Dermatopathology Slide Review Part 74

Paul K. Shitabata, M.D.
Dermatopathology Institute
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Chondrosarcoma
B. Osteoma cutis
C. Chondrodermatitis nodularis helicis
D. Ganglion cyst
E. Papillary Endothelial Hyperplasia
Chondrodermatitis Nodularis Helicis
Pearls

- Recognize ear location with vellus hairs and cartilage
- Variable epidermal changes +/- ulceration
- May have epidermal-dermal separation with fibrin
- May have proliferation of perichondrocytes
- Cartilage with eosinophilic degenerative changes
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Granular cell tumor
B. Chondroid syringoma
C. Mucosal lentigo (Melanotic macule)
D. Submucosal fibroma
E. Dermatofibroma
Submucosal Fibroma of the Oral Cavity
Pearls

- Recognize non-keratinizing oral mucosa
- Dome shaped nodule
- Variable mucosal thickness
- Proliferation of bland fibroblasts within submucosa
- DDX: Hypopigmented blue nevus
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Epidermolysis bullosa
C. Bullous pemphigoid
D. Pemphigus vulgaris
E. Bullous lupus erythematosus
Bullous Pemphigoid
Pearls

- Subepidermal bullae without acantholysis
- Variable eosinophilic infiltrate > neutrophils
- May have re-epithelization of dermis mimicking an intraepidermal bullae
- May need to confirm with DIF
- DDX: Bullous hypersensitivity rxn
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Sebaceous adenoma
B. Granular cell tumor
C. Glomus tumor
D. Halo nevus
E. Eccrine spiradenoma
Halo Nevus
Pearls

- Melanocytic nevus with clear cytoplasmic features in most of the melanocytes
- May show focal melanin pigmentation
- Use same criteria to differentiate benign melanocytic nevi from melanoma
- NOTE: Balloon cell changes may occur in benign to malignant melanocytic proliferations
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Glomus tumor
B. Granular cell tumor
C. Alveolar soft part sarcoma
D. Tuberculoid leprosy
E. Sarcoidosis
Granular cell tumor
**Pearls**

- Epidermis may show extensive hyperplasia, mimicking a squamous cell carcinoma
- Grenz zone separating tumor cells from epidermis
- Diffuse proliferation of epithelioid and spindled cells with abundant eosinophilic granules
- Minimal atypia and rare mitotic figures
- If significant atypia, rule out malignant granular cell tumor, carcinoma with granular cell features, melanoma, sarcoma
- Granular cells may be seen in benign to malignant proliferations-modified Schwann cells-S100+