### Cases

Robert Phelps, M.D.

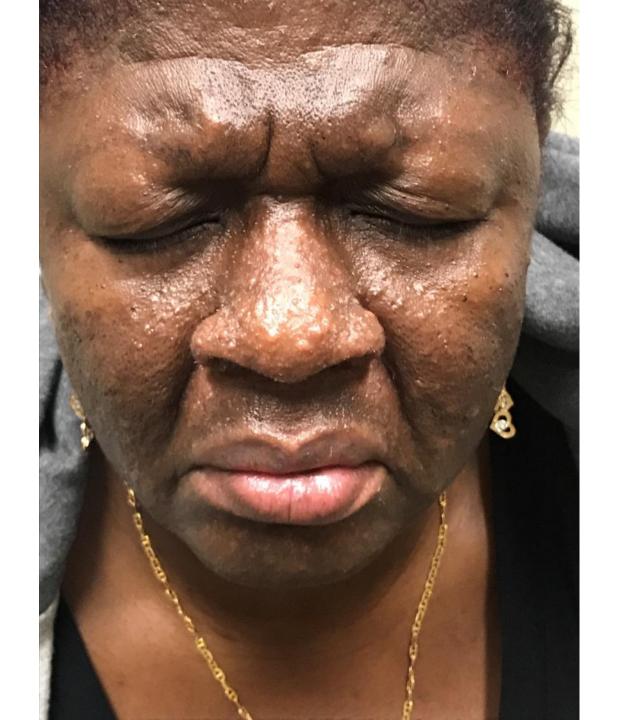
Update in Dermatopathology
Liverpool, Nov 28 2017

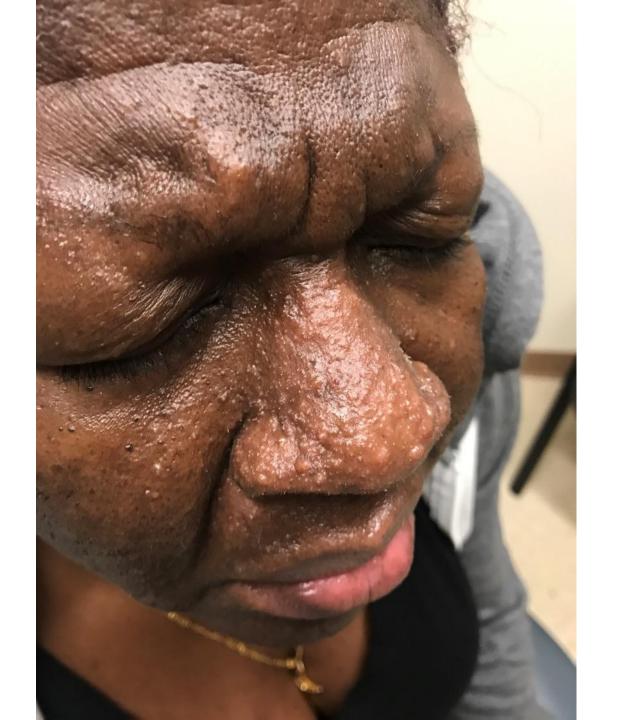


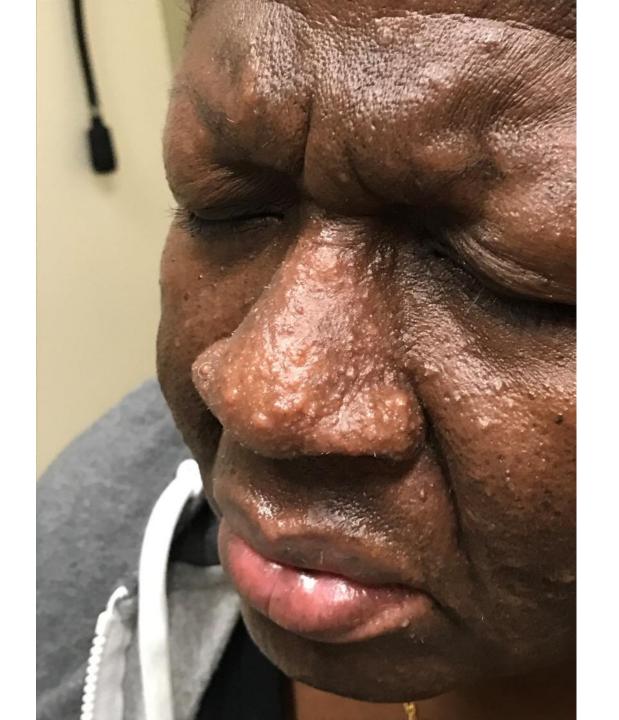
### Case 1

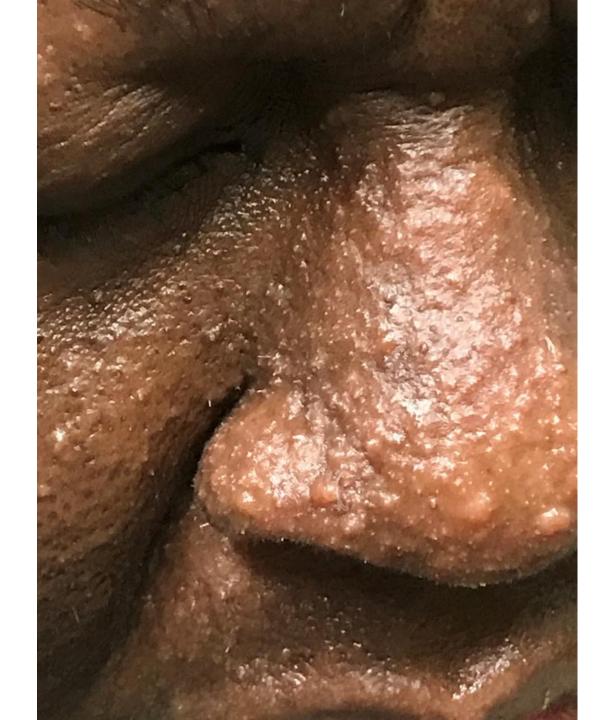
### Clinical history

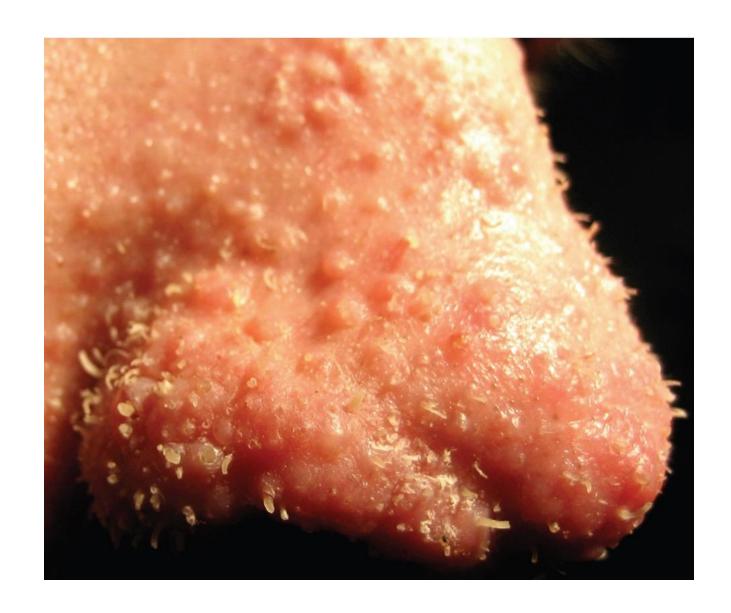
- 52 year old female with several year history of lesions of nose
- HIV positive on HAART
- Deceased donor kidney transplant 2015 with rejection renal failure on belatacept, cellcept

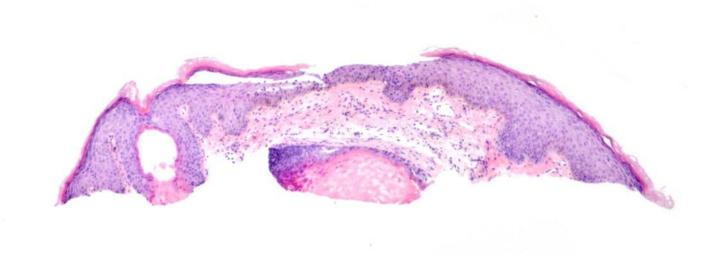


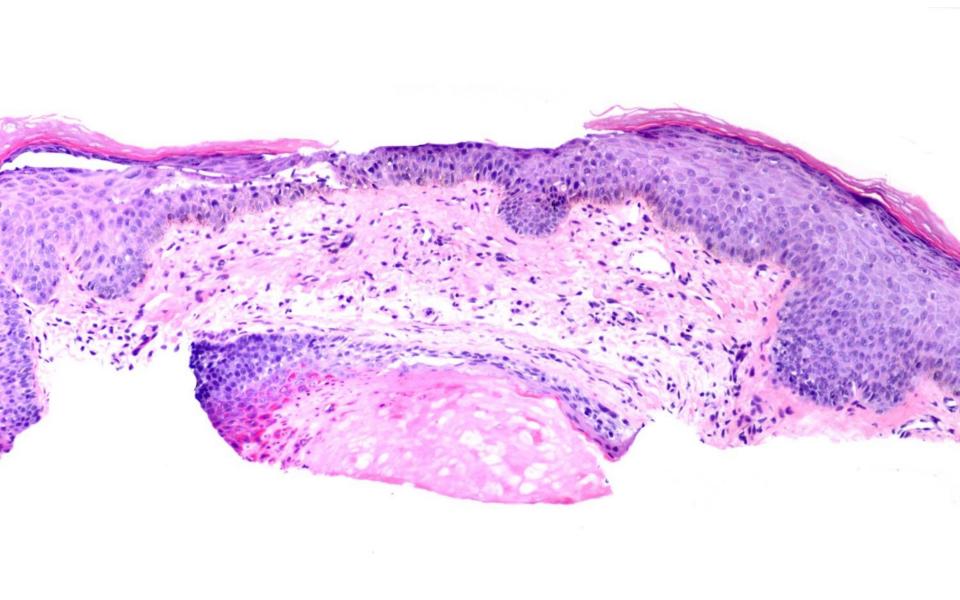


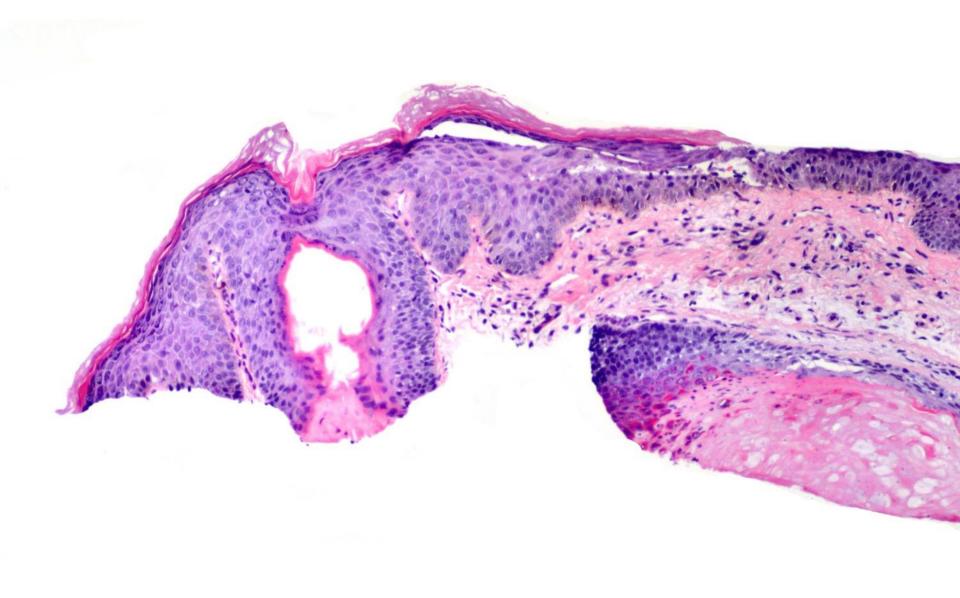


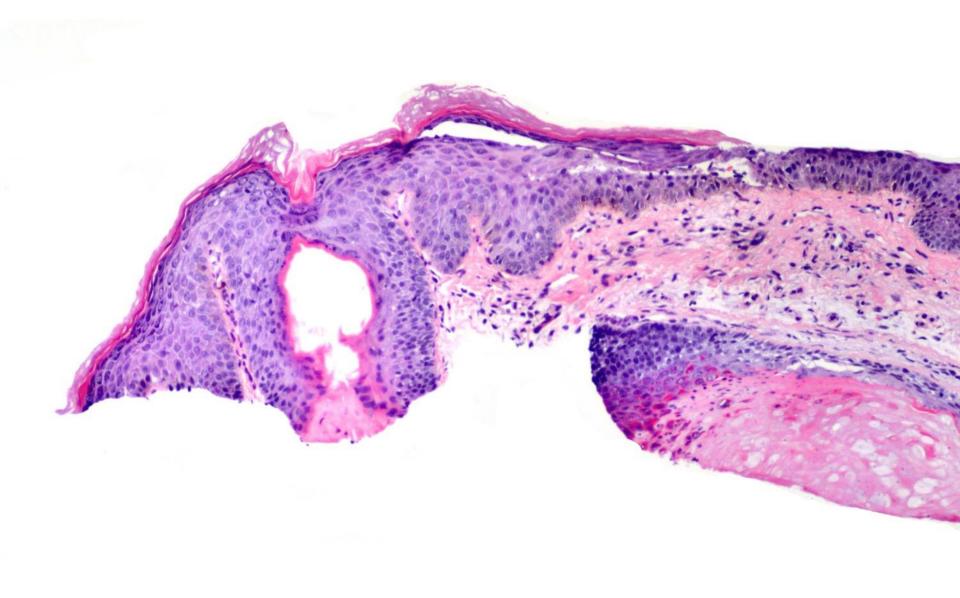


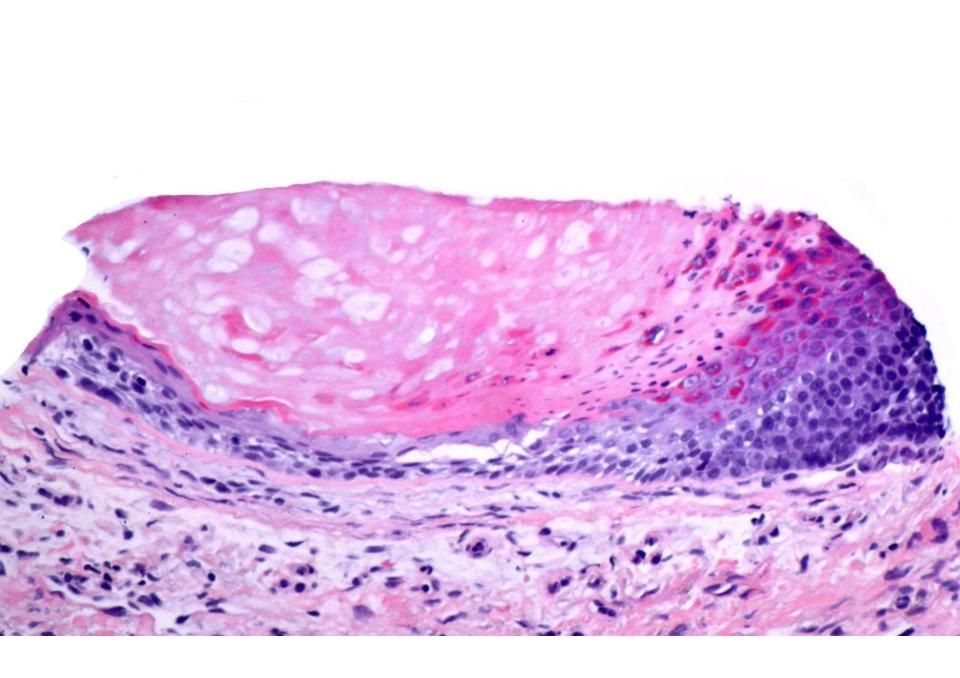


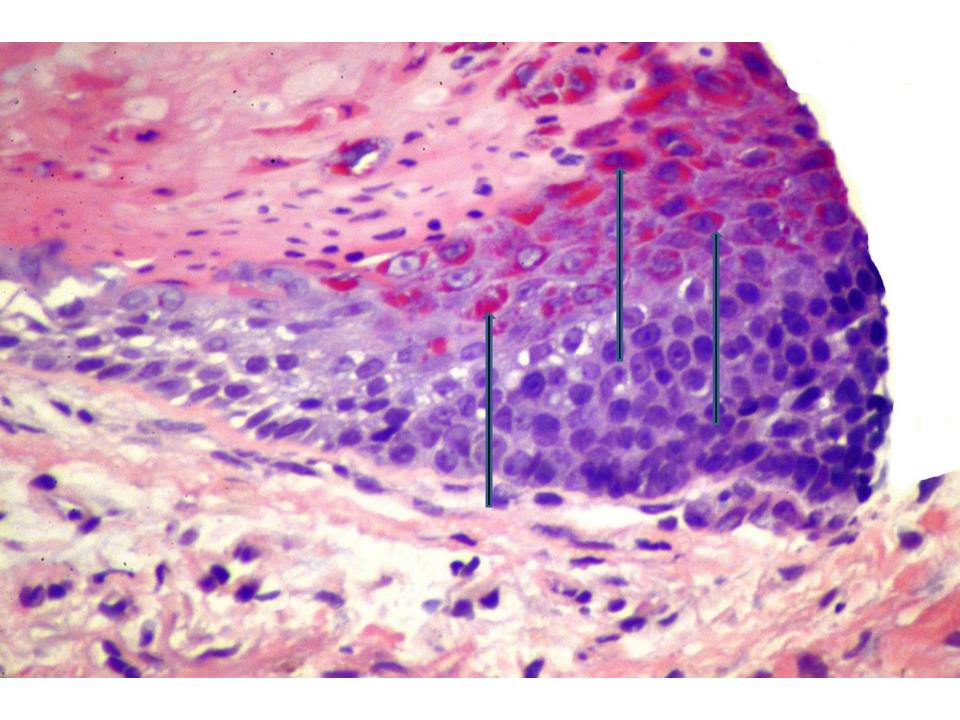


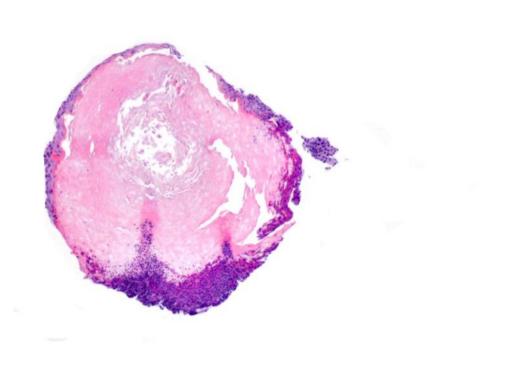


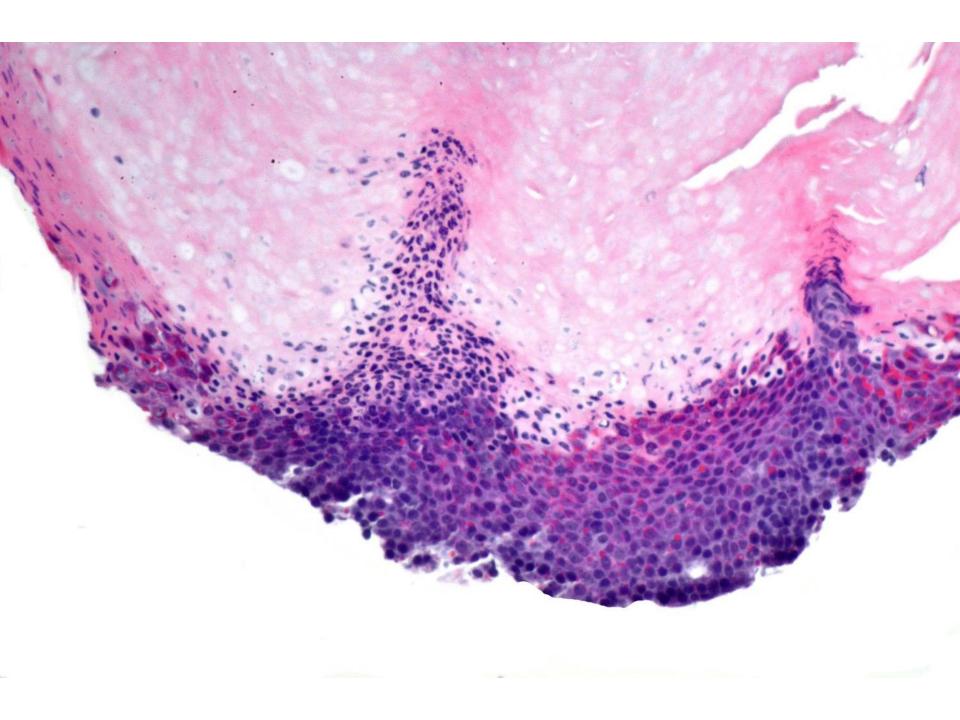


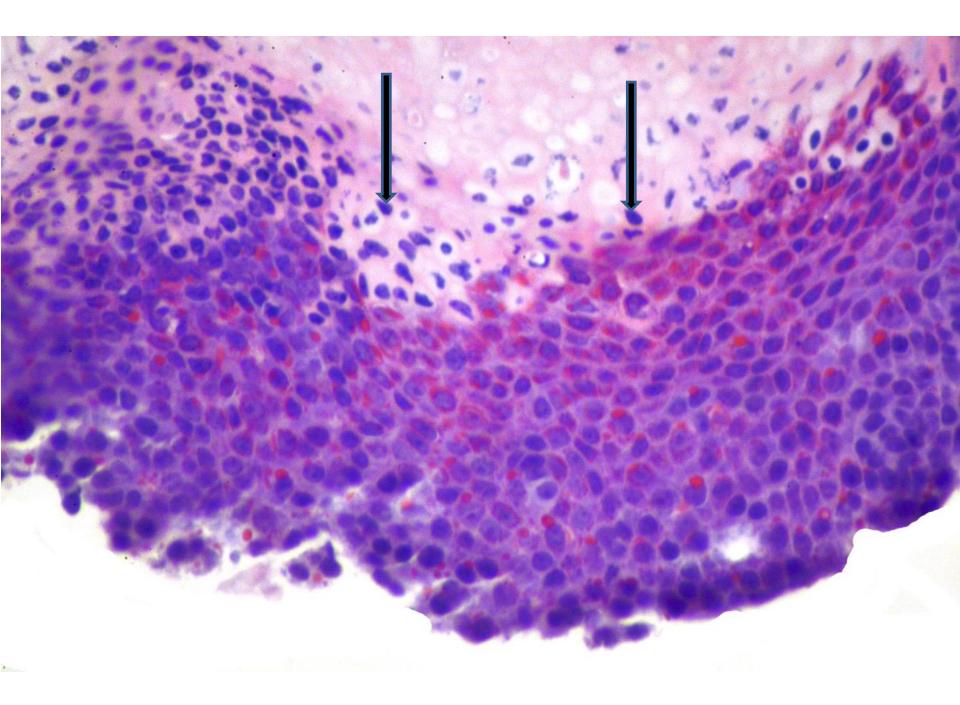












### Trichodysplasia spinulosa

- Usually occurs in immunosuppressed individuals, often transplant recipients
- Follicular papules in the face
- Whitish spicules on face and nose
- Thickened skin, leonine facies
- Alopecia
- Caused by trichodysplasia spinulosa-associated polyomavirus (TSPyV),
- Very rare (20 cases in 2013)

### Physical exam

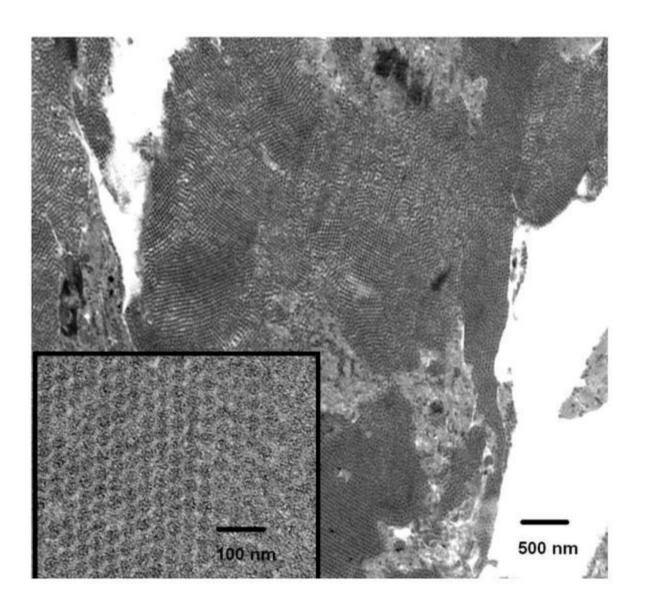
- Flesh colored follicular papules
- Central part of face, trunk and extremities
- Infiltrated appearance, dysmorphic, of nose
- Alopecia, eyebrows and eyelashes

### Histopathology

- Abnormal bulbous hair follicle
- Excessive inner root sheath production
- Nucleated eosinophilic cells with excess trichohyaline
- Intraepithelial intranuclear viral inclusions (sometimes extracellular)
- No formed hair shaft

### Polyoma virus

- Double-stranded DNA viruses 42nm icosahedral
- Affects mammals and birds
- 13 types infect human
- 5 types cause disease
  - MCPyV, TSPyV, BKPyV, JCPyV, HPyV6, HPyV7
- Most are asymptomatic



### Therapy

- Patient currently on isotretinoin 30 mg BID
- Some antivirals are also effective cidofovir cream, oral valganciclovir

### Case 2

### **History**

#### HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS

45 y/o M presented with red bumps on lower extremities, present for 3 years. First started on right thigh around the knee with new lesions appearing over time on right ankle, perhaps a few lesions on the left. Lesions never resolved. Asymptomatic. No clear triggers or associations. Patient has history on ankle fracture on right side

ROS negative. No systemic complaints.

#### **Medical HISTORY**

IBS, DM2

#### **MEDICATIONS**

None

#### **FAMILY HISTORY**

Non-contributory

#### Social HISTORY

- Married with children
- Occupation: Insurance broker
- Tobacco: none
- EtOH: occasionally
- Illicits: none

# **Clinical Images**





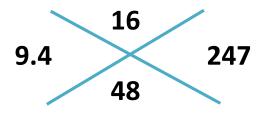








### **Laboratory Evaluation**



142	98	17
4.2	21	0.87

AST 21 ALT 48 ALP 101 Tbili 0.4 Total cholesterol 174 TG 135

**HbA1c 7.5%** 

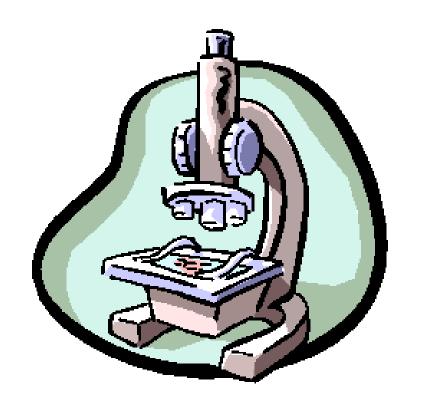
**TSH 1.8** 

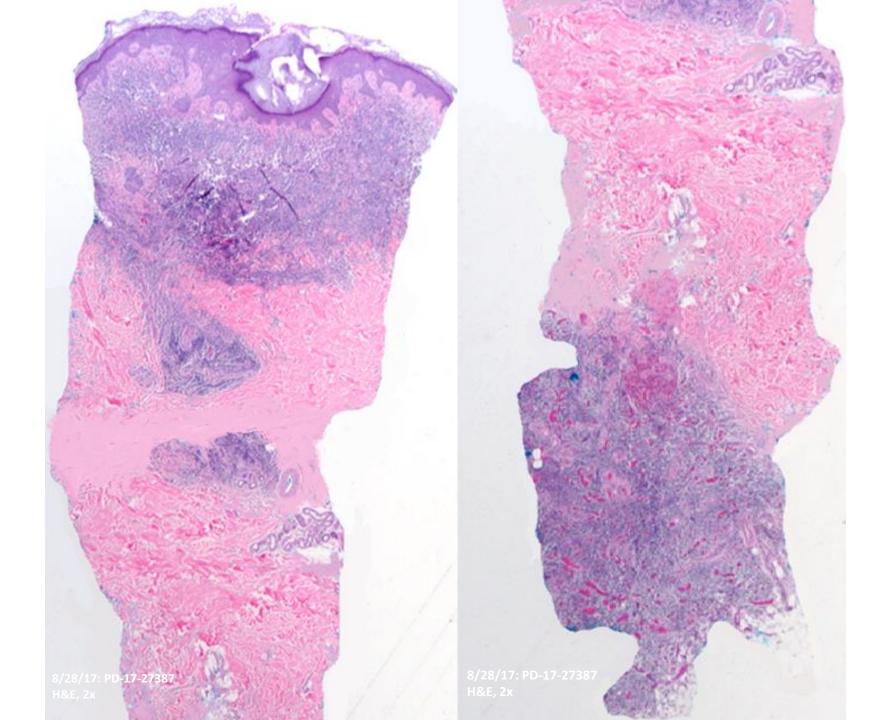
### **Differential Diagnoses**

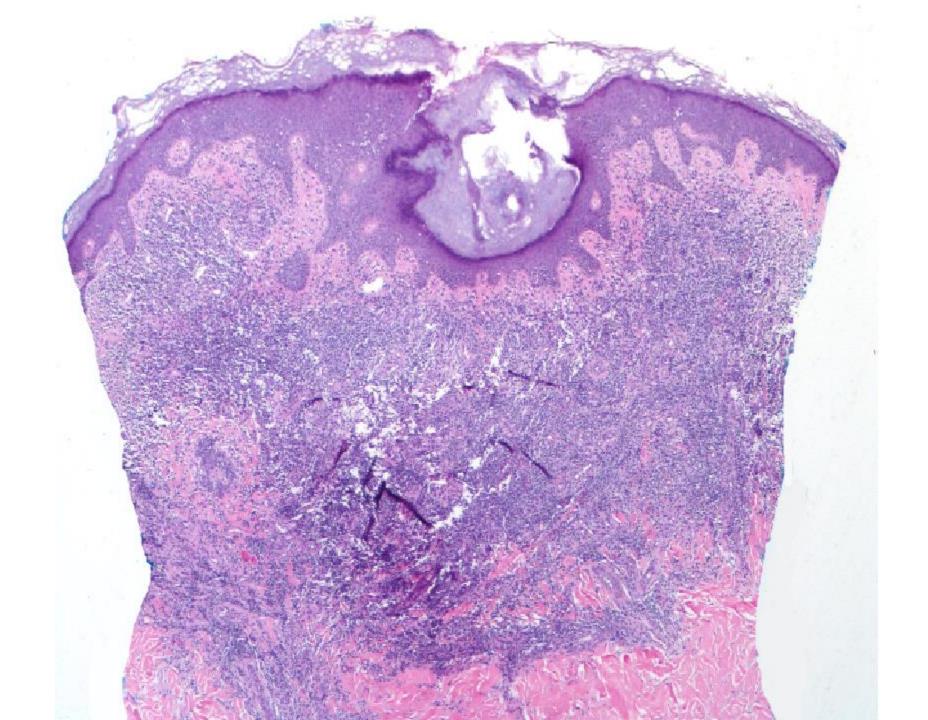
- Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis
  - Drug-induced
  - Infectious: Strep, RMSF, GC,
     TB, syphilis, hepatitis
  - Malignancy: Lymphoma, Leukemia, Hodgkin's, multiple myeloma
  - Collagen Vascular Disease
  - Abnormalities in blood viscosity: cryoglobulinemia, cryofibrinogen, cold agglutinins, hypergammaglobulinemic purpura, other coagulable disorders
  - Small vessel vasculitis i.e.

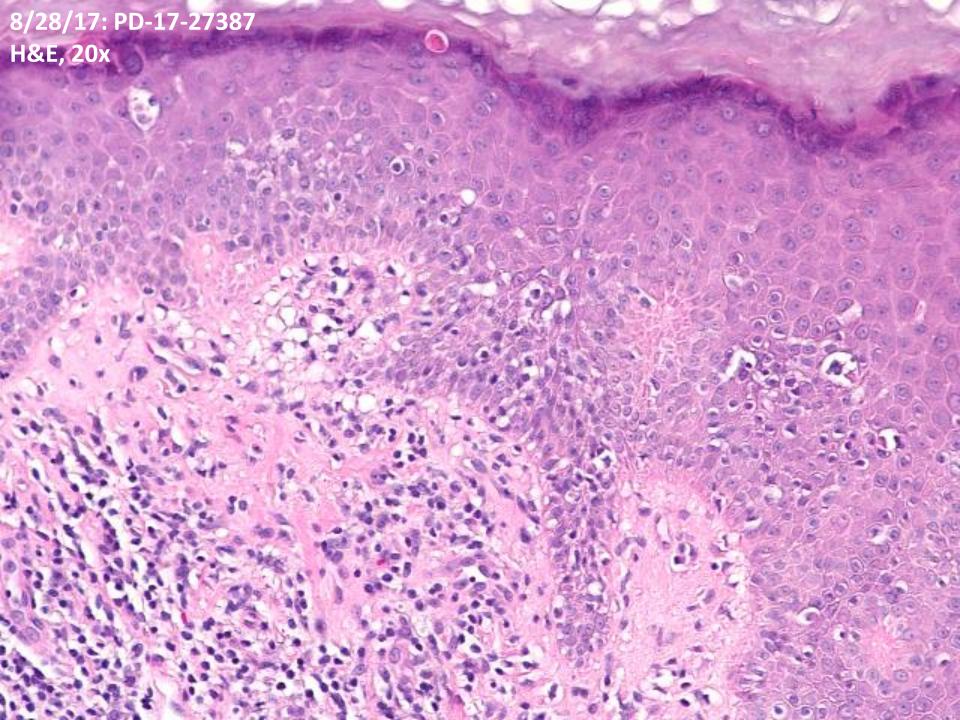
- **HSP**
- Medium vessel vasculitis i.e.
   PAN, Wegener's
- Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta (PLEVA)
- Sweet's syndrome
- Urticarial vasculitis
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Pigmented purpura (pigmented purpuric lichenoid dermatitis of Gougerot-Blum)
- Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma
- Pseudolymphoma
- Lymphomatoid Papulosis

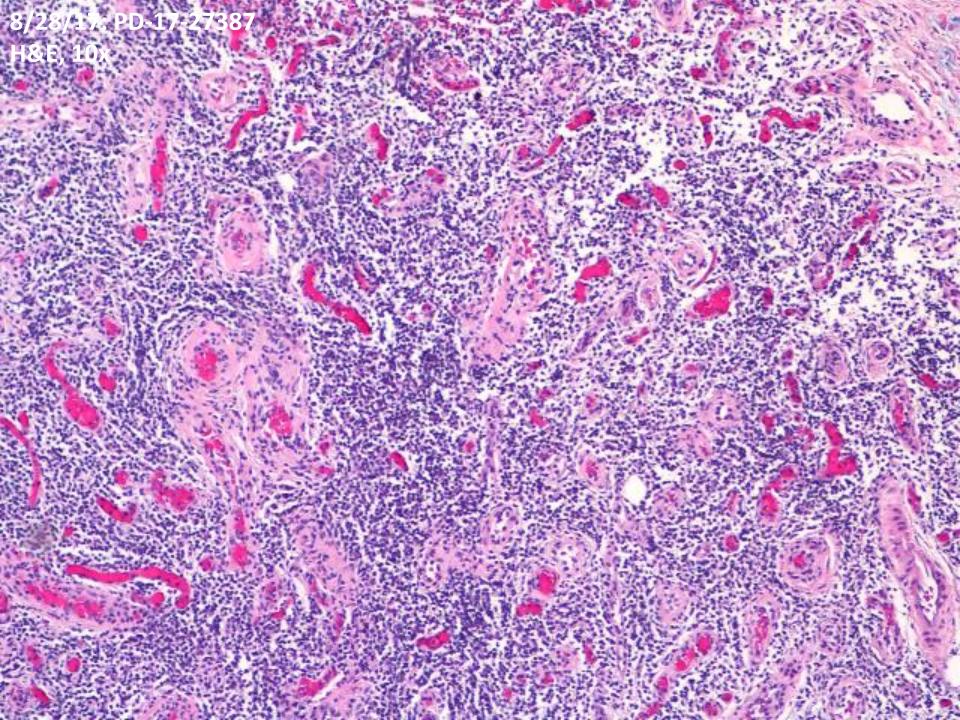
## **DERMATOPATHOLOGY**

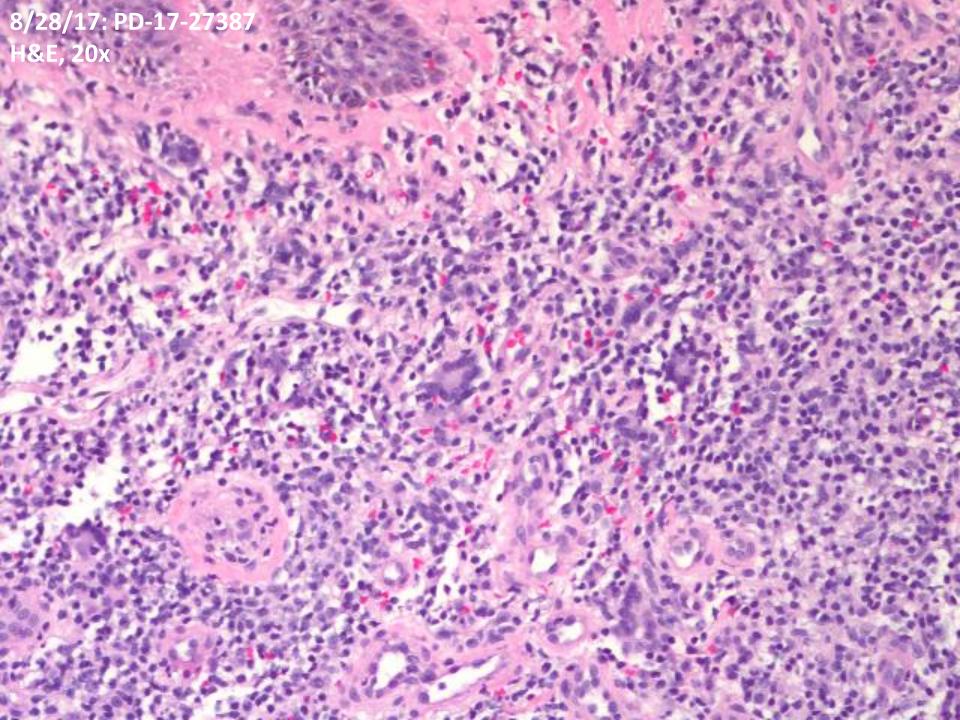


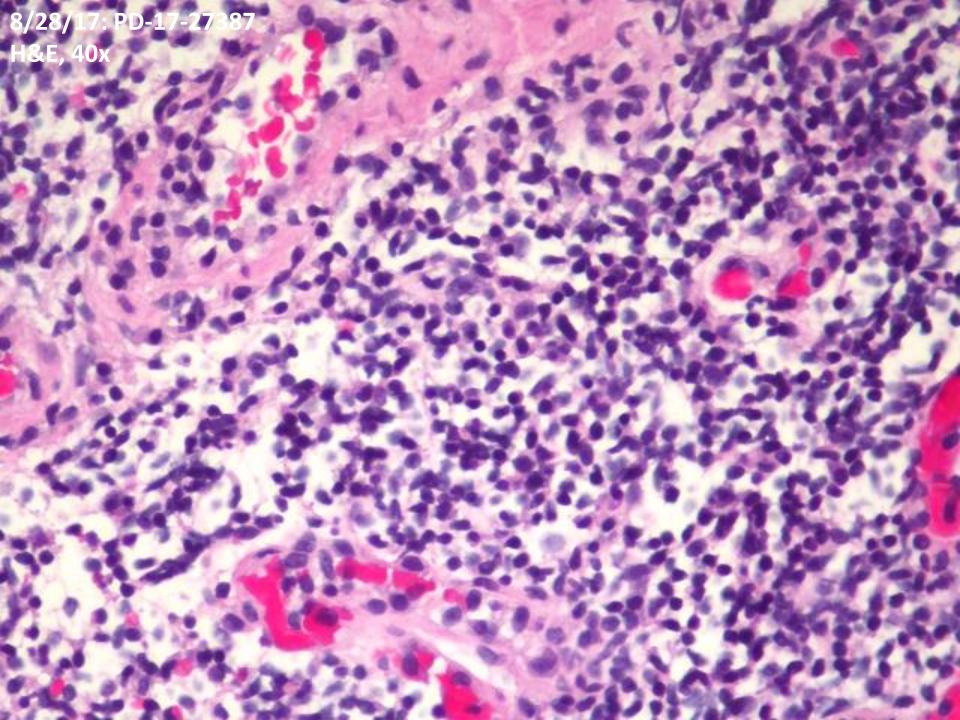


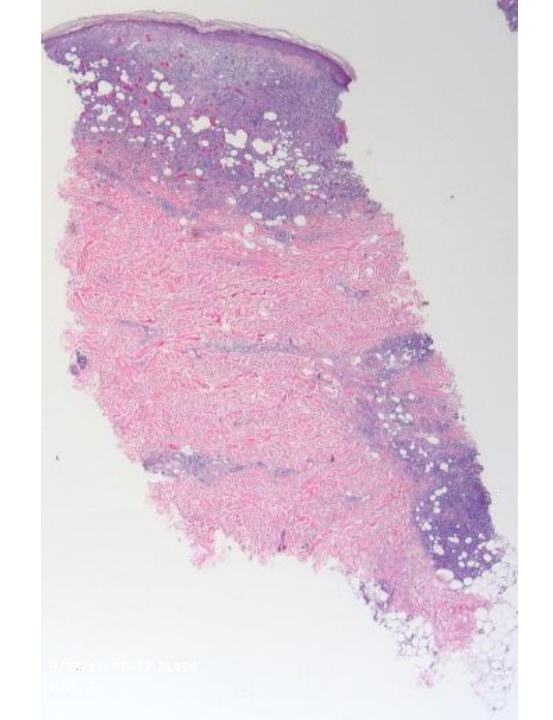


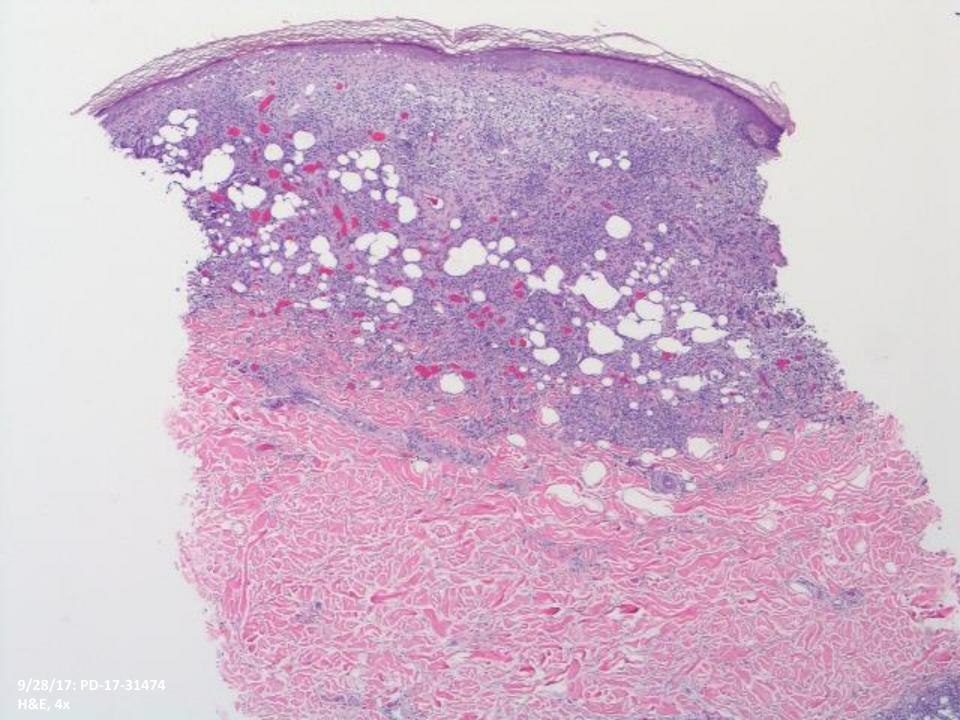


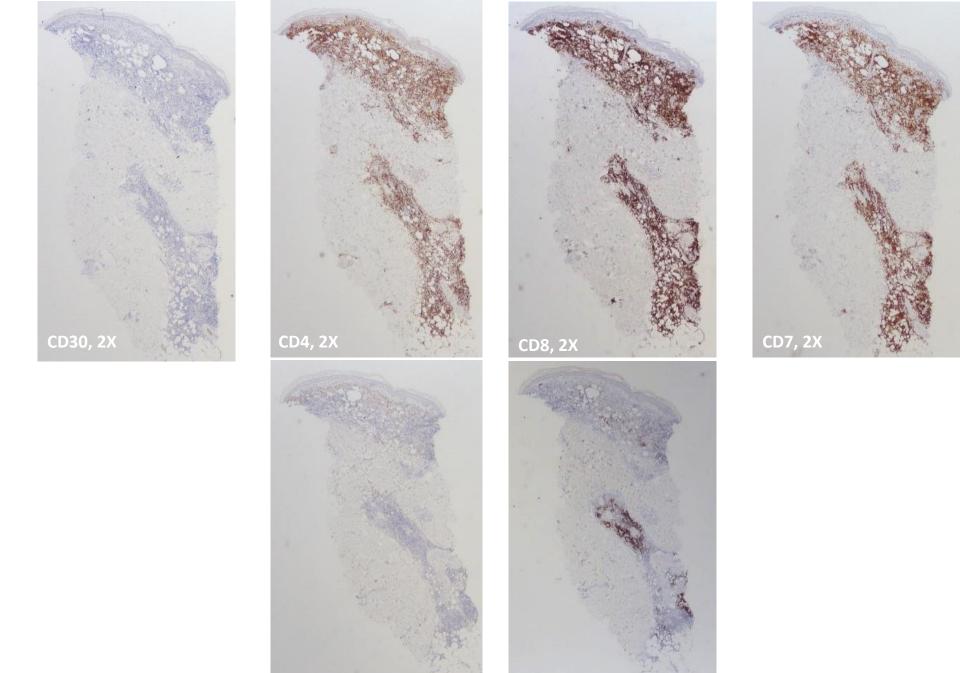




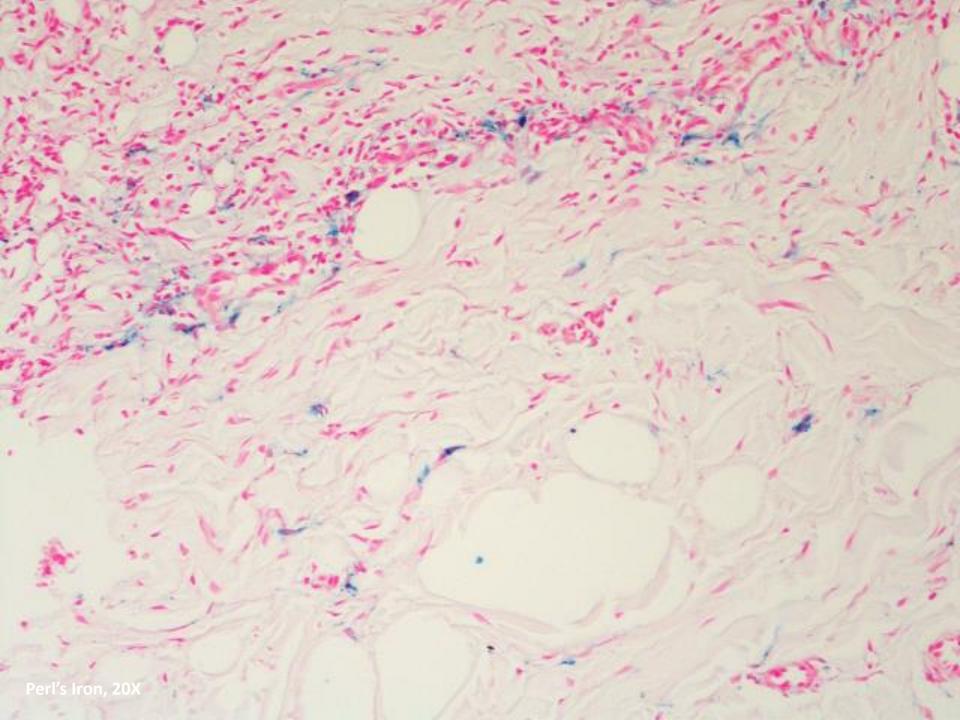








CD68, 2X



## 32 9/28/17: PM-17-00622 3 TUBE Positive: 240-285 bp; 1 or 2 discrete bands (monoclonal) TRB tube A and tube B Negative: smear (polyclonal)

3 TUBI

16

TRG tube 1 and 2

Positive: 170-300 bp; 1 or 2 discrete bands (monoclonal)

Negative: smear (polyclonal)

#### **DIAGNOSIS**

- Pseudolymphomas
- Acral pseudolymphomatous angiokeratoma of children (APACHE)
- T-Cell rich angiomatoid polypoid pseudolymphoma (TRAPP)
- Giant cell lichenoid dermatitis
- Benign vs Malignant? Evaluation of Molecular Studies

#### **APACHE**

- Acral pseudolymphomatous angiokeratoma of children
- Children ages 2-13
- Extremities
- Single or multiple red papules in a linear configuration

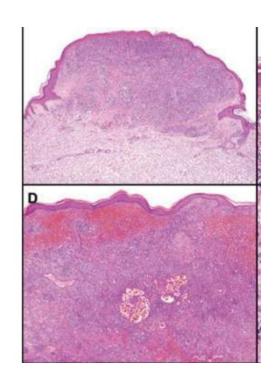
### Pathology

- Lymphocyes, histiocytes, plasma cells
- Sometimes giant cells
- Lichenoid reaction
- IHC: T and B cells
- MG: No clonality

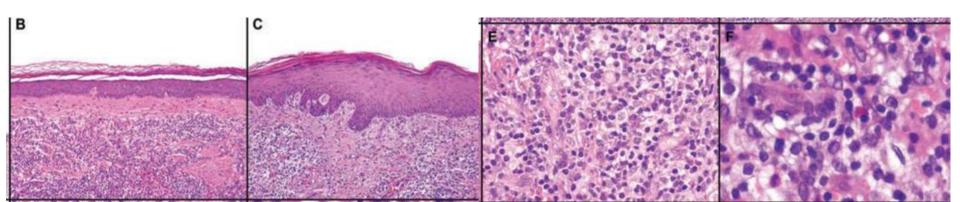
#### Misnomer?

- Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with high endothelial venules may be a more appropriate name rather than APACHE: acral pseudolymphomatous angiokeratoma of children
- Not always acral, not always children

#### **TRAPP**



- Demographics: ages 16 to 71, F:M = 14:3
- Clinical: solitary, polypoid, erythematous, papule ranging in size from 2.5 to 7.5 mm, mostly on head, neck, and trunk
- Path: dense dermal infiltrate of mildly atypical lymphocytes with plasma cells and histiocytes, vessels lined by plump endothelial cells +/- Grenz zone, +/- eosinophils
- IHC: Mixture of CD4, CD4 T cells
- 7 cases analyzed for clonality: all 7 suggested polyclonality



## Challenges in Interpreting Pseudolymphomas

#### Clinical and laboratory studies

Lymphoma versus pseudolymphoma of the skin: Gene rearrangement study of 21 cases with clinicopathologic correlation

Nerea G. Landa, MD, Brian D. Zelickson, MD, Margot S. Peters, MD, Sigfrid A. Muller, MD, and Mark R. Pittelkow, MD Rochester, Minnesota

- Retrospective study, 21 lymphoproliferative cases reviewed
   7 with immunoglobulin and 2 with T cell receptor gene rearrangements
  - 6 of 9 positive: malignant histology  $\rightarrow$  1 with extracutaneous manifestations
  - 2 of 12 negative: malignant histology
- **Conclusion:** No correlation between clonality and aggressiveness. Recurrence seen with multiple lesions, not based on molecular studies

# Atypical T-cell and angiomatous proliferation: does not fit into precise category