What is the best diagnosis?

A. Malignant melanoma
B. Merkel cell carcinoma
C. Poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma
D. Nodular basal cell carcinoma
E. Metastatic renal cell carcinoma
Malignant Melanoma
Pearls

- Asymmetric proliferation of pleomorphic melanocytes with focal junctional activity
- Look for cytoplasmic melanin pigment, loss of maturation, and mitotic figures
- Variable histopathology including areas of amelanotic melanoma, may need confirmation with melanoma specific antibodies
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Solar Lentigo
B. Lentiginous junctional nevus
C. Melanoma in situ, lentigo maligna type
D. Pigmented actinic keratosis
E. Superficial basal cell carcinoma, pigmented type
Solar Lentigo
Pearls

- Delicate projections of rete ridges with even melanin pigmentation
- Resembles “puppy feet”
- No cytologic atypia of keratinocytes or melanocytes
- If hyperplasia of melanocytes increases to nests, may merge with lentiginous junctional nevus (jentigo)
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Hailey-Hailey Disease
B. Pemphigus vulgaris
C. Pemphigus foliaceus
D. Darier’s disease
E. Pemphigus vegetans
Pemphigus foliaceus
Pearls

- Intracorneal bulla with acantholysis
- Occasional acantholytic cells cling to the undersurface of the stratum corneum “Klingons”
- Variable inflammation but usually eosinophils predominate
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Blue nevus
B. Erythema chronicum migrans
C. Spitz nevus
D. Granuloma annulare
E. Congenital nevus
Congenital Nevus
PEARLS

- Asymmetric proliferation of bland melanocytes
- Infiltration into pilosebaceous cases and eccrine ducts
- Variable melanin pigmentation
What is the best diagnosis?

A. Tuberous xanthoma
B. Atypical fibroxanthoma
C. Dermatofibroma
D. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
E. Giant cell tumor of tendon sheath
Giant cell tumor of tendon sheath
Pearls

- Circumscribed nodule connected to tendon
- Mixture of spindled and epithelioid cells with scattered multinucleated giant cells
- Variable xanthomatomous changes and hemosiderin laden macrophages