

Cutaneous Manifestations of Nutritional Deficiency States and GI Disease

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A characteristic feature of scurvy includes all of the following except:

A-Hemosiderin

B-Follicular hemorrhage

C-Vasculitis

D-Follicular hyperkeratosis

E-Perifollicular fibrosis

C-Vasculitis

Vitamin A deficiency and Vitamin C deficiency shares which histopathologic feature?

A-Hyperkeratosis

B-Acantholysis

C-Corkscrew hairs

D-Hemosiderin-laden macrophages

A-Hyperkeratosis

Pertinent differential diagnostic considerations in the histopathologic diagnosis of Pellagra include the following except:

A-Psoriasis

B-Acrodermatitis enteropathica

C-Phrynoderma

D-Glucaganoma syndrome

B-Phryonderma

Keratinocytic abnormalities in acrodermatitis enteropathica include:

1. Acantholysis
2. Parakeratosis
3. Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
4. Ballooning degeneration

K-type

C-Parakeratosis and Ballooning Degeneration

Pertinent histopathologic differential diagnostic considerations for necrolytic migratory erythema include:

1. Psoriasis
2. Acrodermatitis enteropathica
3. Pellagra
4. Kwashiorkor

K type

**A- Psoriasis, Acrodermatitis
enteropathica, Pellagra**

Associations of Bazex's syndrome:

1. Ulceration
2. Down syndrome
3. Acantholysis
4. Supradiaphragmatic tumors

K type

D-Supradiaphragmatic tumors

Associations of Behcet's syndrome include the following except:

- A. Erythema nodosum
- B. Increased peripheral blood ratio of CD4:CD8
- C. Neutrophilic dermatosis
- D. Vasculitis

**B-Increased peripheral blood ratio of
CD4:CD8**

Tissue reactions patterns commonly associated with pyoderma gangrenosum:

1. Neutrophilic dermatosis
2. Calcinosis cutis
3. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
4. Acantholysis

K type

B-Neutrophilic dermatosis and vasculitis