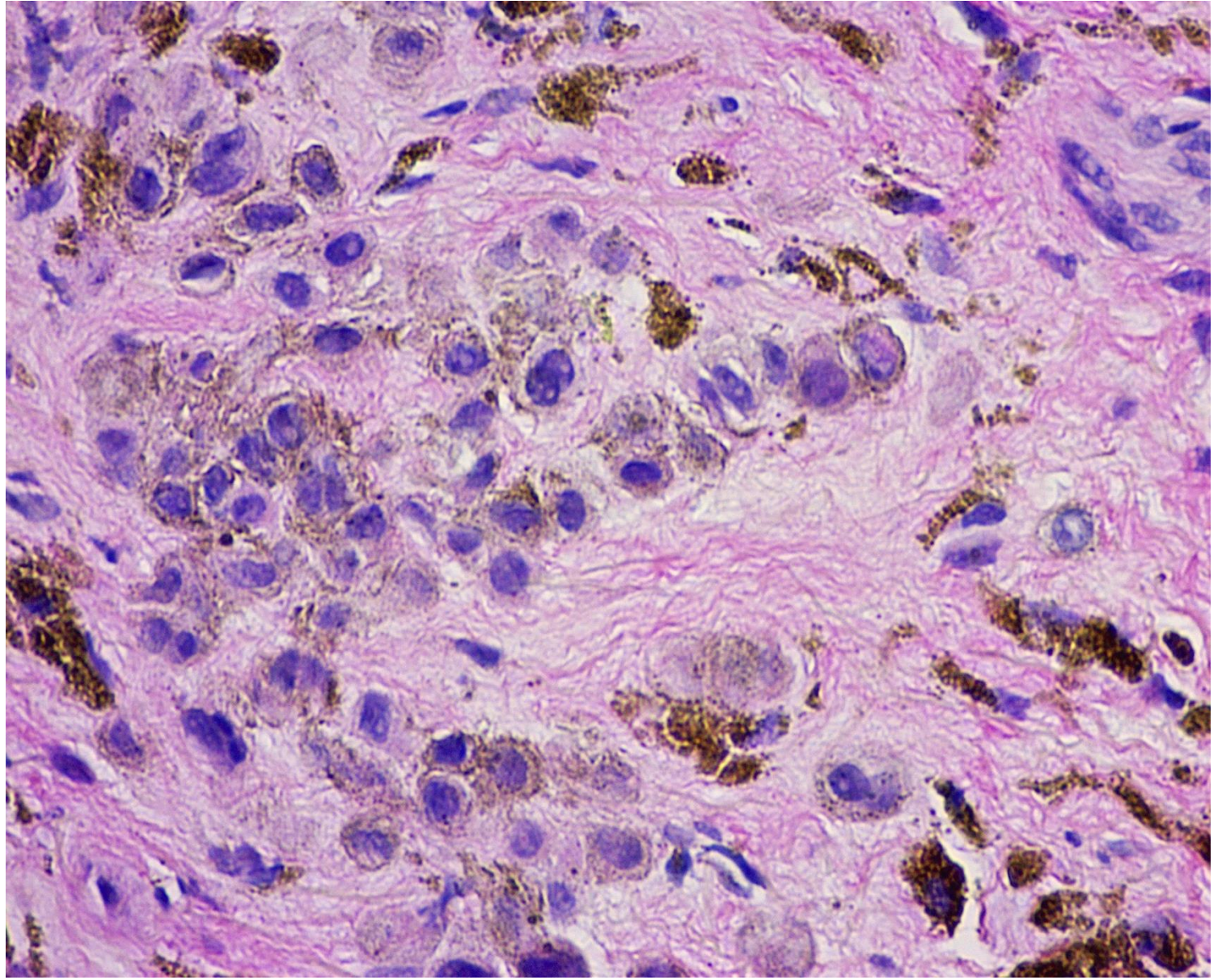
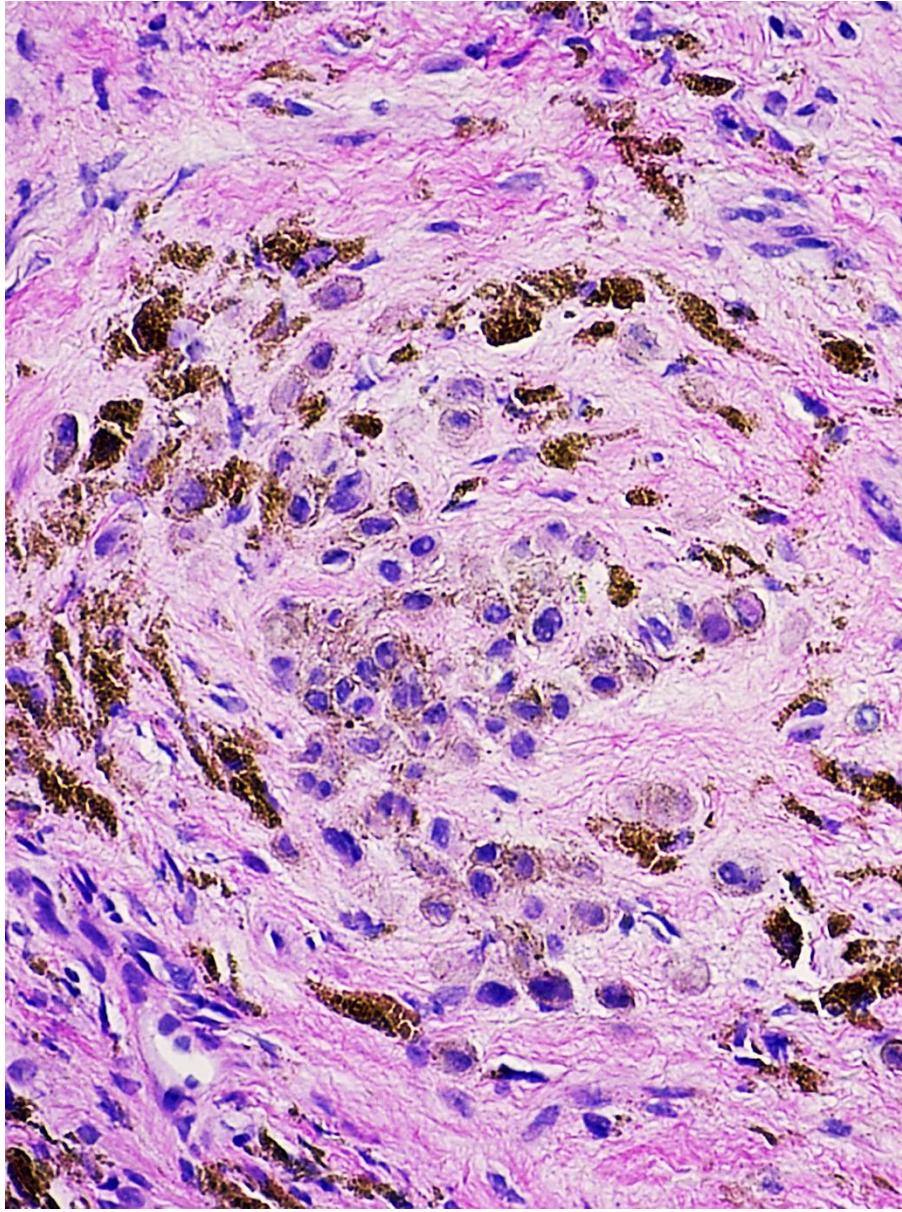
B. Hypertrophic actinic cheilitis

C. Superficially Invasive squamous cell carcinoma

D. Desmoplastic trichilemmoma

E. Verruca vulgaris





Case 97. 23F, Vulva; Pigmented papule. What is your diagnosis?

A. Intradermal melanocytic nevus

B. Melanoma, genital type

C. Blue nevus, epithelioid variant

D. Inverted type-A melanocytic nevus

E. Pigmented epithelioid melanocytoma

Case 97. 23F, Vulva; Pigmented papule. What is your diagnosis?

A. Intradermal melanocytic nevus

B. Melanoma, genital type

C. Blue nevus, epithelioid variant

D. Inverted type-A melanocytic nevus

E. Pigmented epithelioid melanocytoma