Tumors of the Epidermis

(Weedon Chapter 31)

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Match the following:

Disease	Characteristic
Nevus verrucosus	Long, linear, usually unilateral on extremities
Nevus unius lateris	Large disfiguring nevi with bilateral distribution on trunk
Ichthyosis hystrix	Localized wart-like appearance

Answers

Disease	Characteristic
Nevus verrucosus	Localized wart-like appearance
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Evidence of neural involvement in cases of prurigo nodularis include all except:

- A. Response to capsaicin
- B. Increased production of nerve growth factor receptor
- C. Increased expression of calcitonin gene-related peptide
- D. Herpetiform grouping of lesions
- E. Hypertrophy and proliferation of dermal nerve fibers

Answer D

 Herpetiform grouping of lesions is not a clinical finding.

Correct associations with Leser-Trelat sign include all except:

- A. Onset always precedes the onset of symptoms of cancer
- B. Gastrointestinal tract cancers are the most common underlying cancer
- C. Occasional involution of keratoses following treatment of the cancer
- D. Histopathology identical to conventional seborrheic keratoses
- E. Metastatic disease frequently present

Answer A

• Leser-Trelat sign may precede, follow, or develop concurrently with the onset of symptoms of cancer

Pertinent histopathologic differential considerations for Bowen's disease include all except:

- A. Bowenoid papulosis
- B. Paget's disease
- C. Malignant melanoma in situ
- D. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- E. Eccrine poroma

Answer E

Factors associated with susceptibility to basal cell carcinomas include all except:

- A. Mutations in the PATCHED gene
- B. Mutations in Ptc gene
- C. Good correlation between tumor density and UV dose
- D. Frameshift mutations in BAX gene
- E. Association with HLA-DR7 and HLA-DR4

Answer C

 Surprisingly, there is no good correlation between tumor density and UV dose. Histopathologic clues to a basal cell carcinoma that may be present on deeper sections include all except:

- A. Empty dermal spaces
- B. Equivocal adnexae
- C. Microcalcifications
- D. Focal melanocytic atypia
- E. Stromal or superficial fibrosis

Answer D

 Focal basal atypia is an indicator that a basal cell cell carcinoma may be present on deeper sections.

Explanations given to reclassify keratoacanthomas as squamous cell carcinomas include all except:

- A. Perineural invasion
- B. Initial diagnosis incorrect
- C. Initial lesion was combined with a squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Keratoacanthoma transformed into squamous cell carcinoma
- E. Keratoacanthoma may actually be a variant of a squamous cell carcinoma

Answer A

• Perineural invasion has been reported in keratoacanthomas but does not affect the prognosis or behavior of the lesion.