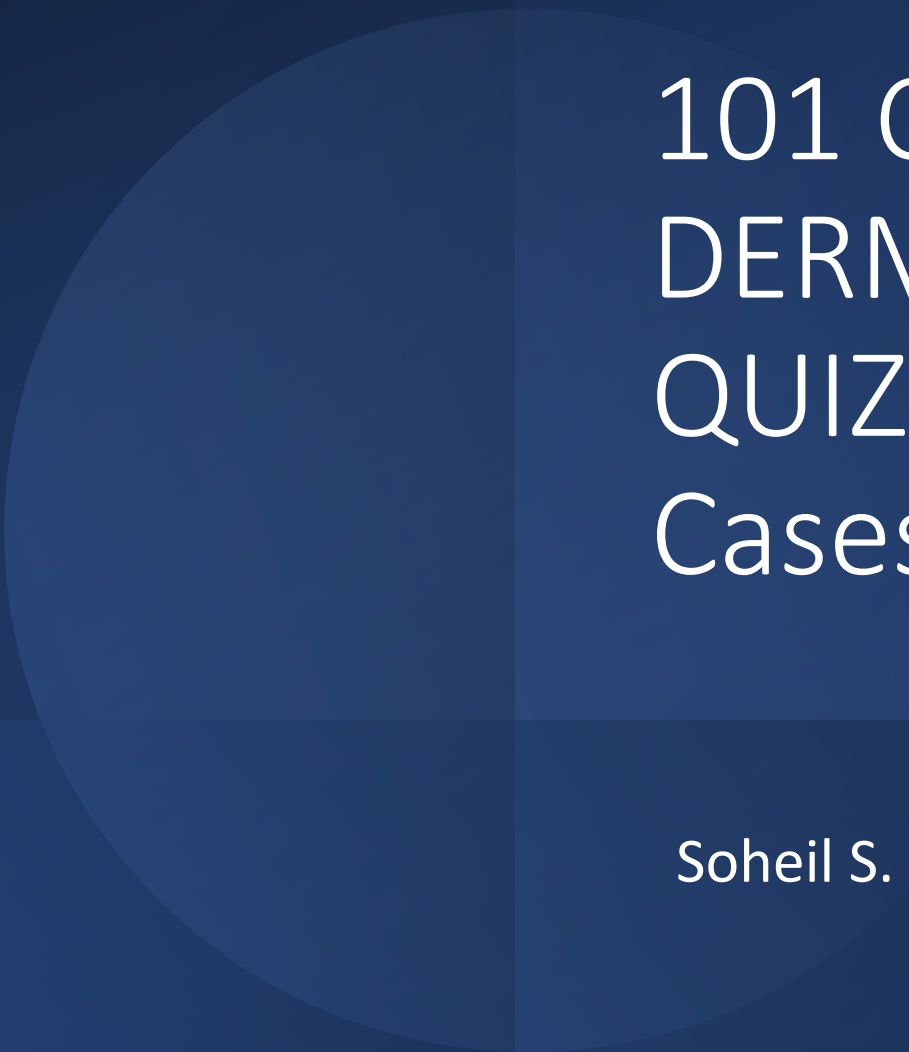




101 CASES DERMATOPATHOLOGY QUIZ Cases 46-55

Soheil S. Dadras MD-PhD

Test your knowledge of diagnostic skin pathology

1

You will see three images per case

- Low magnification
- Medium magnification
- High magnification

2

Examine the images

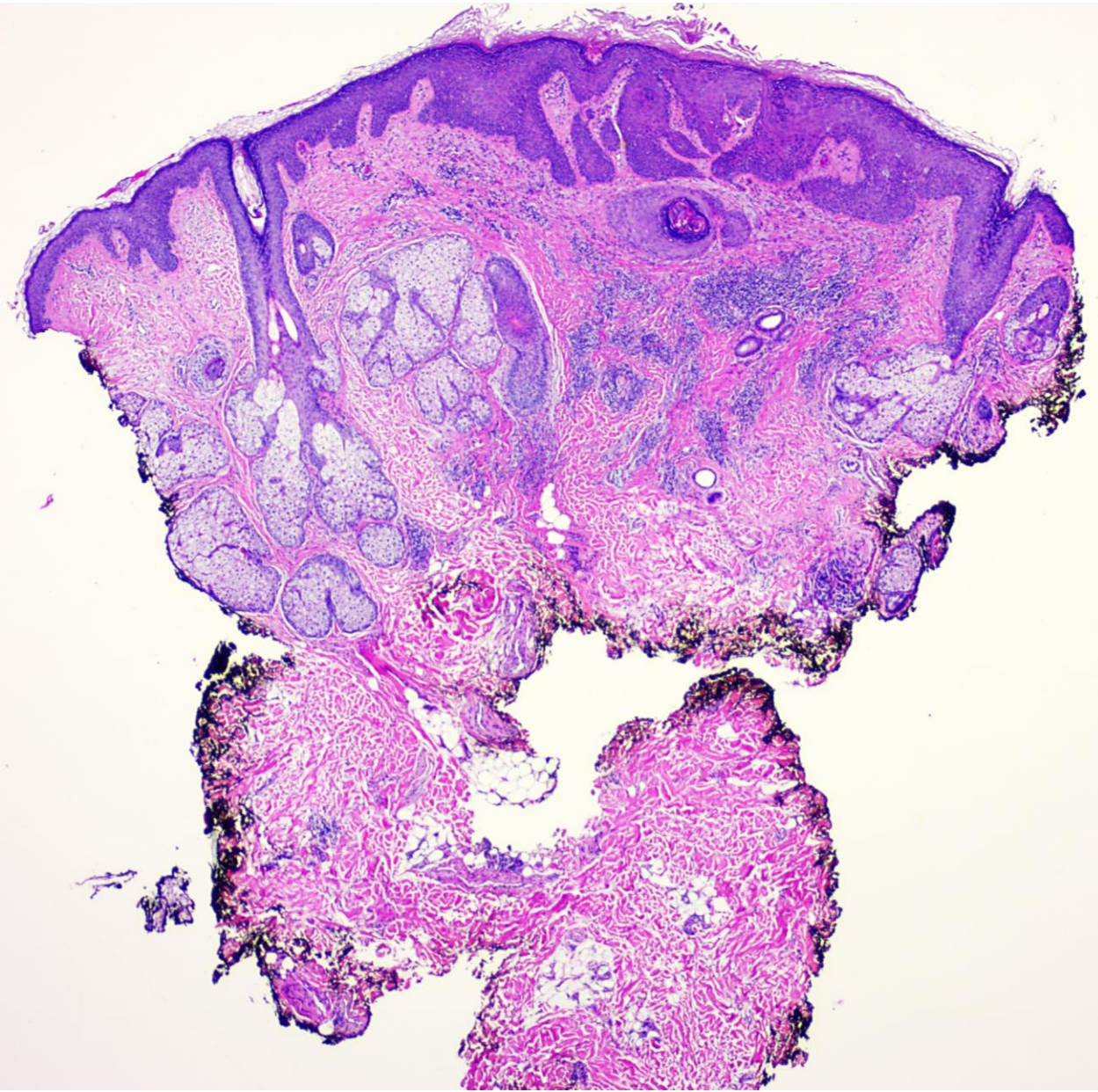
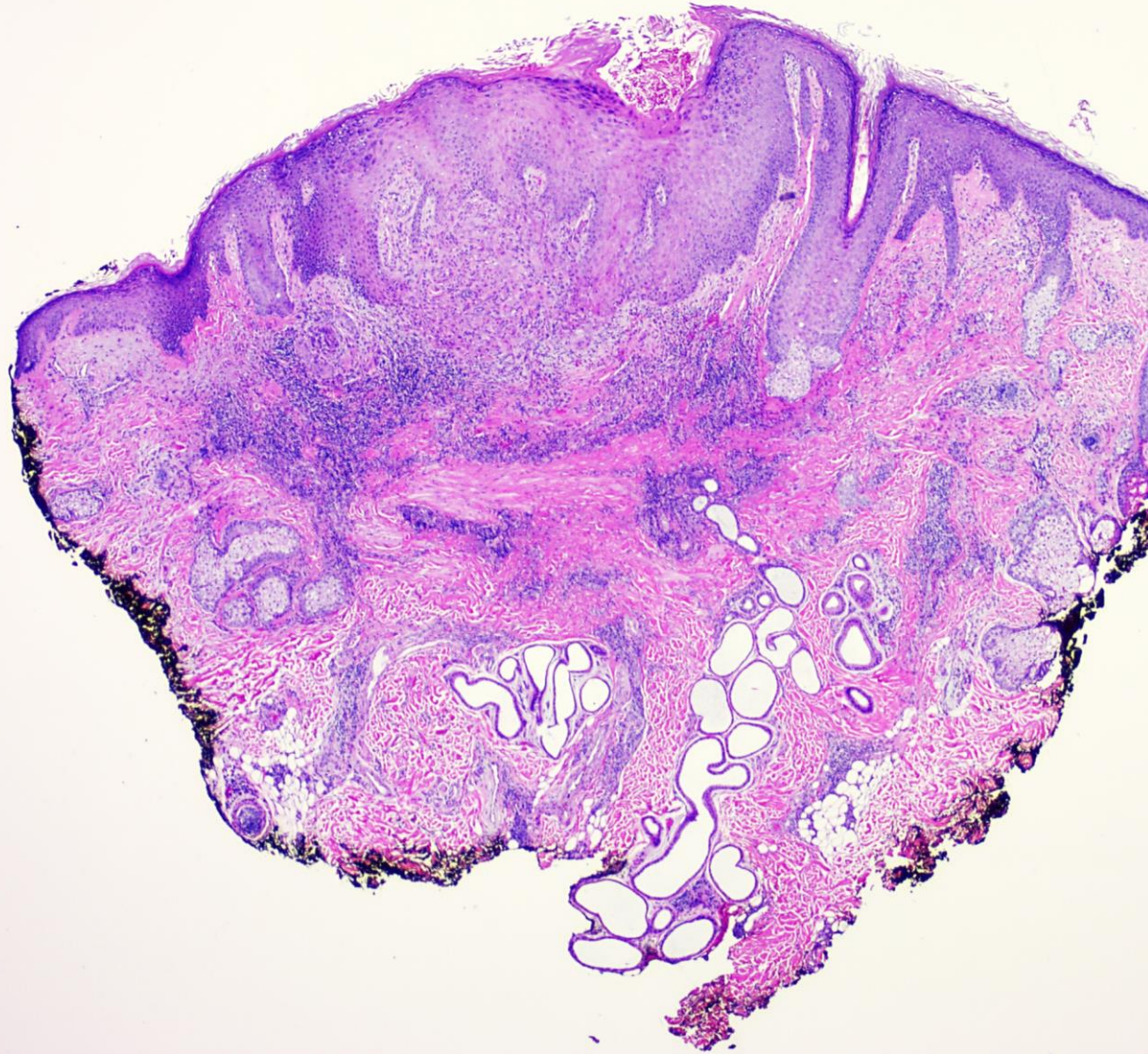
3

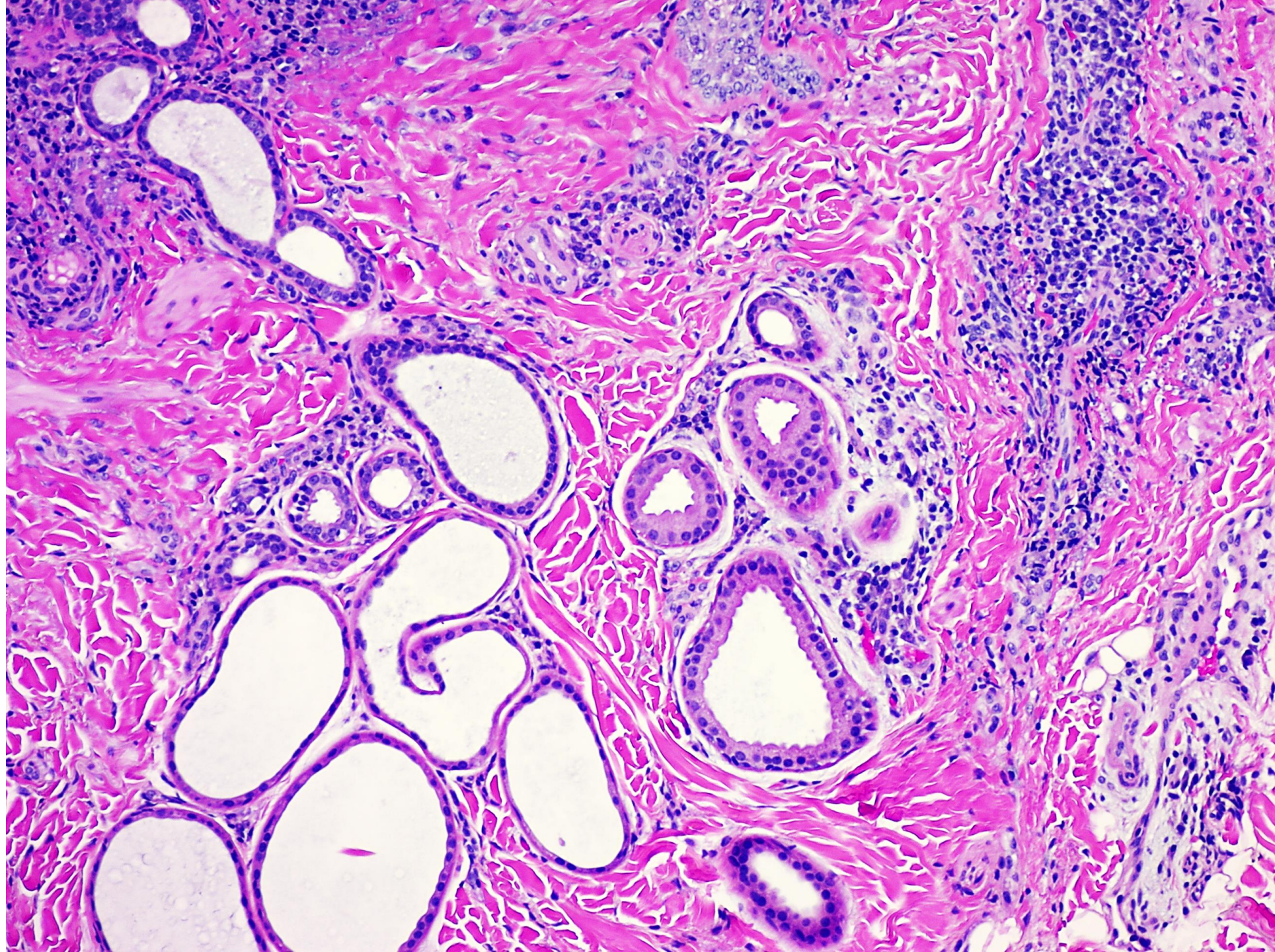
Answer the questions

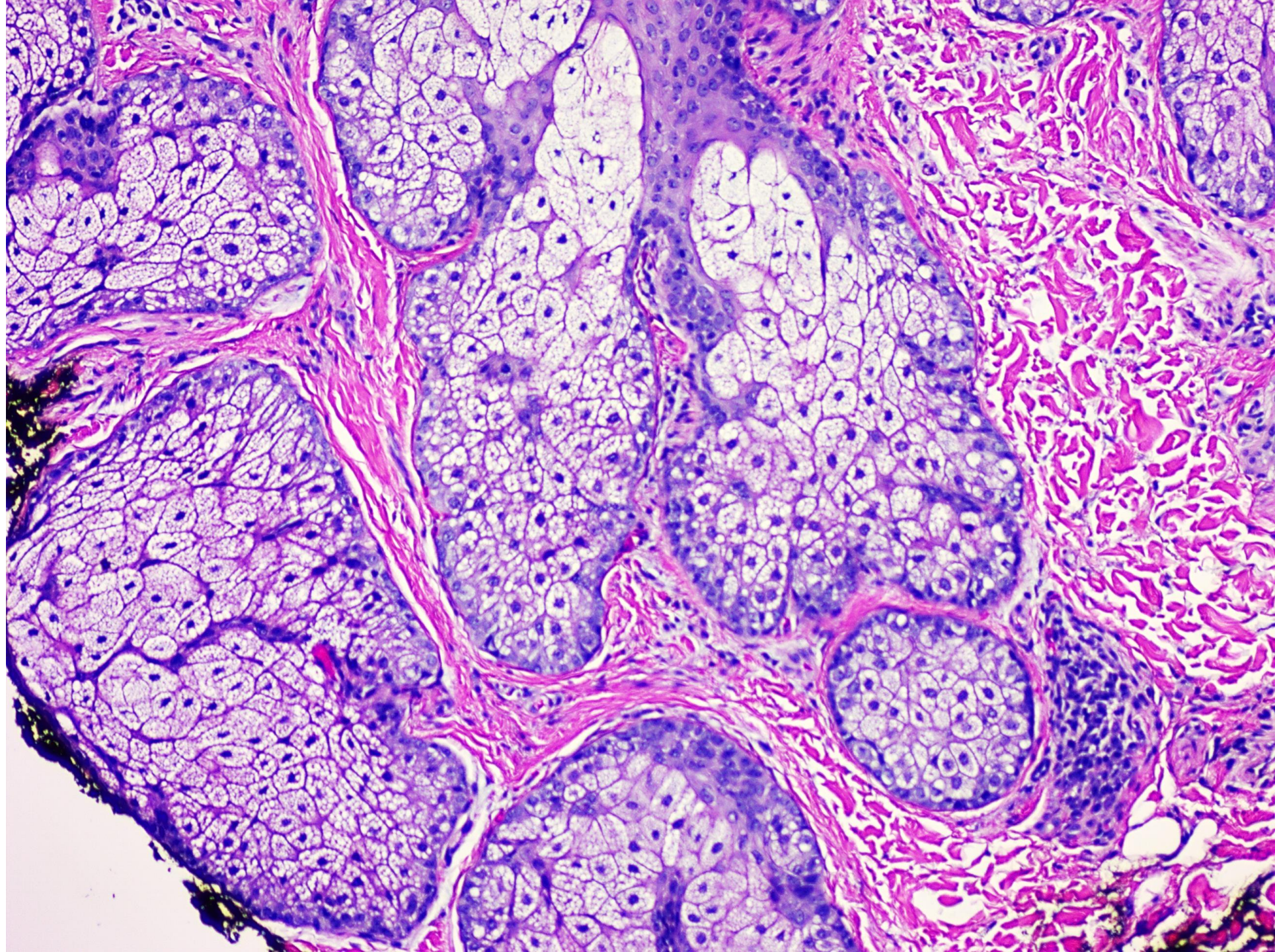
4

Find the answer key at the end of every segment









Case 46. 30F, right cheek, neoplasm of uncertain behavior (NUB), non-healing.

What is your diagnosis?

A. Seborrheic keratosis, inflamed and traumatized

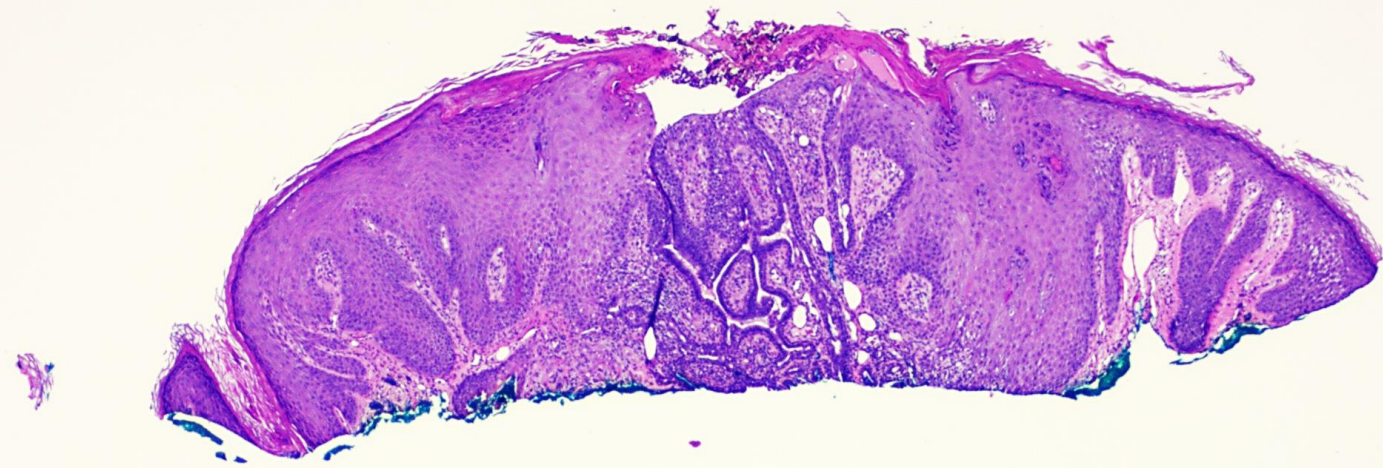
B. Verruca vulgaris, inflamed and traumatized

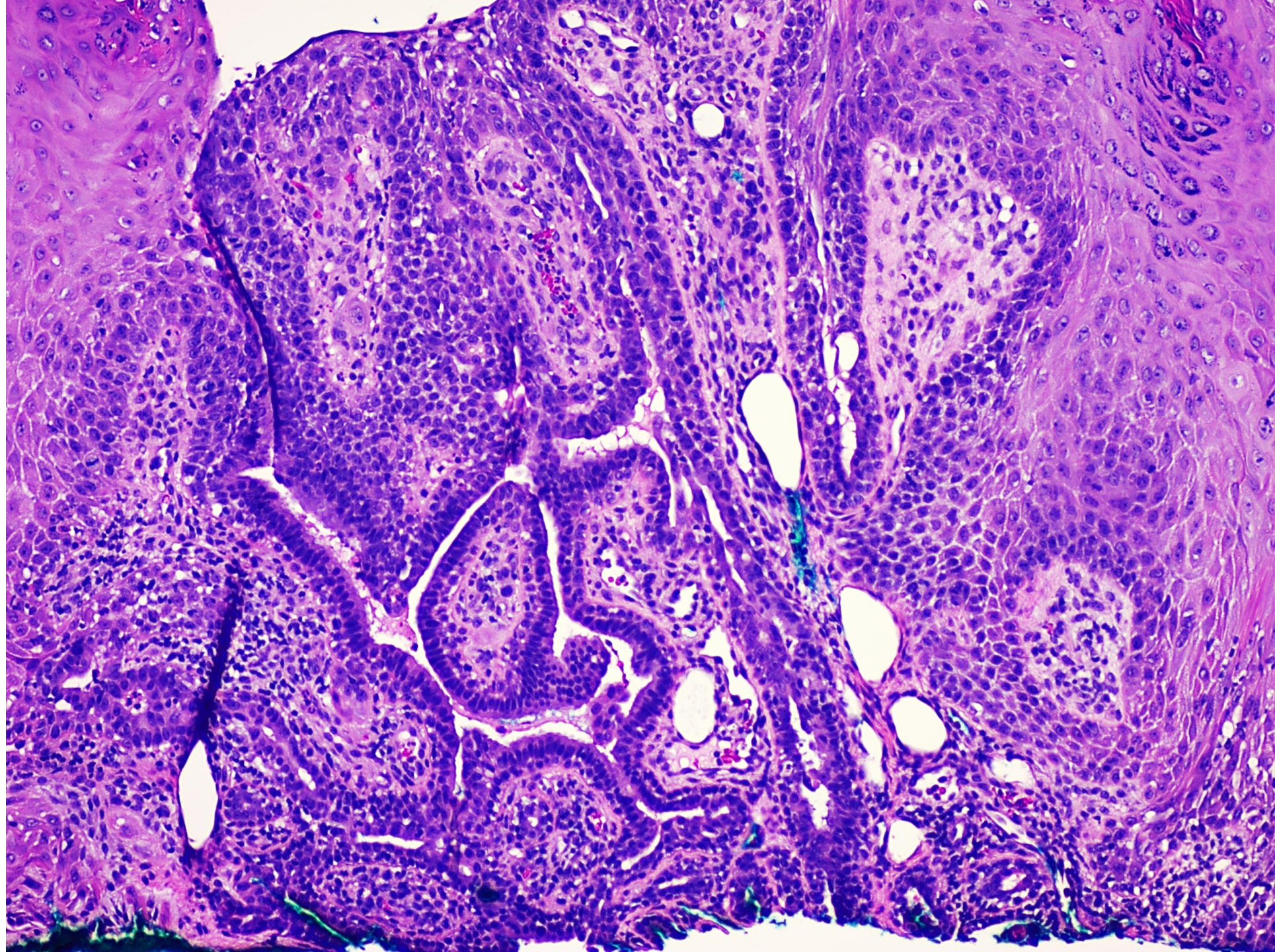
C. Nevus sebaceous

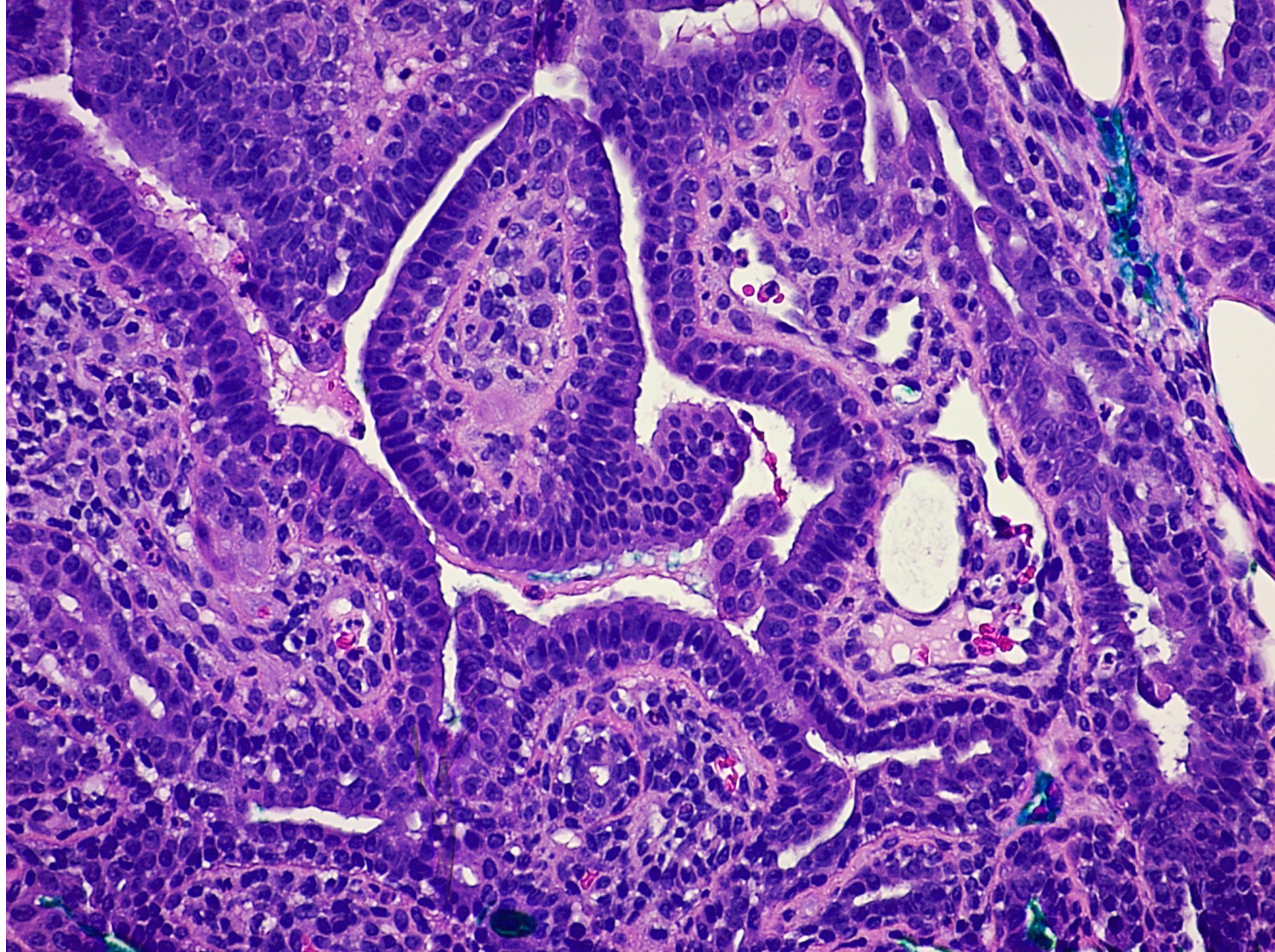
D. Sebaceous hyperplasia

E. Sebaceous adenoma









Case 47. 30F, right cheek (same case, no. 46), 4x4 mm papule with hemorrhagic crust.

What is your diagnosis?

A. Seborrheic keratosis, inflamed and traumatized

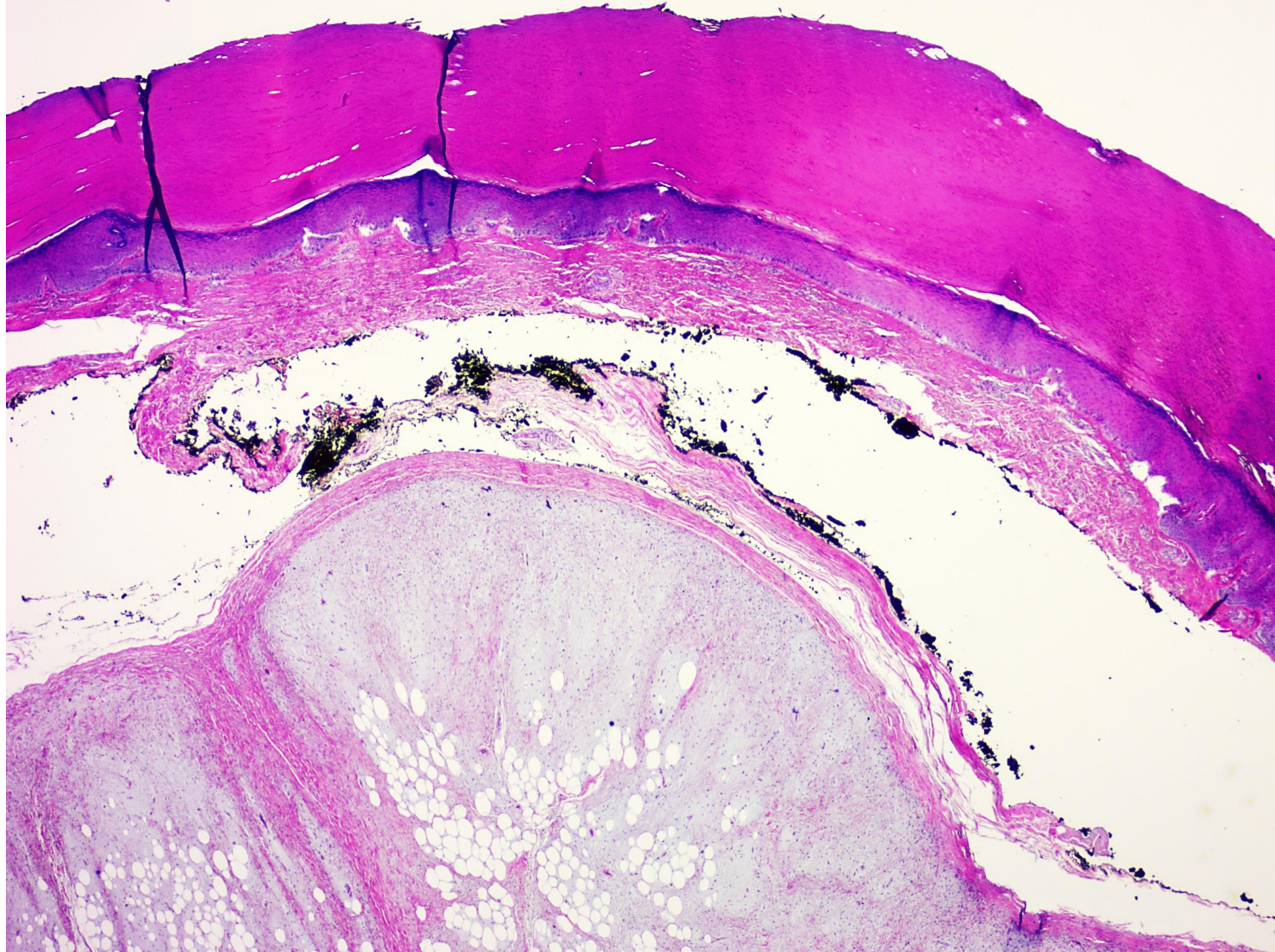
B. Verruca vulgaris, inflamed and traumatized

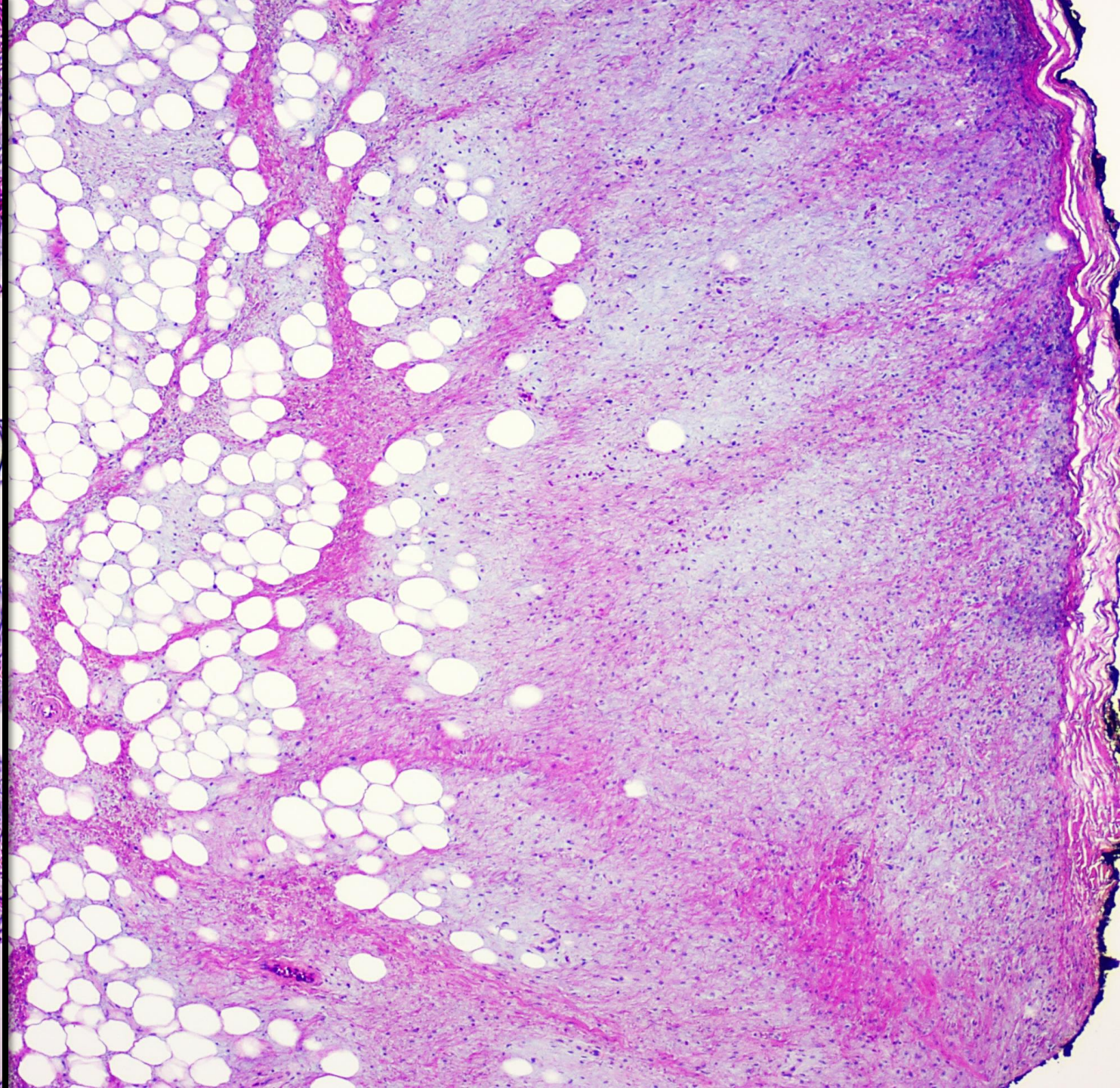
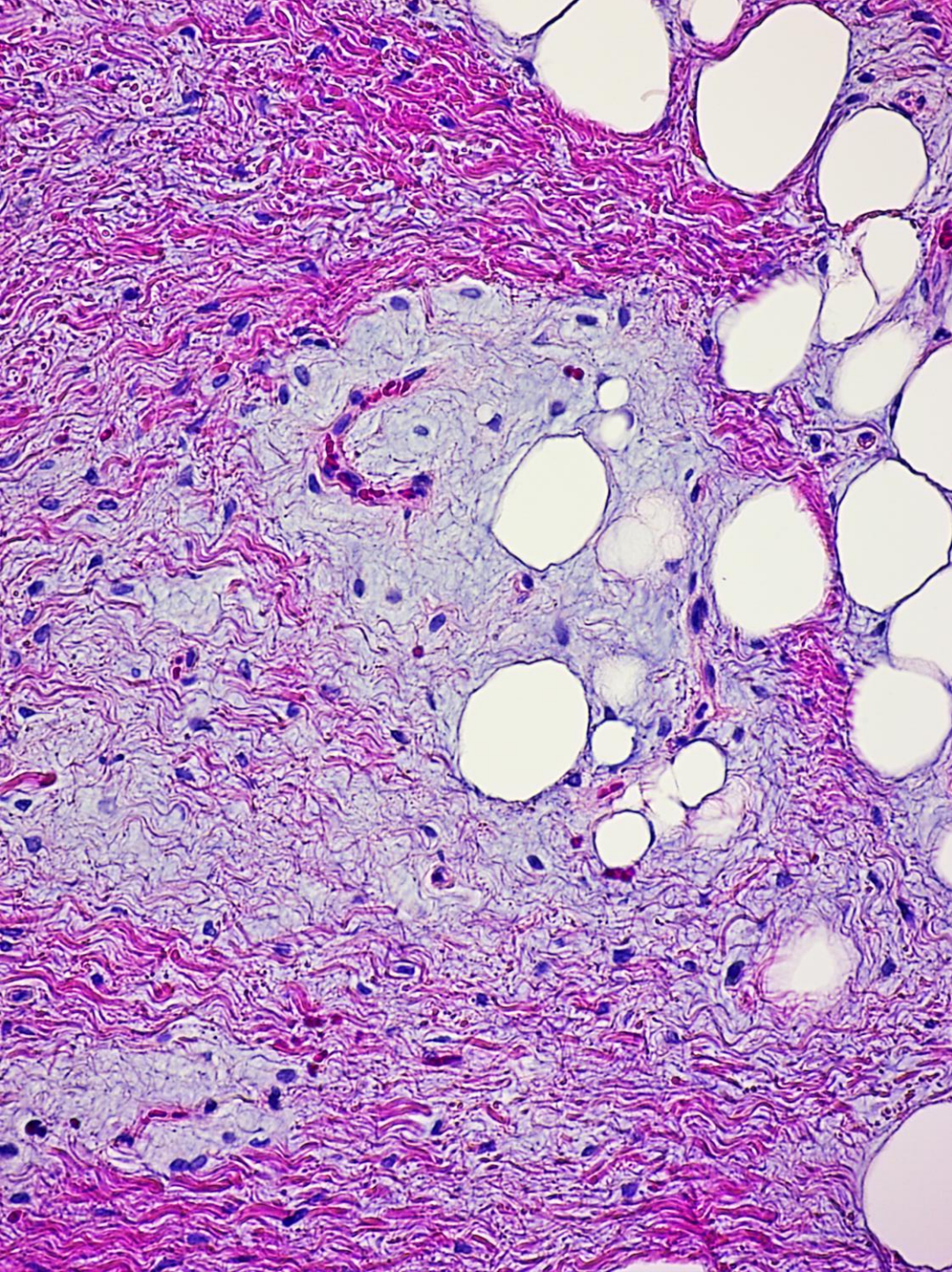
C. Sebaceous hyperplasia

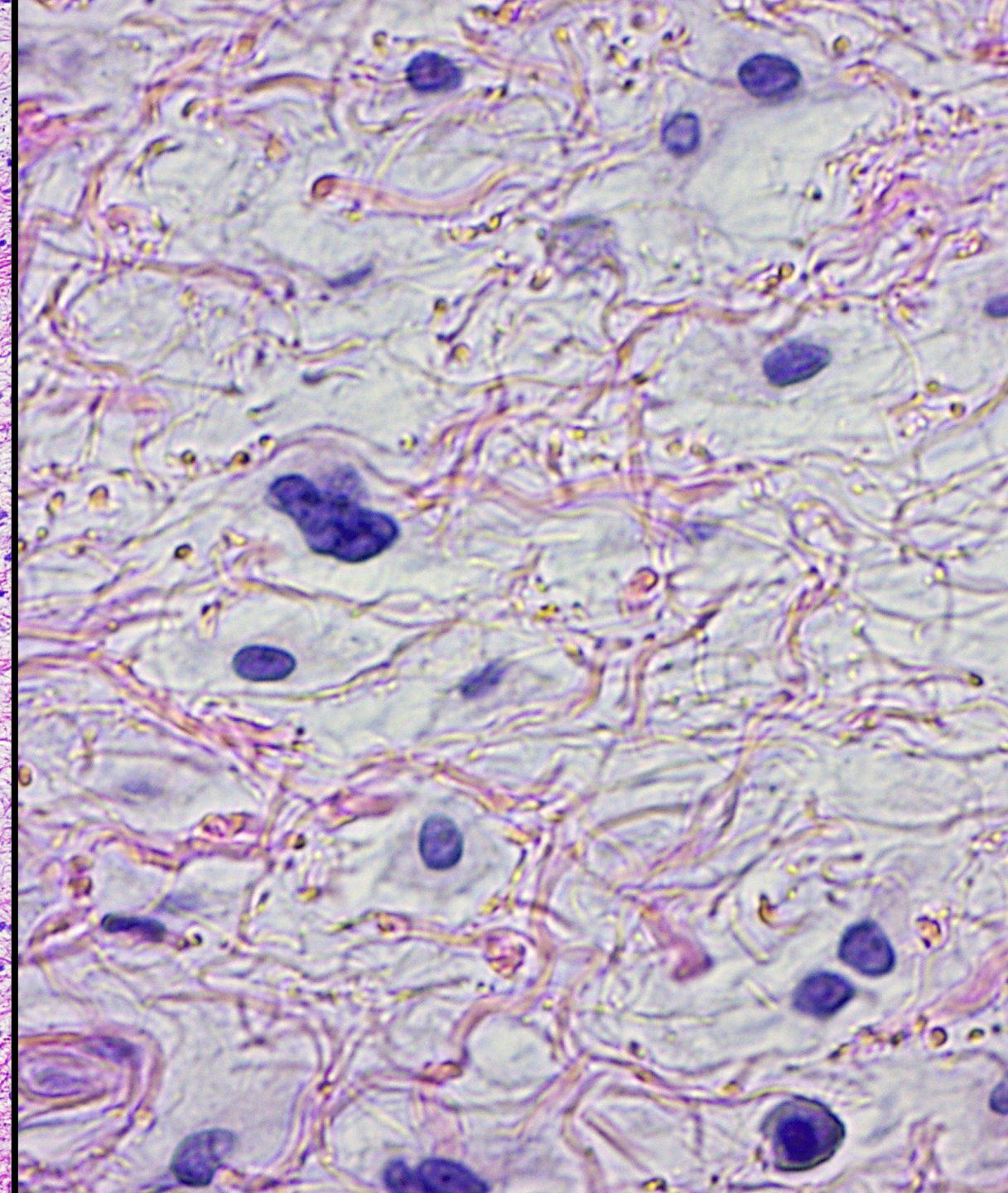
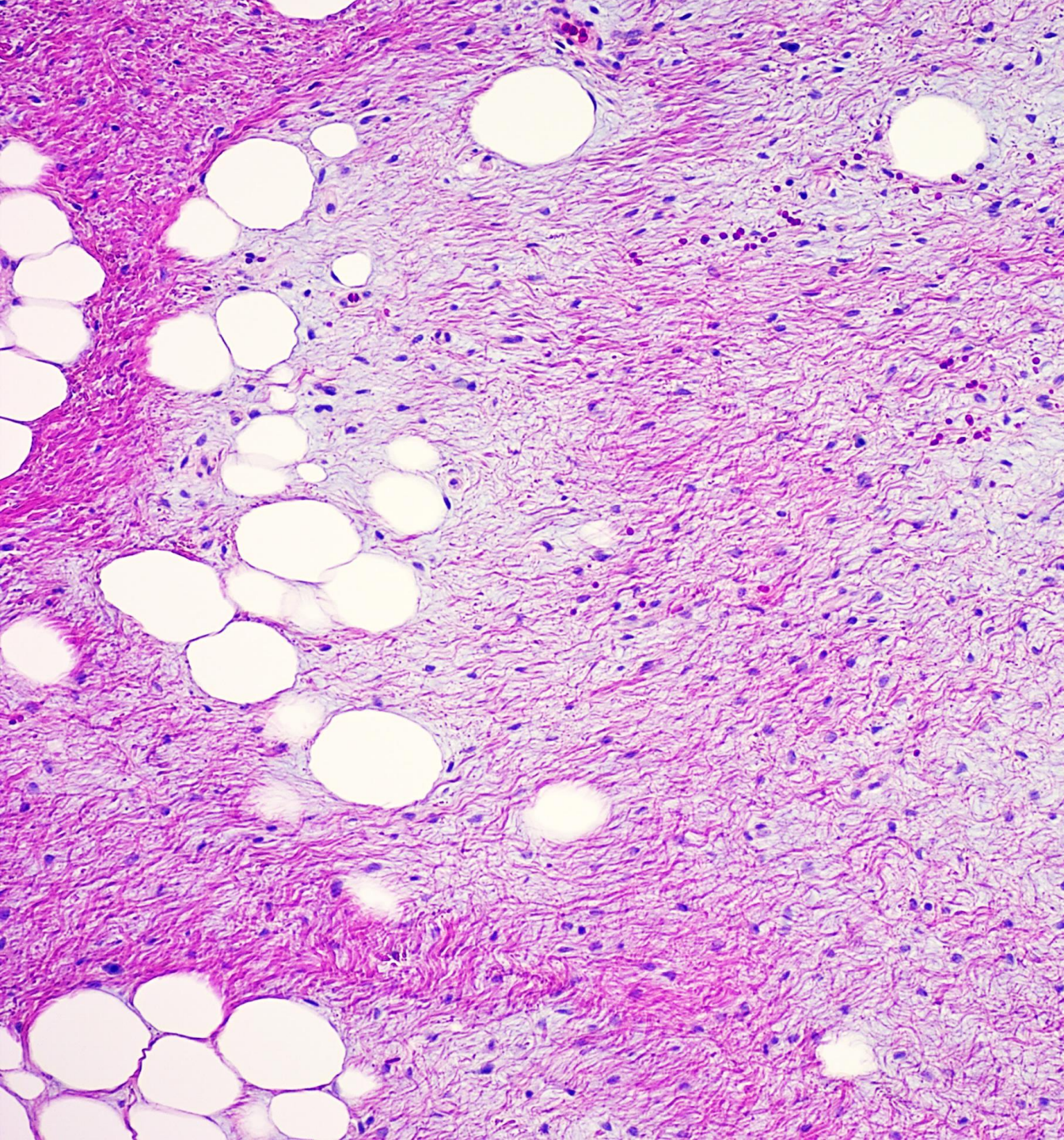
D. Syringocystadenoma papilliferum arising in nevus sebaceous

E. Sebaceous adenoma









Case 48. 10M, right heel; lesion.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Lipoblastoma

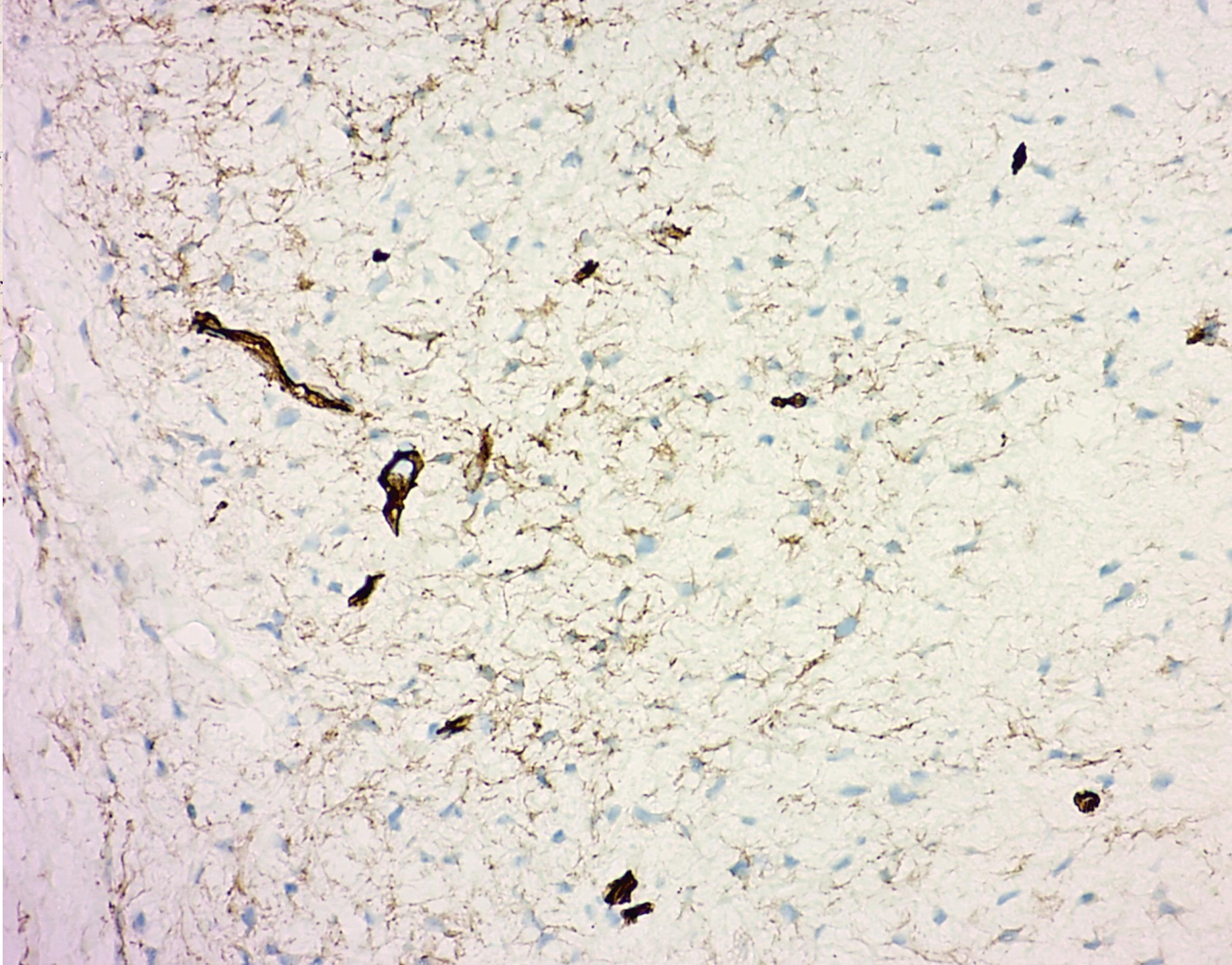
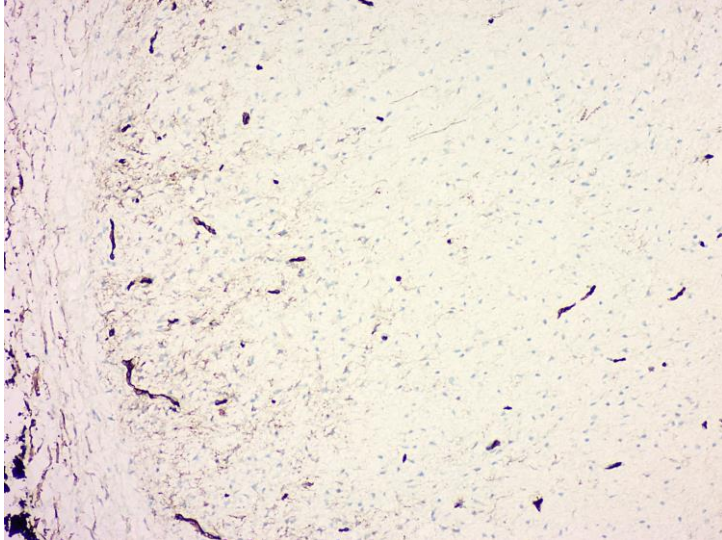
B. Myxoid liposarcoma

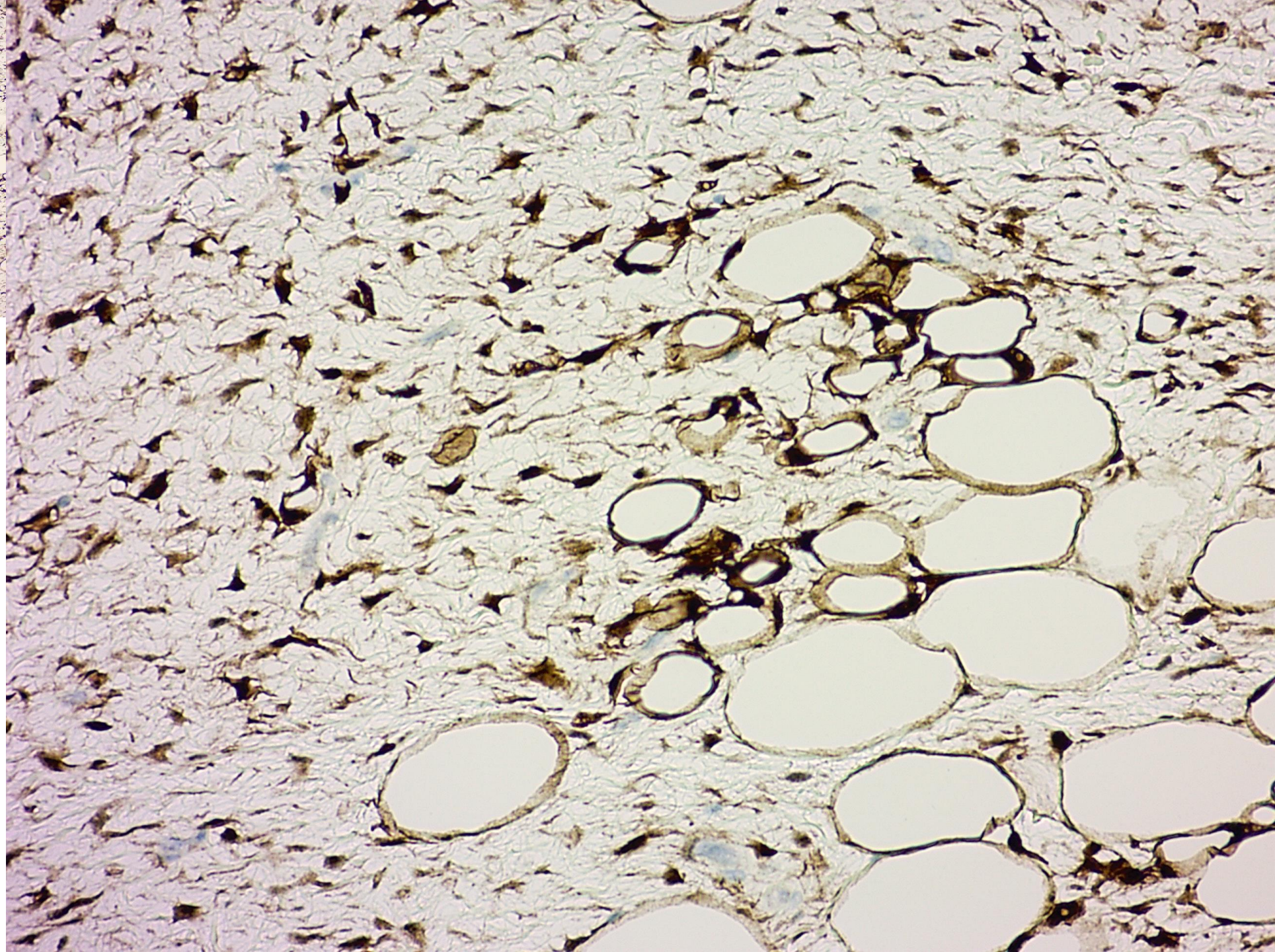
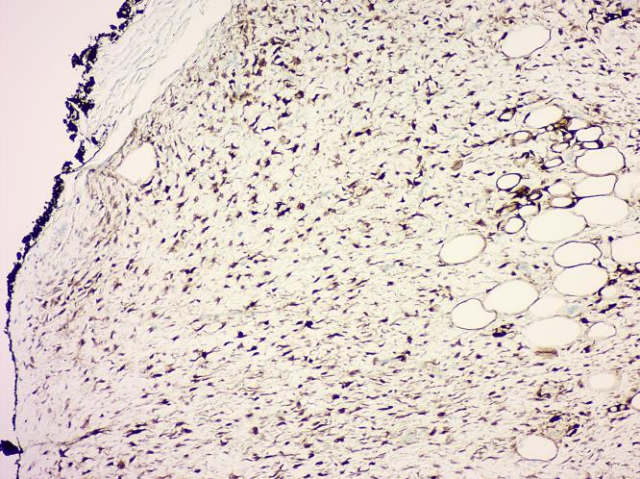
C. Spindle cell lipoma

D. Atypical spindle cell lipoma

E. Myxolipoma







Case 49. 10M, right heel; lesion (same case, no.48).
Which two ancillary immunohistochemical stains can confirm the diagnosis of lipoblastoma?

A. CD34, CD31

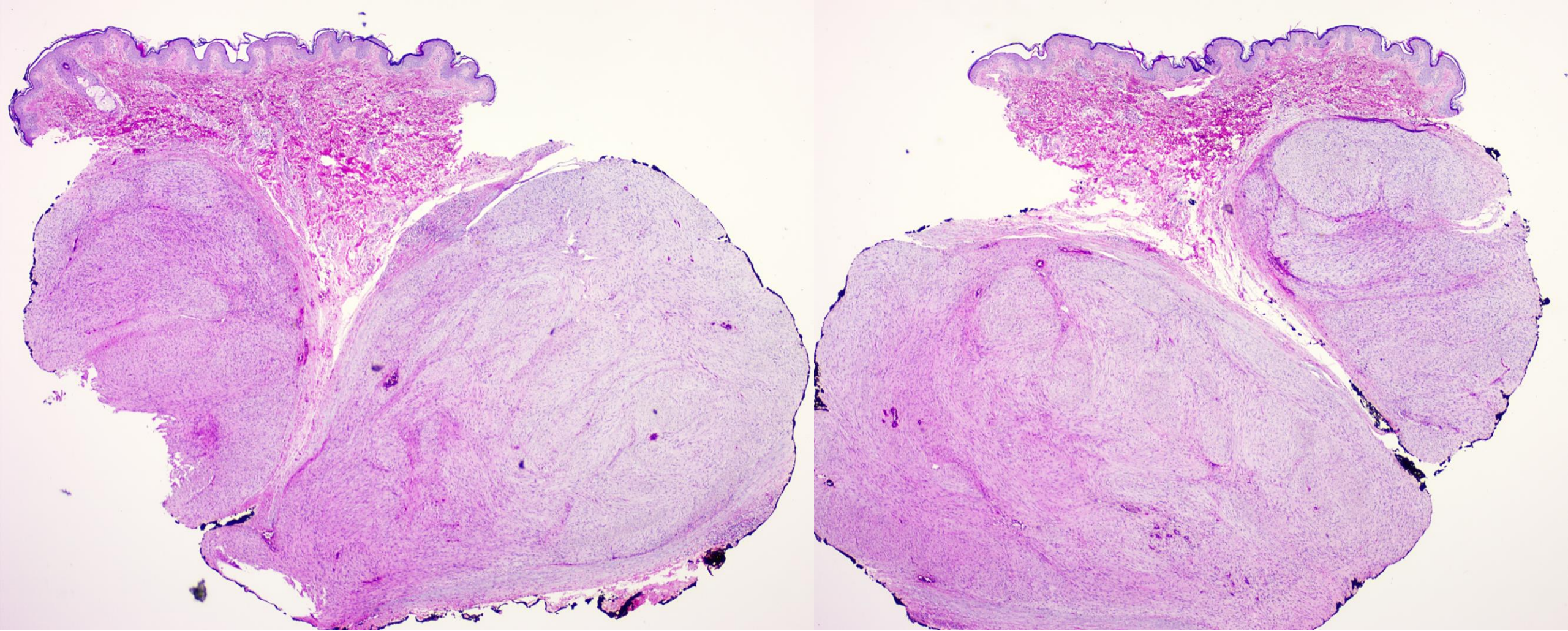
B. CD34, SOX-10

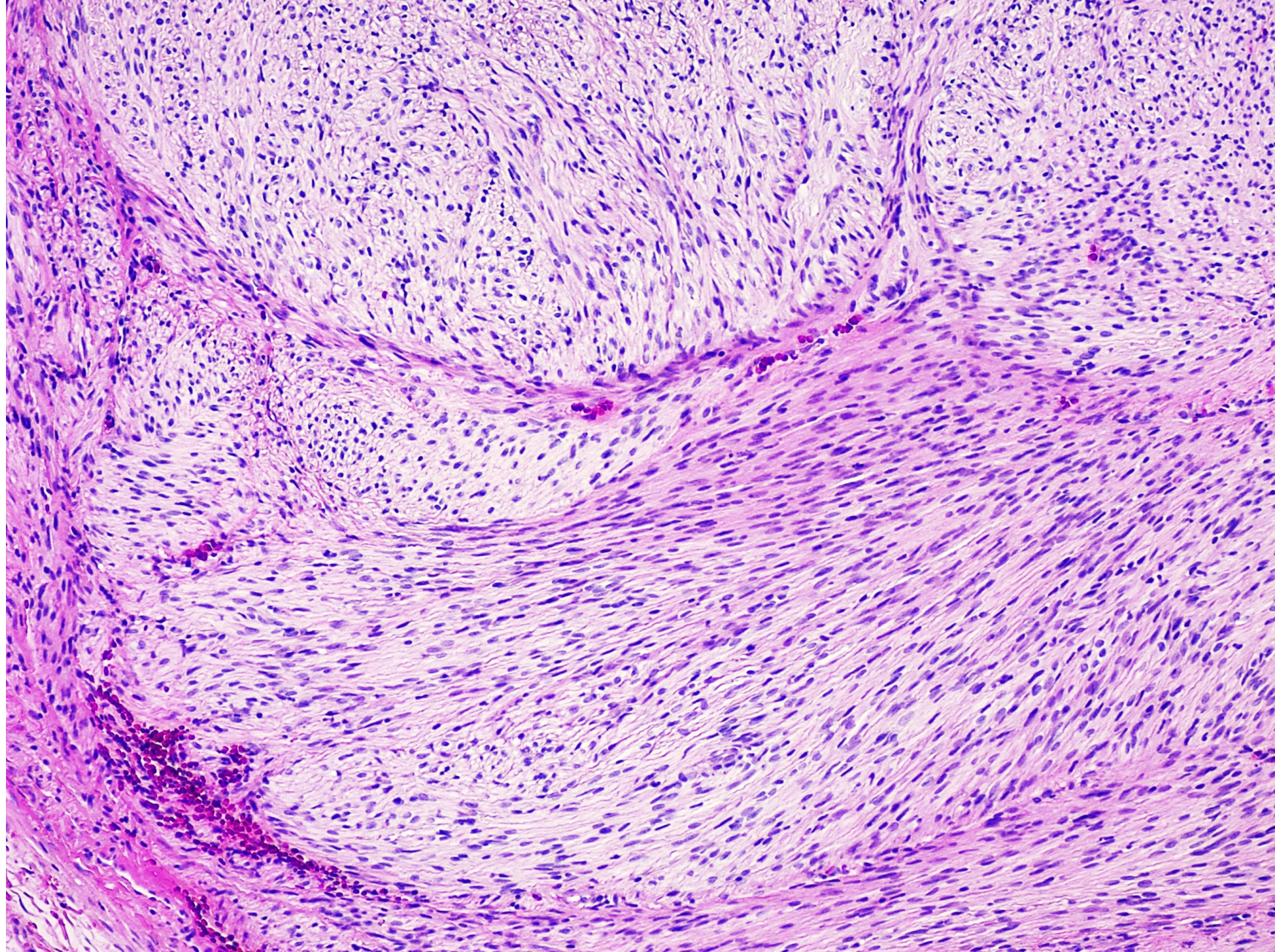
C. CD34, S100

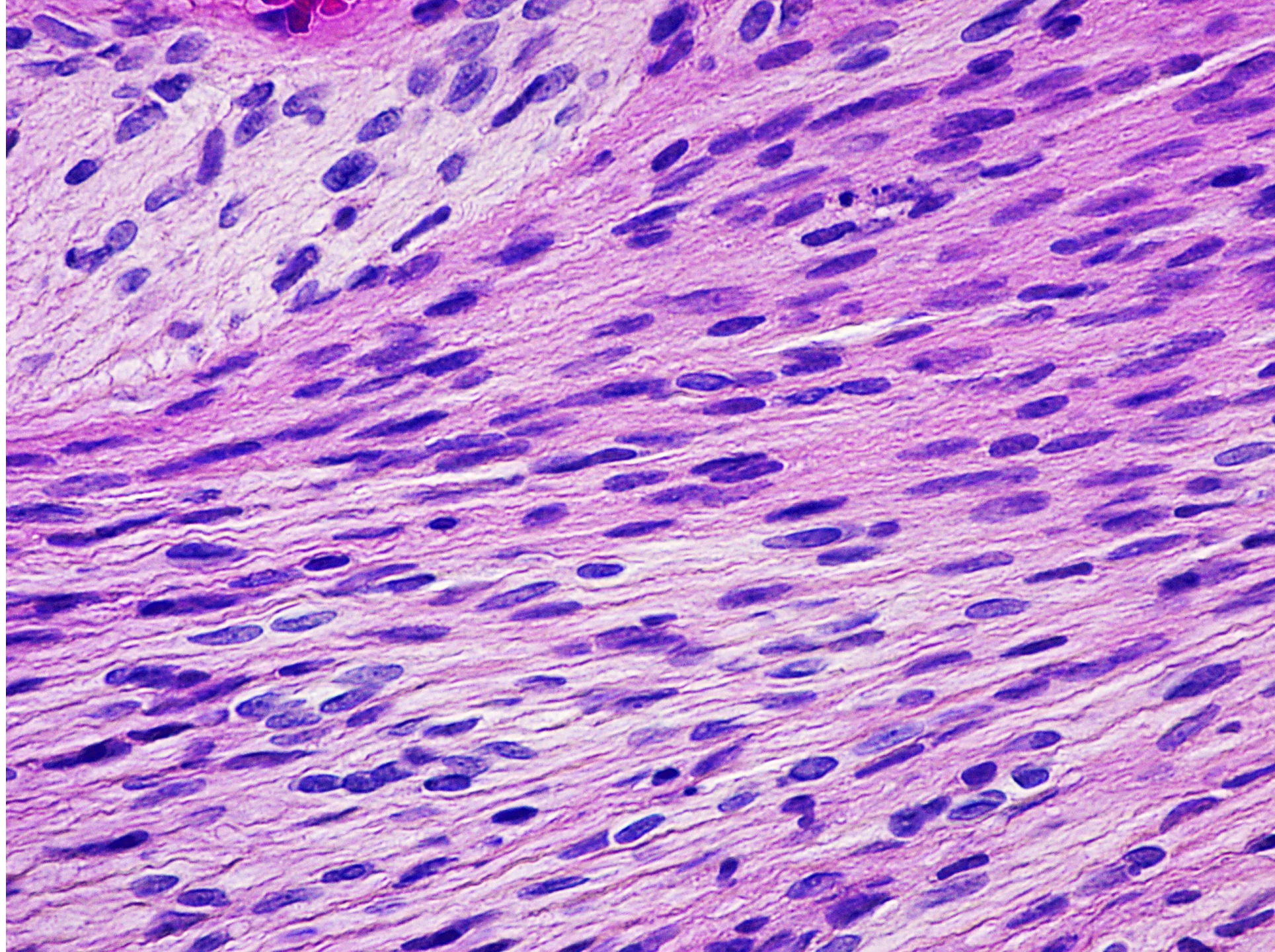
D. CD34, CD68

E. MDM2, CDK4









Case 50. 31M, left lateral chest, 4 mm purple firm subcutaneous nodule.

What is your diagnosis?

A. Schwannoma

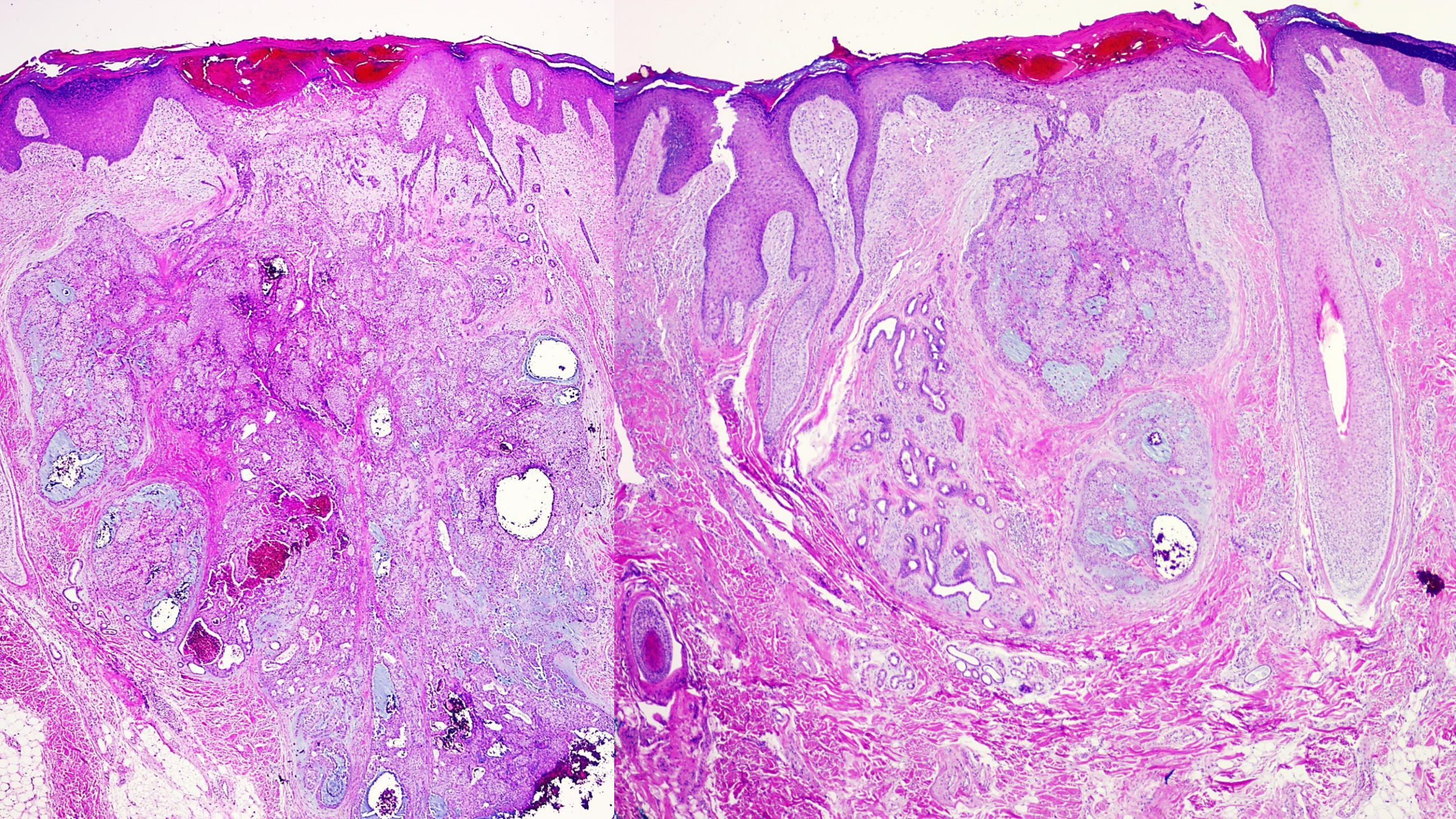
B. Solitary circumscribed neuroma

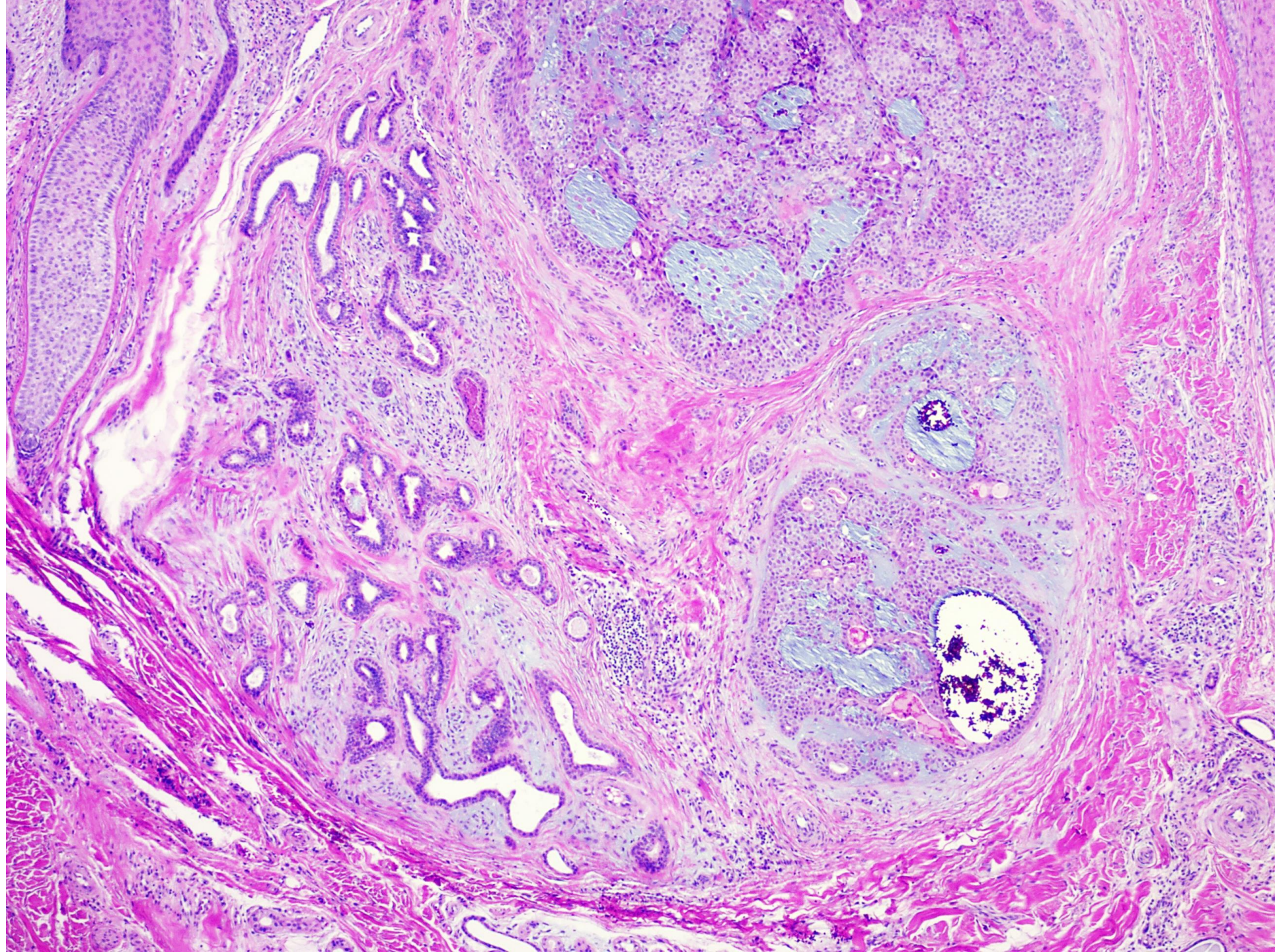
C. Leiomyoma, vascular type

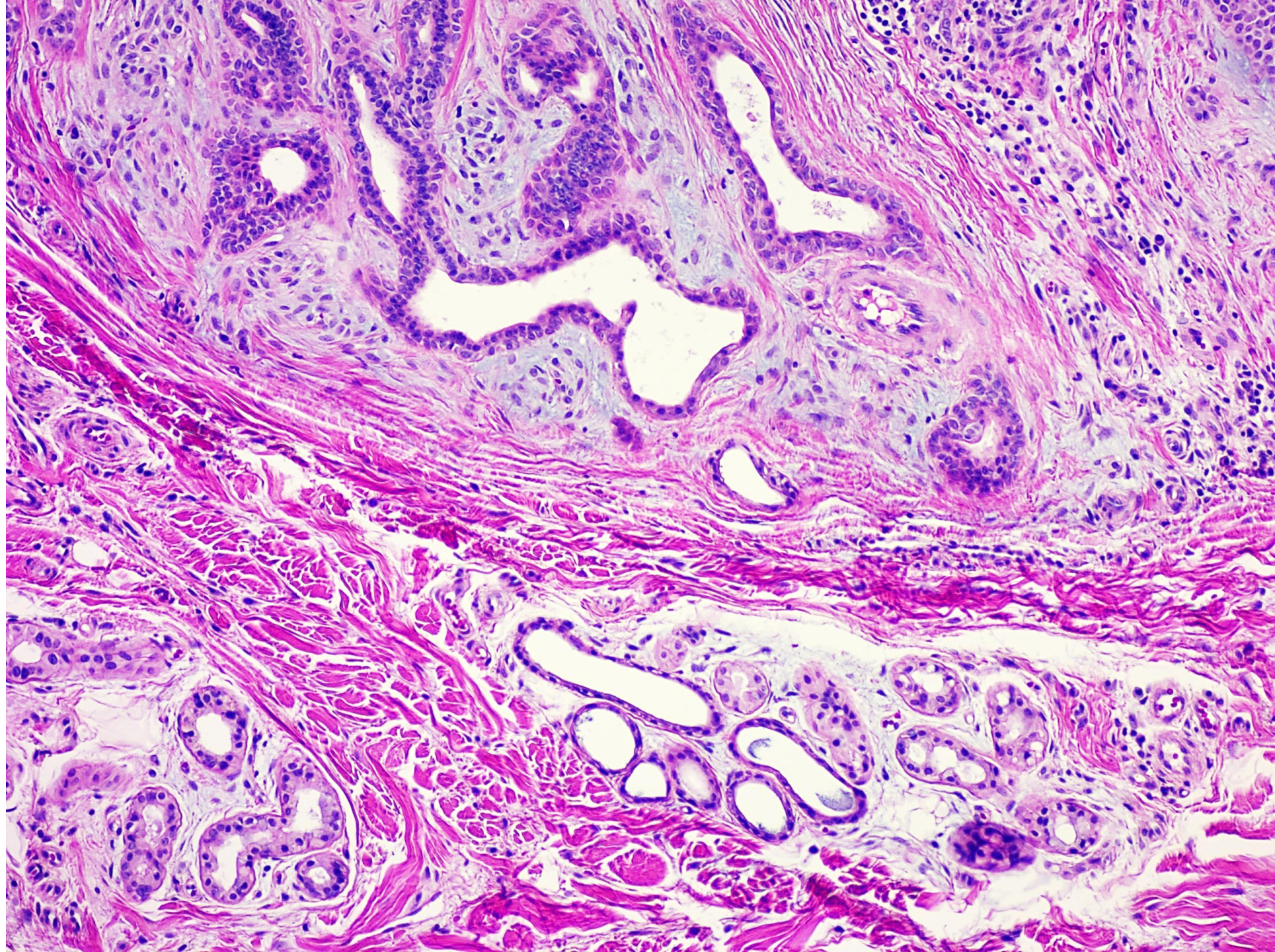
D. Leiomyoma, pilar type

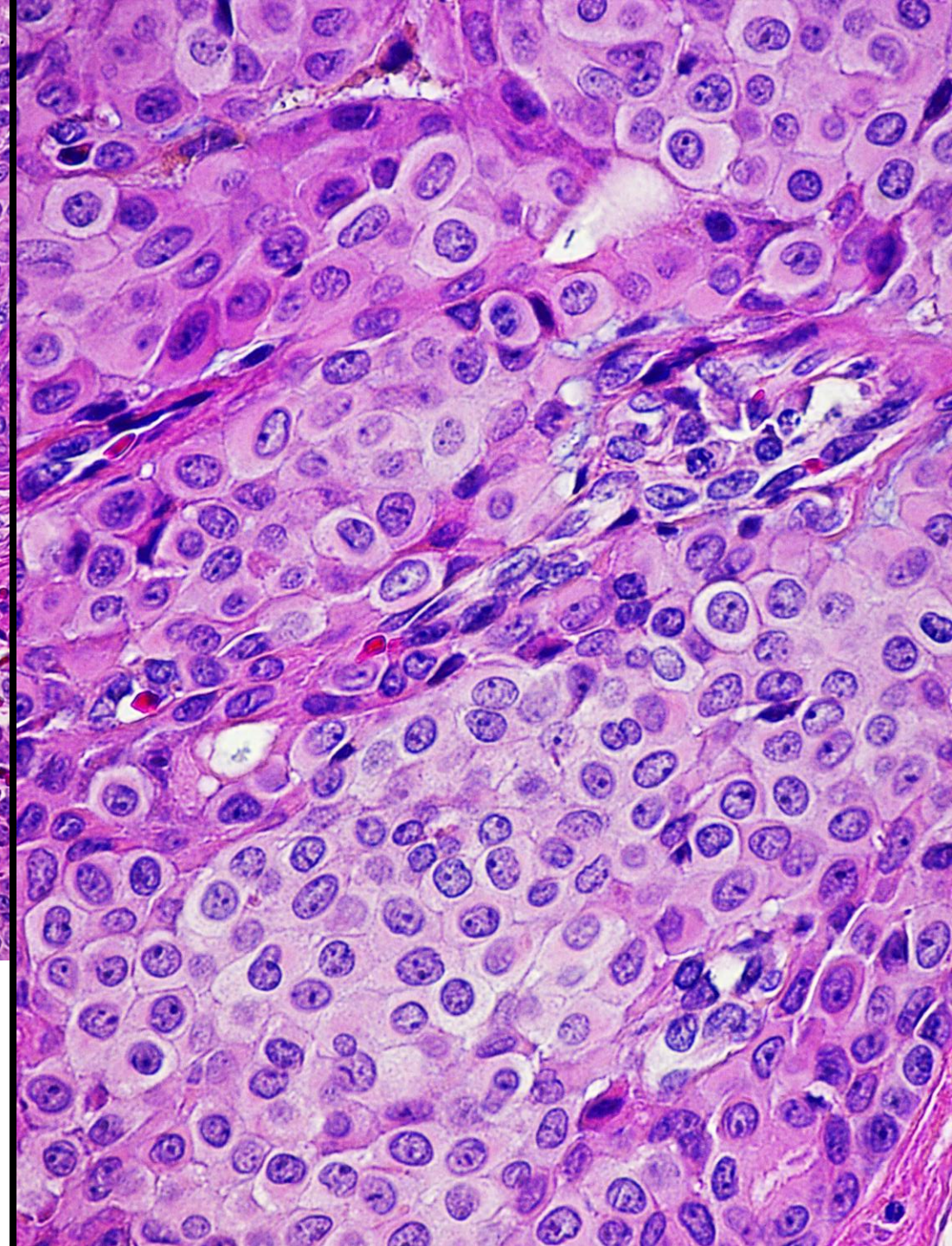
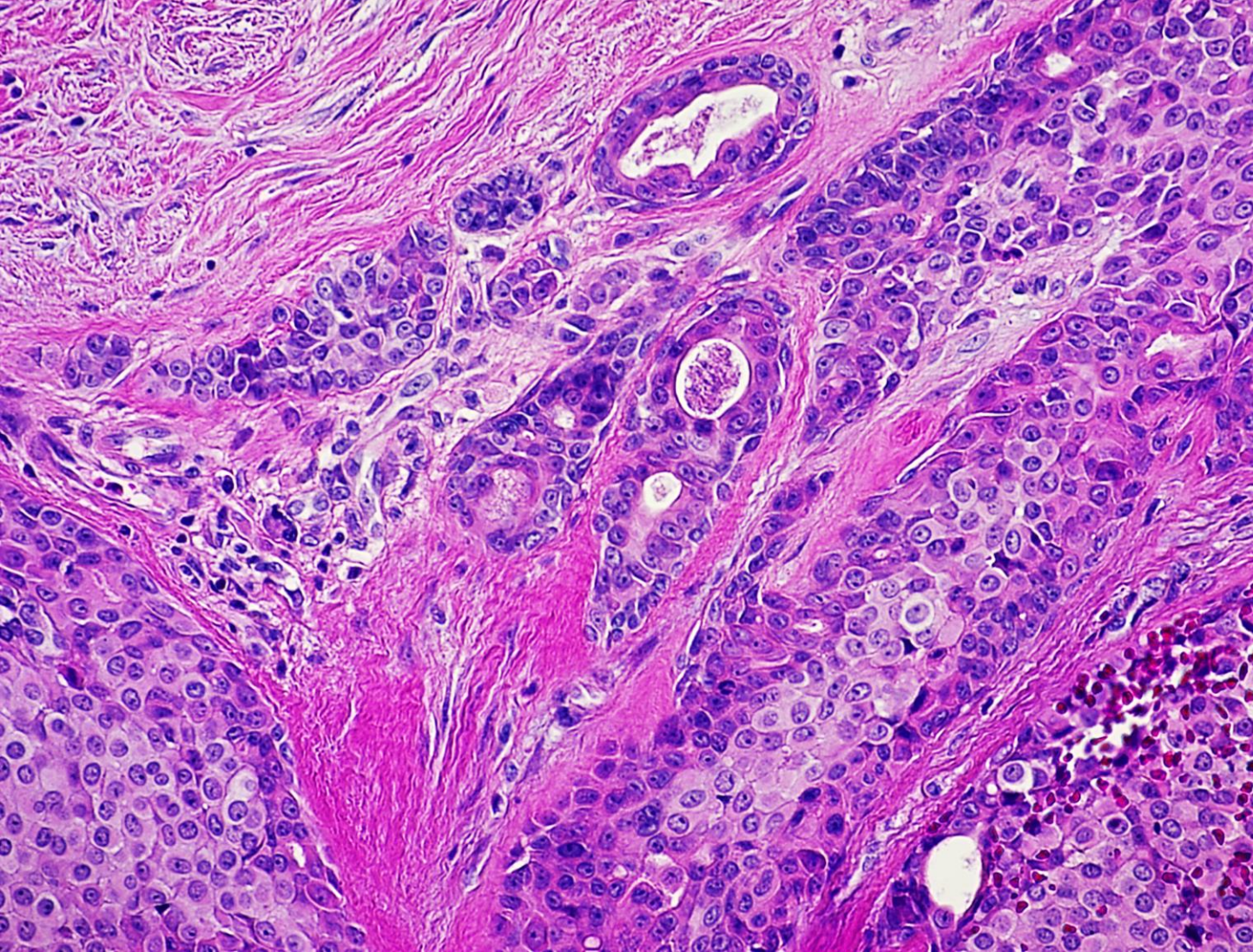
E. Atypical intradermal smooth muscle neoplasm











Case 51. 73M, scalp; lesion.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Clear cell hidradenoma

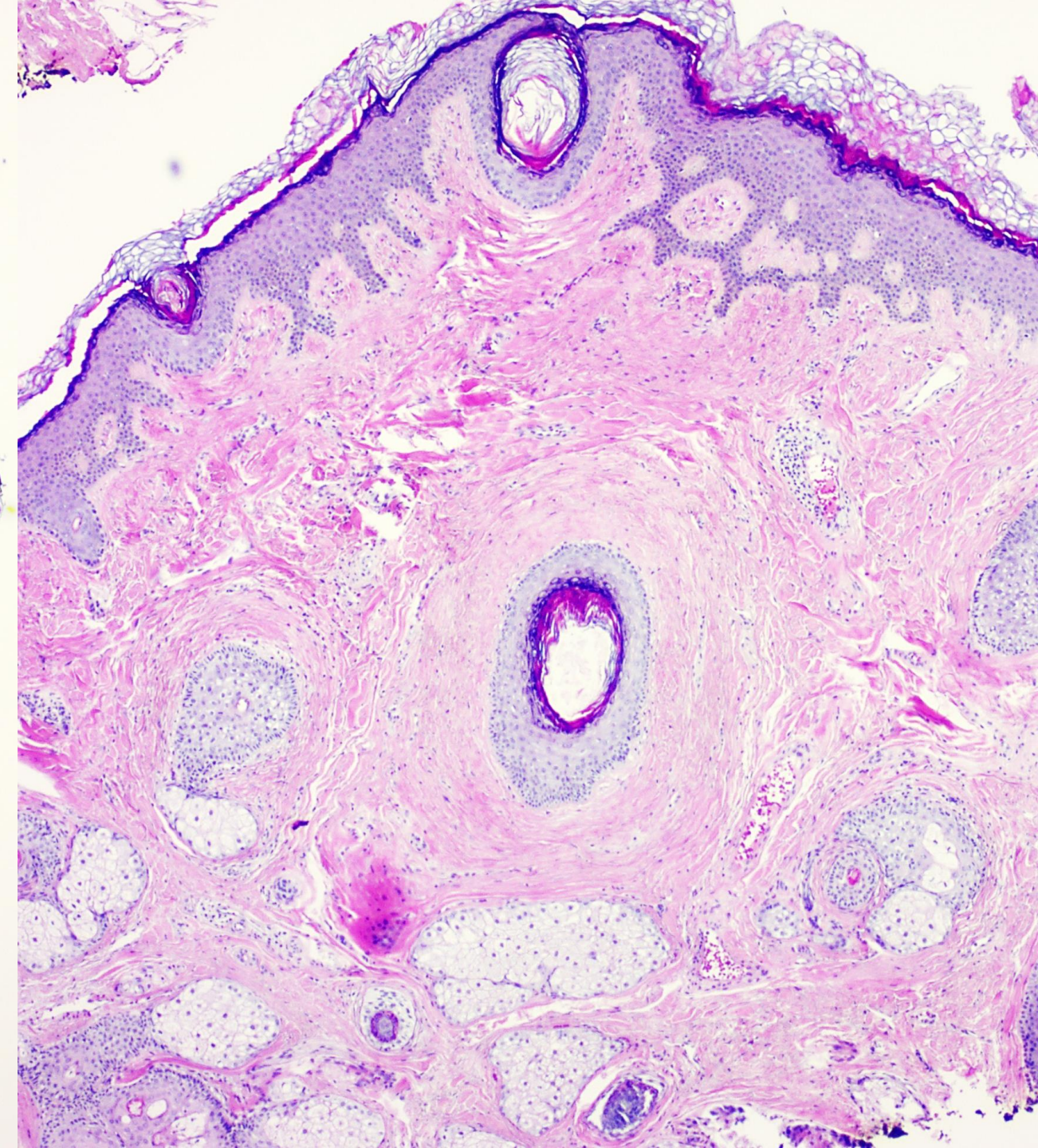
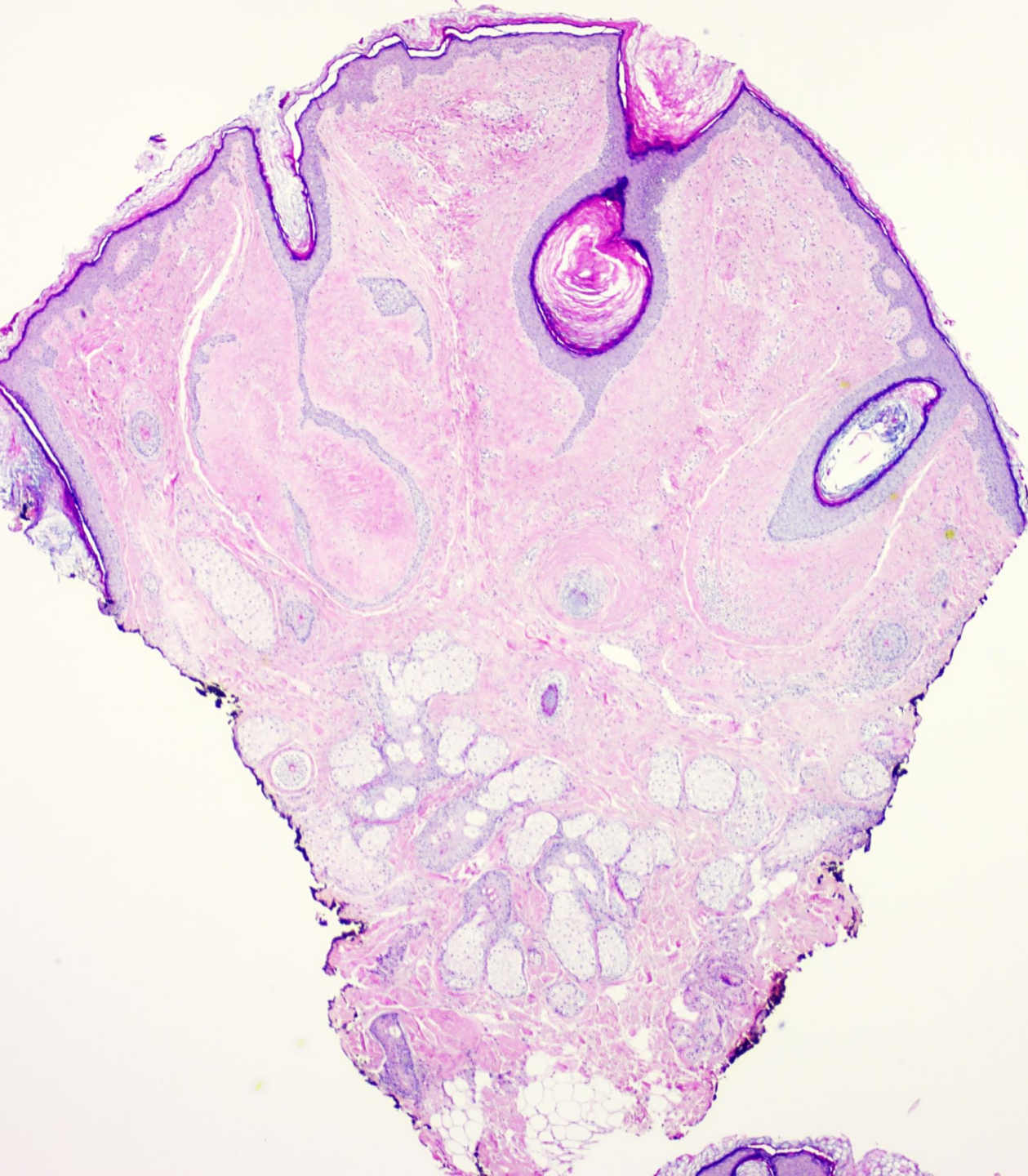
B. Hidradenoma papilliferum

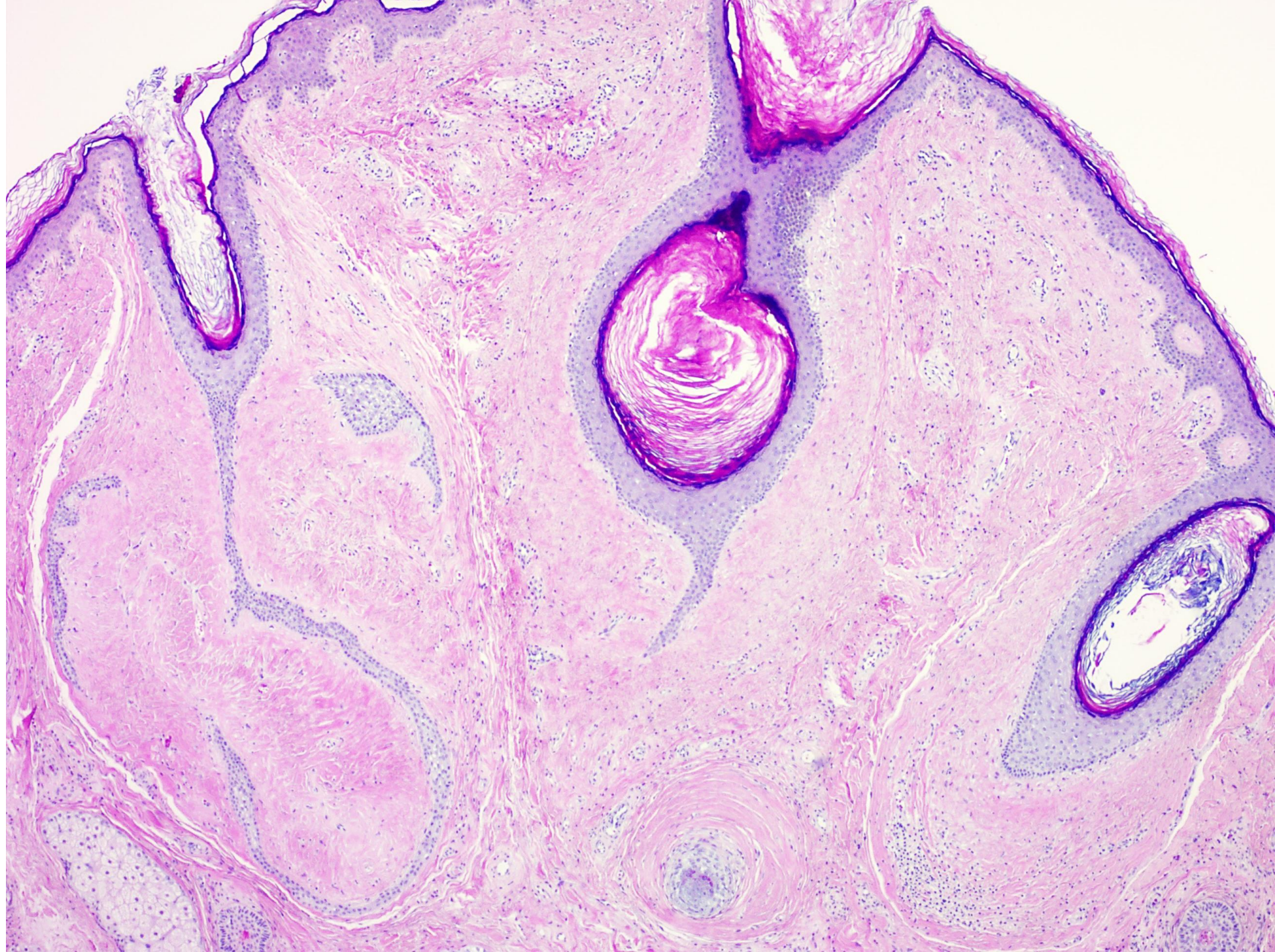
C. Eccrine poroma

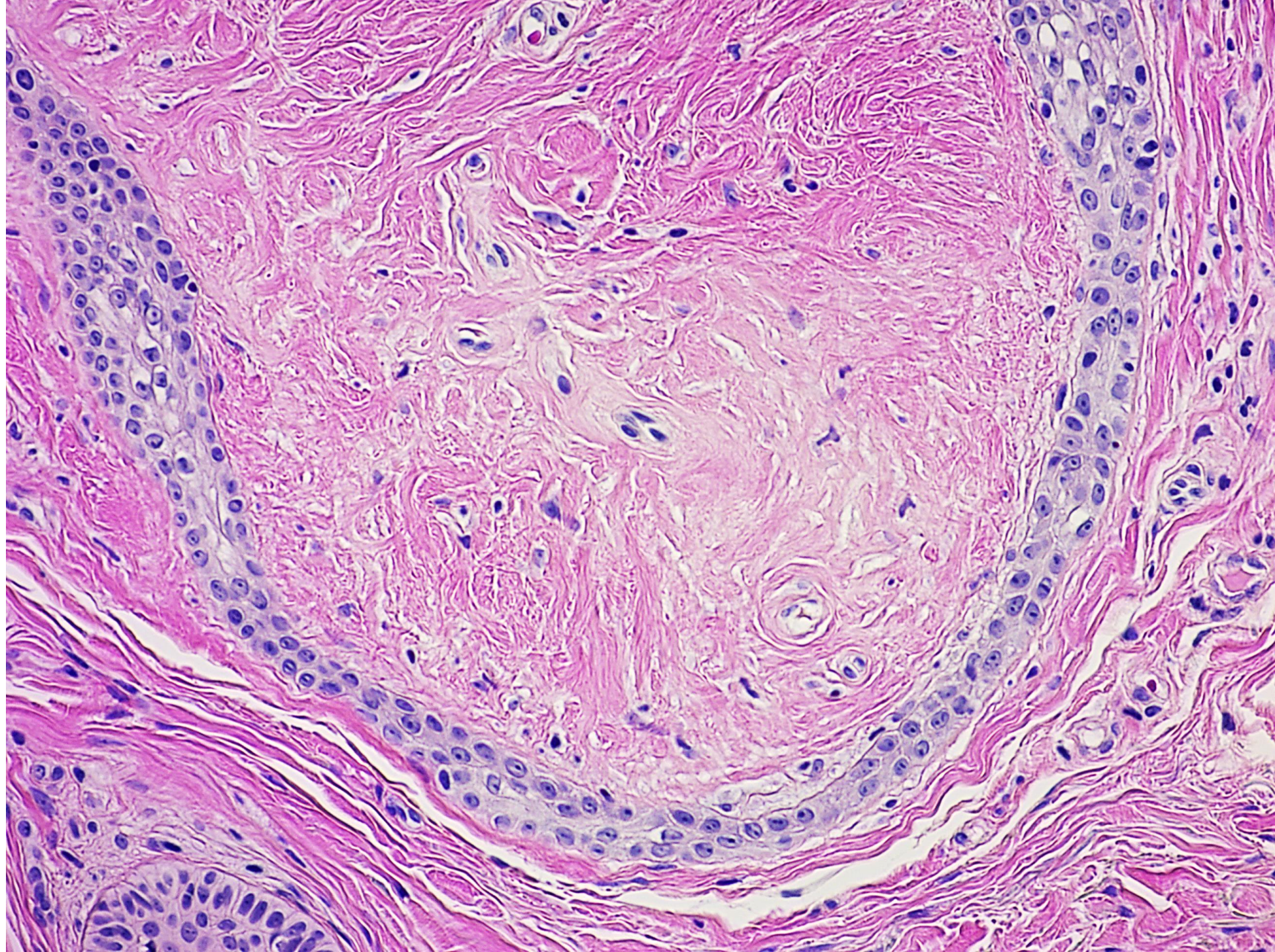
D. Cutaneous mixed tumor

E. Cutaneous involvement by chordoma









Case 52. 70F, right cheek; changing lesion.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Angiofibroma

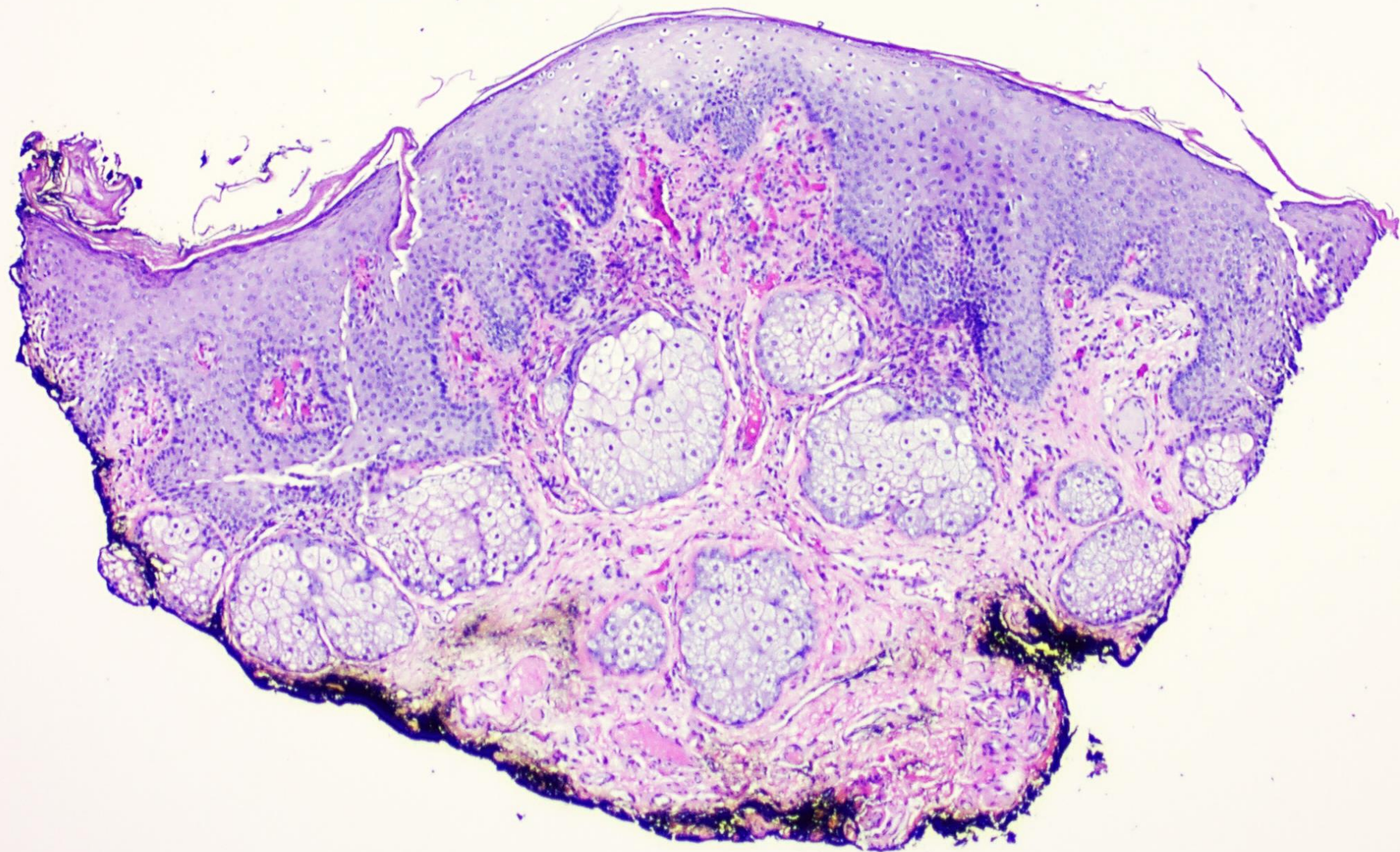
B. Perifollicular fibroma/fibrofolliculoma

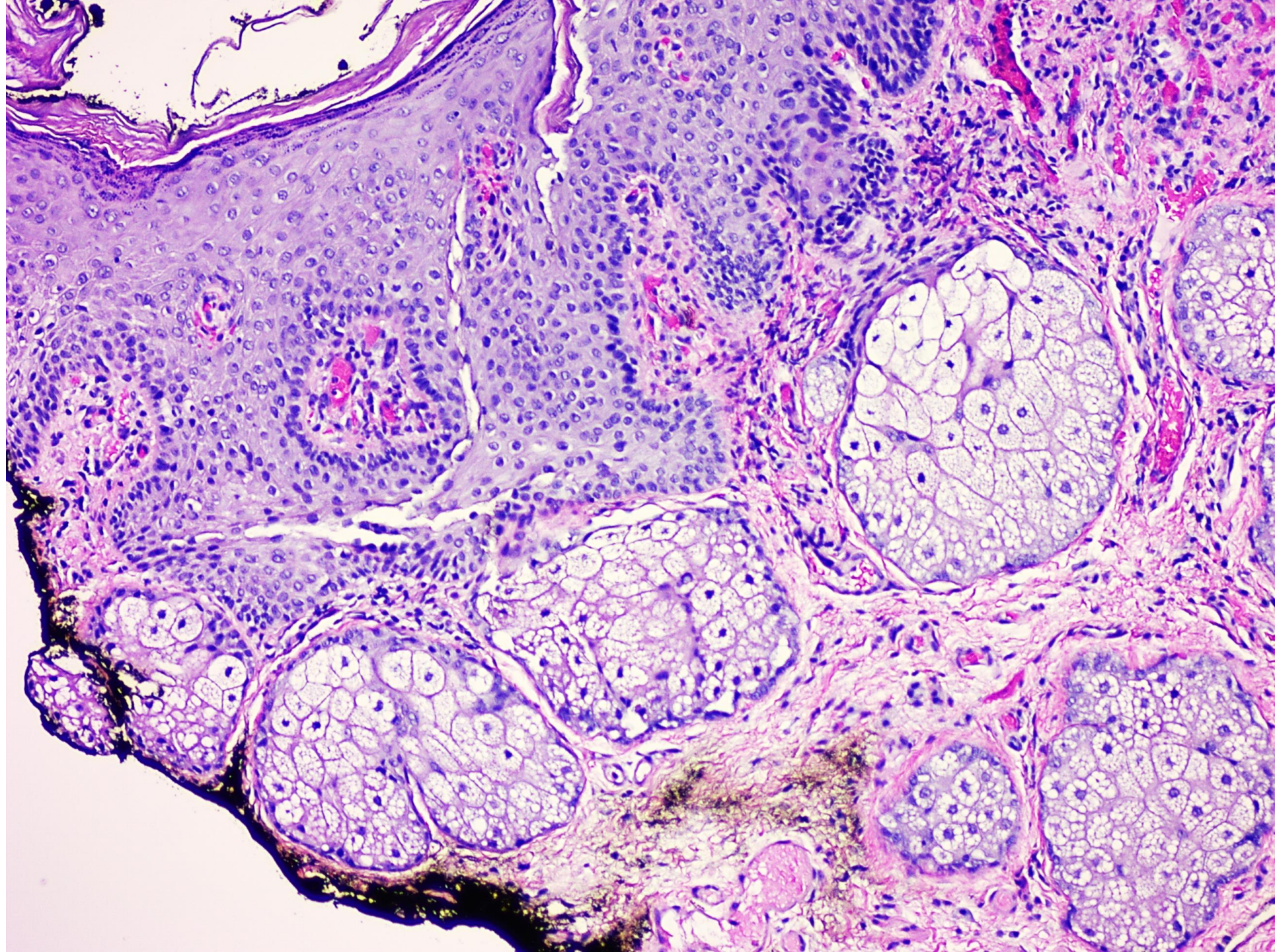
C. Trichofolliculoma

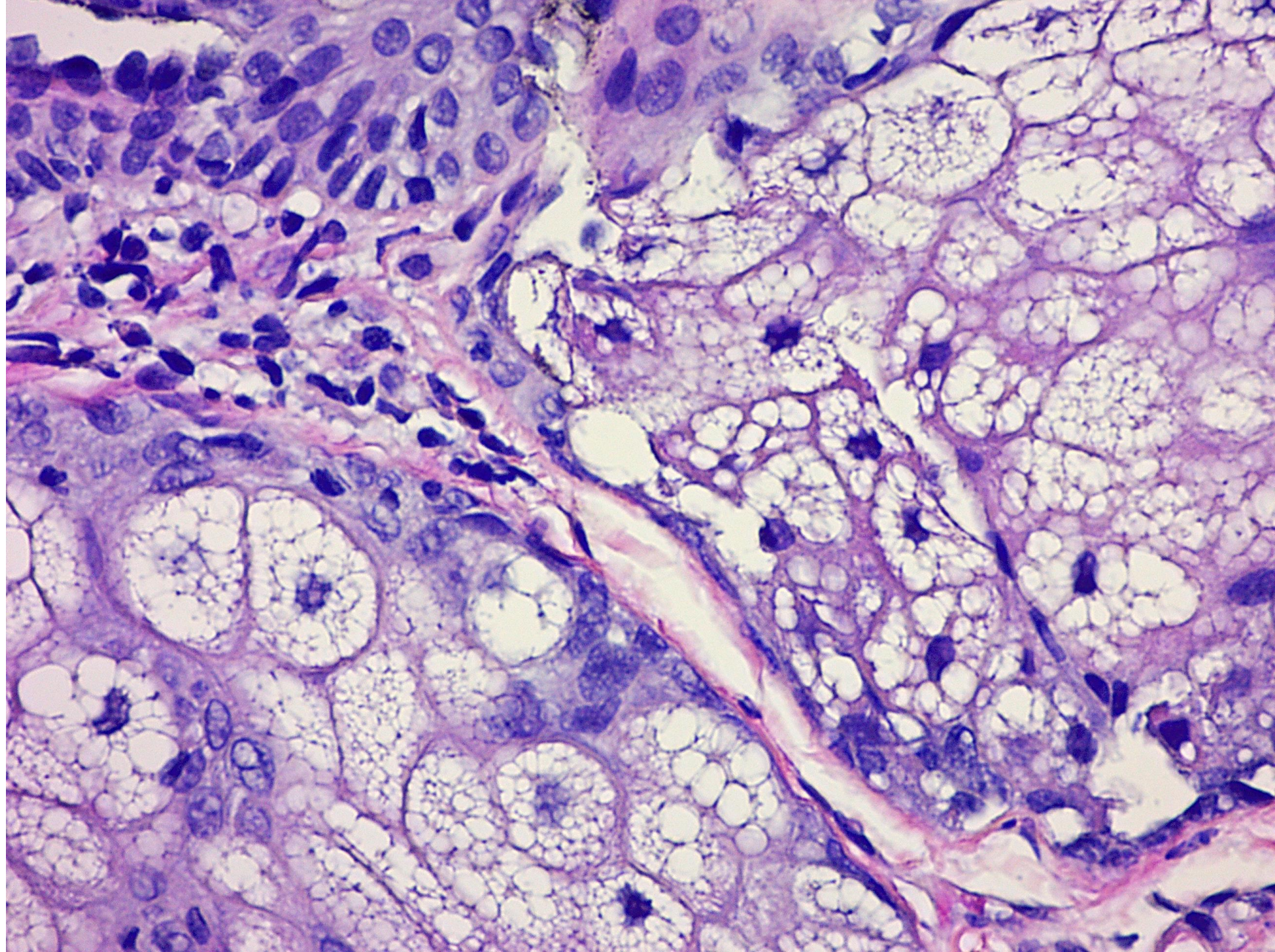
D. Trichoepithelioma

E. Desmoplastic trichoepithelioma









Case 53. 25F, right vulva; vulvovaginitis.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Nevus sebaceous (of Jadassohn)

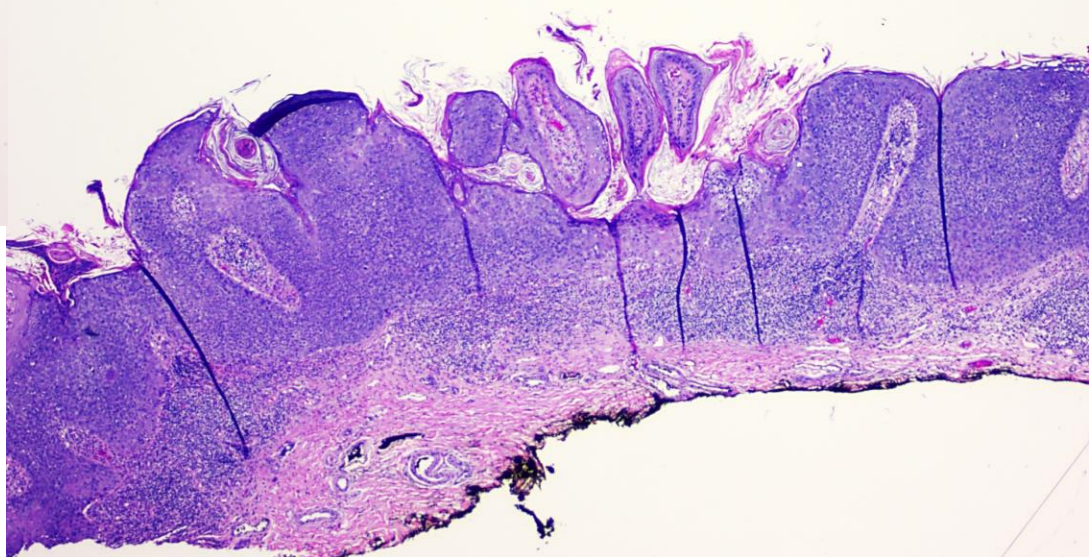
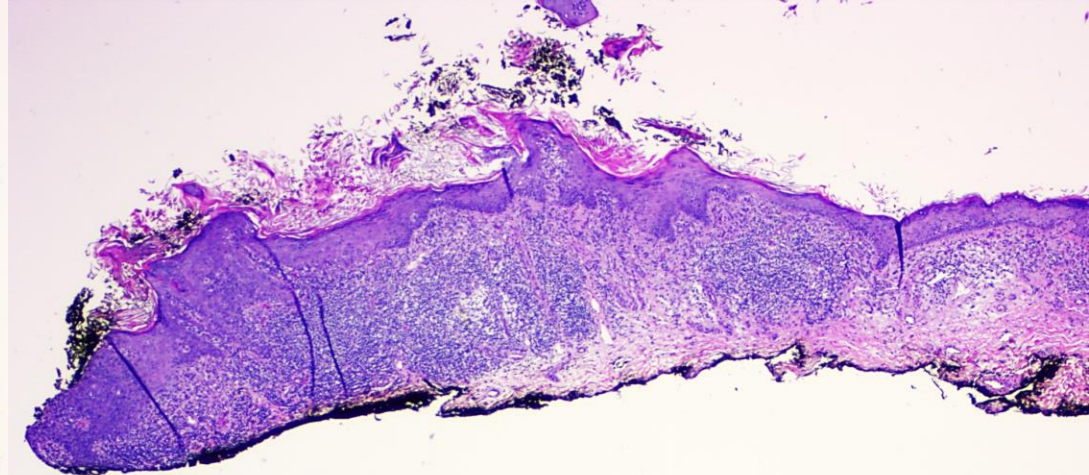
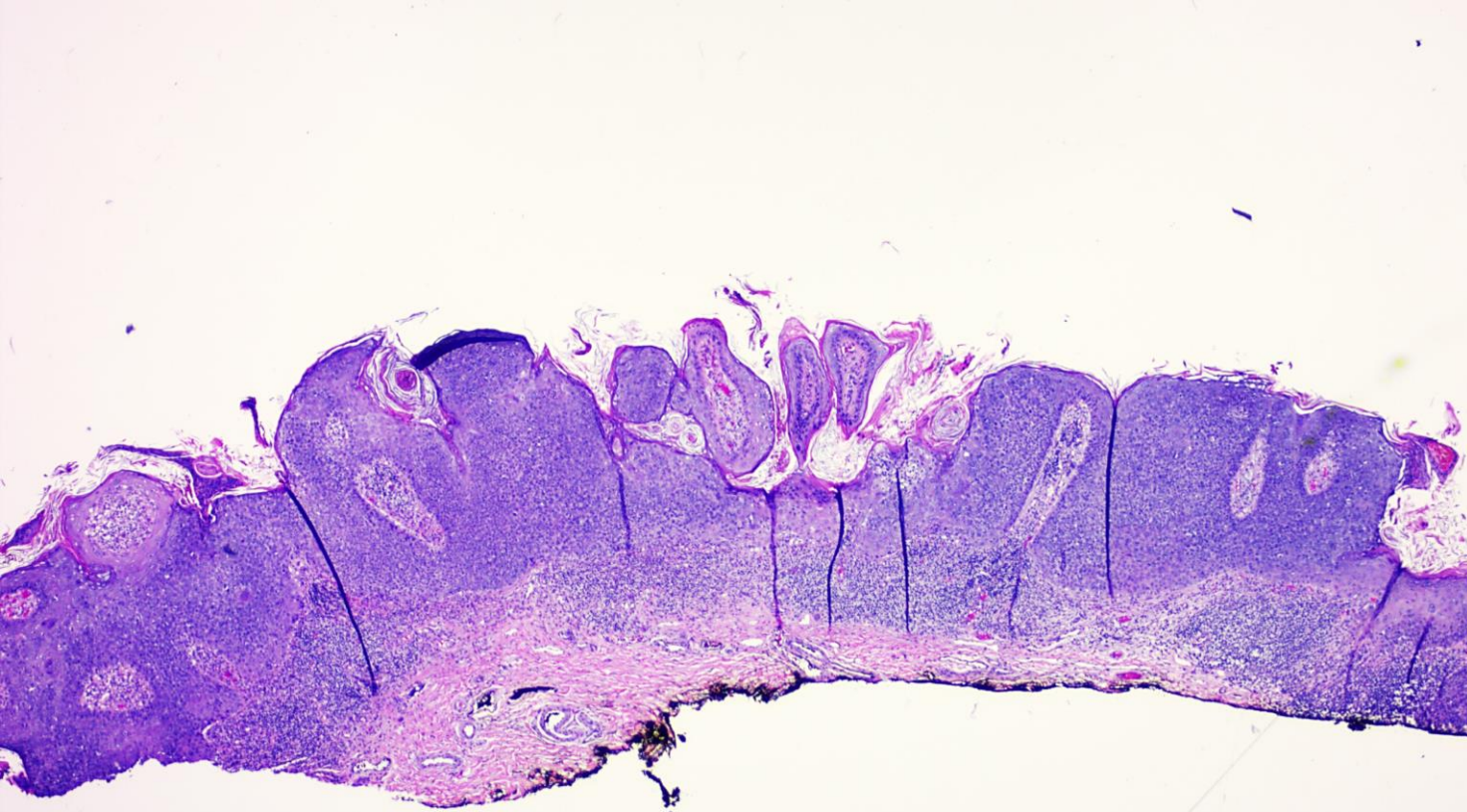
B. Sebaceous hyperplasia

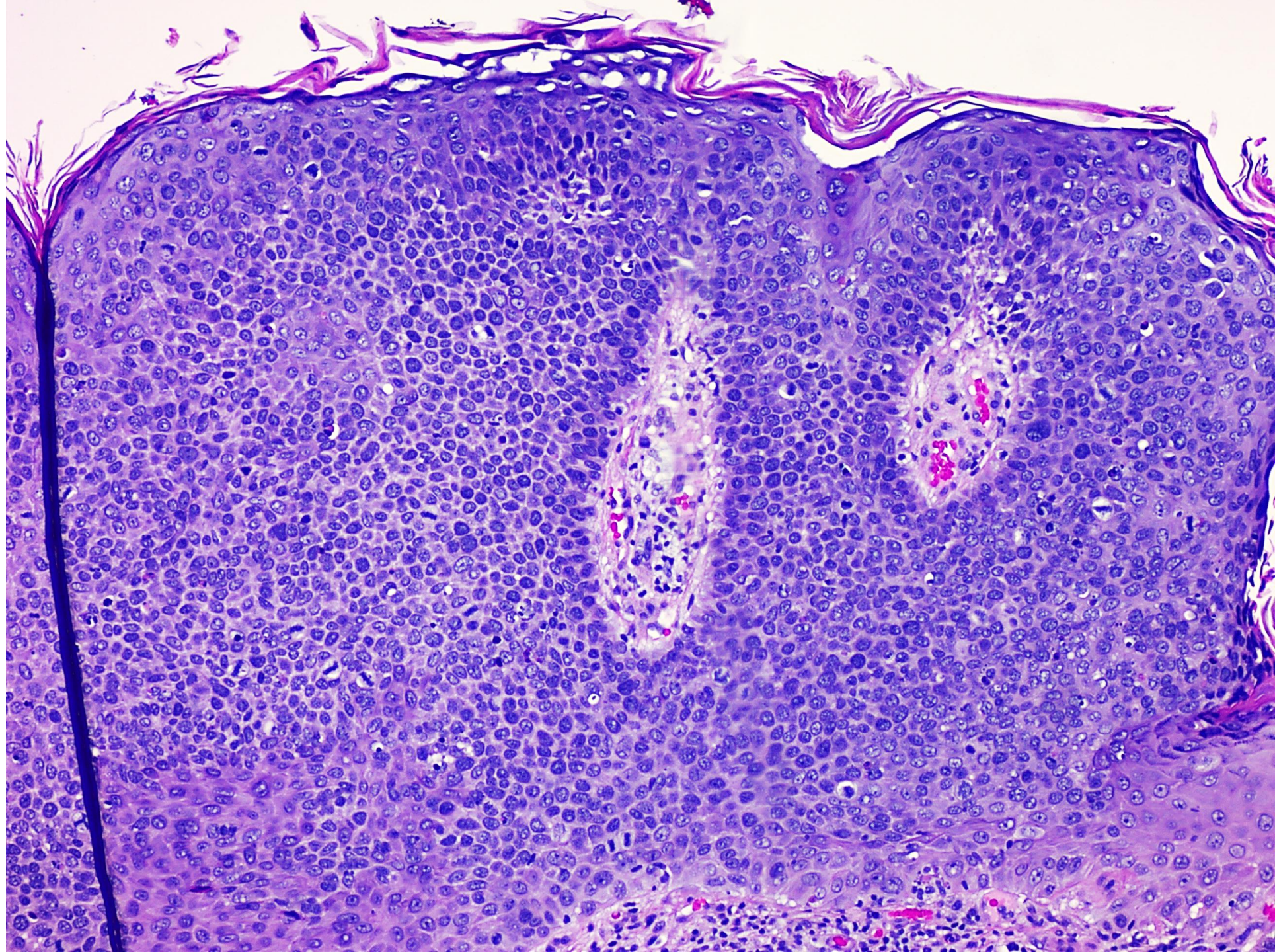
C. Sebaceous adenoma

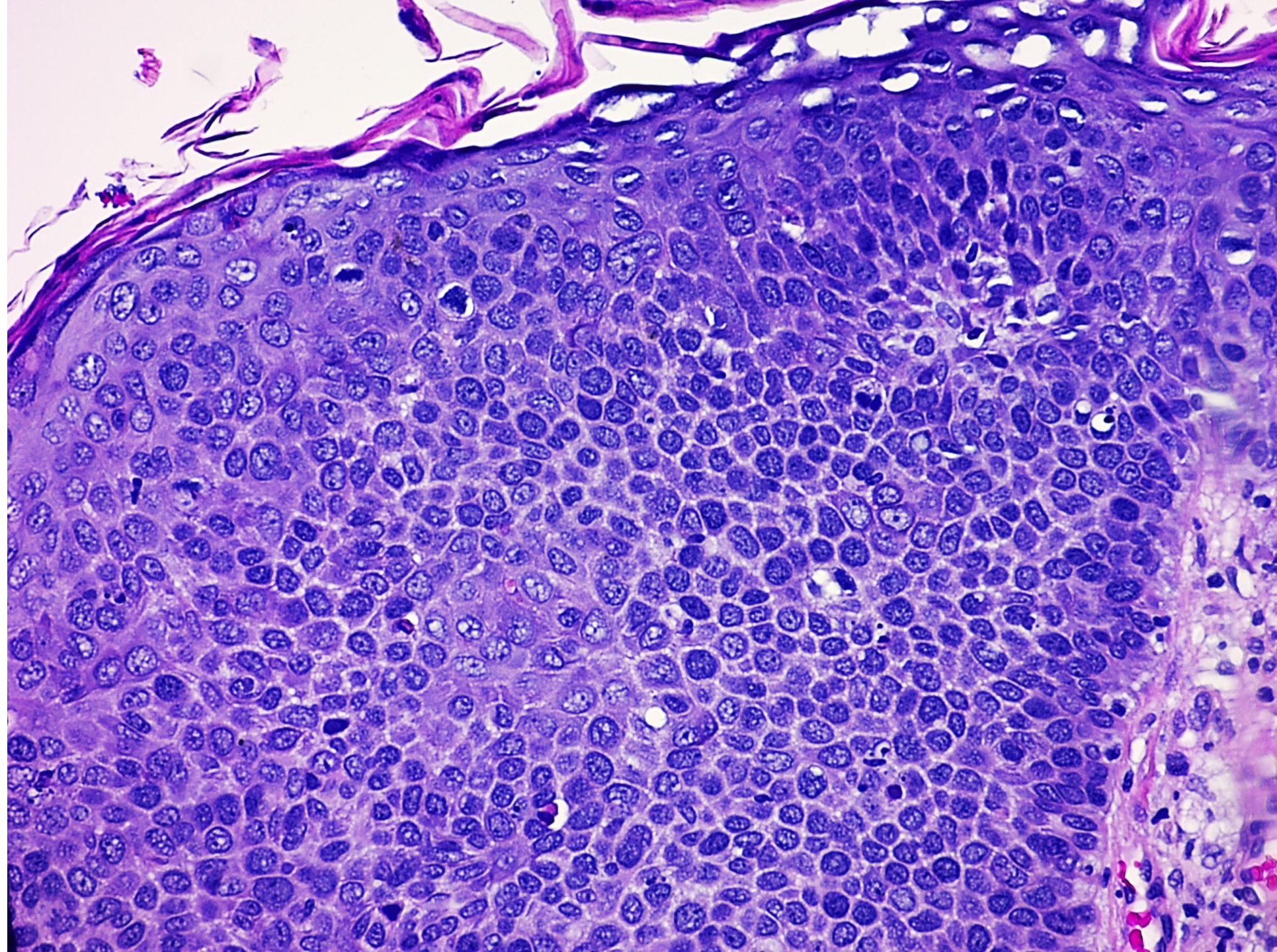
D. Ectopic sebaceous lobules (Fordyce spot)

E. 'Sebaceous cyst'









Case 54. 78M, penis; lesion.
What is your diagnosis?

A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion/Condyloma

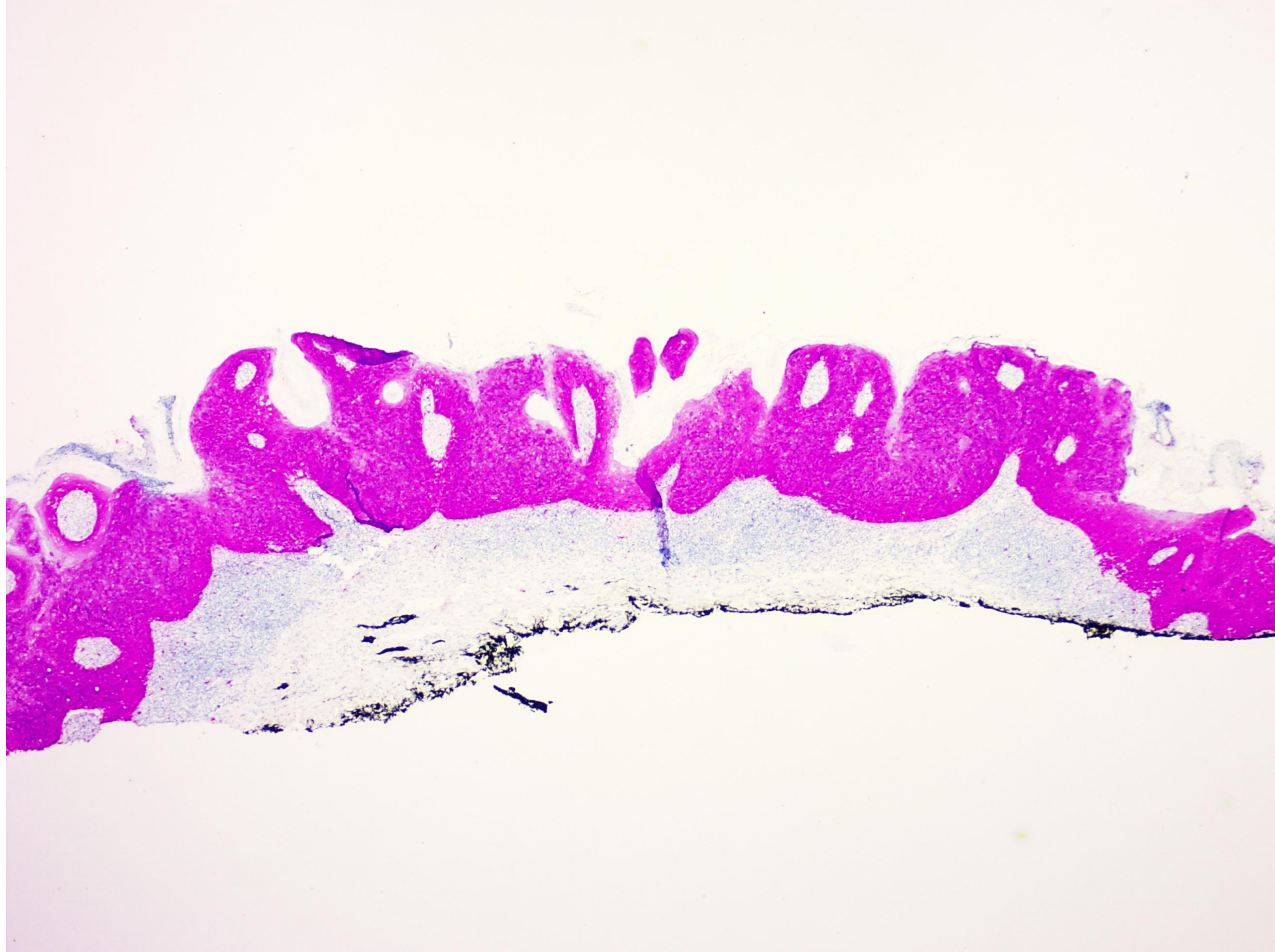
B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion/Carcinoma in situ

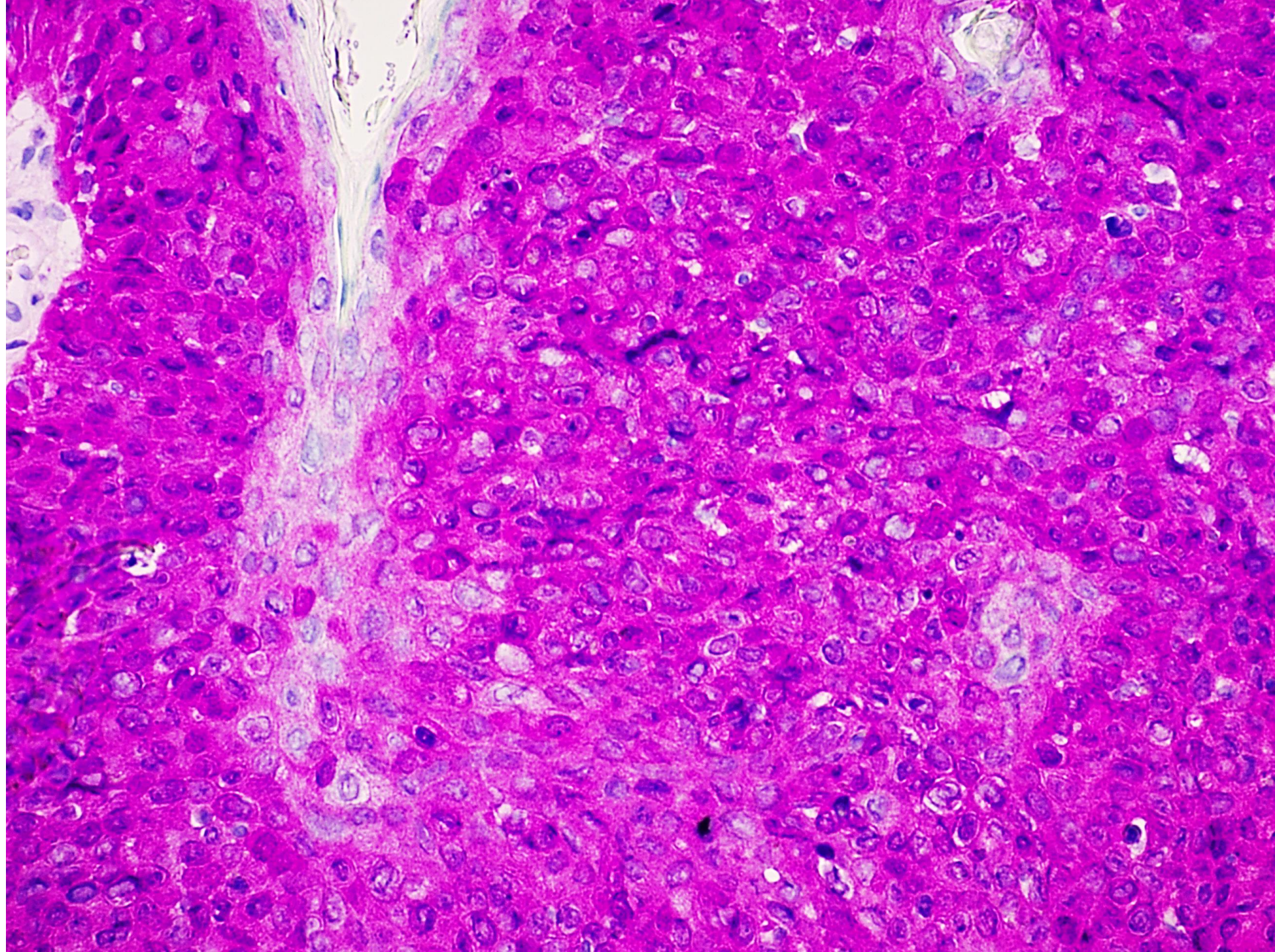
C. Extra mammary Paget's disease

D. Seborrheic keratosis, inflamed

E. Hidradenoma simplex







Case 55. 78M, penis; lesion (same case, no. 54).
What is a useful surrogate immunohistochemical stain to confirm high-risk HPV infection in genitalia?

A. p16

B. p53

C. ki-67

D. Rb1

E. CyclinD1



Answer key
to questions
46-55

Case No. 46	C. CD34, S100
Case No. 47	D. Syringocystadenoma papilliferum arising in nevus sebaceous
Case No. 48	A. Lipoblastoma
Case No. 49	C. CD34, S100
Case No. 50	D. Leiomyoma, pilar type
Case No. 51	D. Cutaneous mixed tumor
Case No. 52	B. Perifollicular fibroma/fibrofolliculoma
Case No. 53	D. Ectopic sebaceous lobules (Fordyce spot)
Case No. 54	B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion/Carcinoma in situ
Case No. 55	A. p16

