

DERMATO-VENEREOLOGICAL QUIZ

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Question 1

A 72-year-old female presented with epigastric pain, anorexia, weight loss, malaise for three months. Examination revealed a hard tender epigastric mass, and hyperpigmented, lichenified, papillomatous skin involving neck and intertriginous areas. The palms revealed a distinctive appearance on examination.

1. What sign can be read on the palms?
2. What associated skin condition is present?
3. What underlying illness is it associated with?



Question 2

This one-year-old female infant developed macular pigmentation on her trunk and limbs since five months old. She developed a vesicular eruption and verrucous papules at birth, otherwise she had good past health. Her elder sister had a similar pigmentation.

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What will be seen in the skin biopsy of lesions?
3. What are the possible complications?

Answers to Dermato-venereological Quiz on page 199

Answer (Question 1)

1. Tripe palms is characterised by thickened velvety palms with pronounced dermatoglyphics. It is a rare cutaneous sign related to internal malignancy.
2. Acanthosis nigricans. Tripe palms have been seen in conjunction with acanthosis nigricans (77%), although they can occur alone (23%).
3. Tripe palms alone is associated with pulmonary cancer of squamous origin. Tripe palms and acanthosis nigricans occurring together is associated with gastric adenocarcinoma or pulmonary cancer.

Answer (Question 2)

1. The diagnosis is incontinentia pigmenti. This is an X-linked dominantly inherited genodermatosis, often lethal in males in utero. In females there are three cutaneous phases: blisters, verrucous lesions and hyperpigmentation. The hyperpigmentation has a characteristic bizarre whorled appearance.
2. Histopathology of vesicular lesions is characteristic with eosinophilic spongiosis. Pigmentary lesions show marked pigmentary incontinence with numerous melanophages in the dermis associated with epidermal basal cell degeneration.
3. The possible associated complications of this genodermatosis include neurological, ocular, dental and skeletal disorders.