

## Sound-alikes in dermatology

by Jeffrey Kushner, DO, and Kristen Whitney, DO

Disease Entity	Description
<b>Actinic granuloma/ Annular elastolytic giant cell granuloma</b>	Variant of granuloma annulare on sun-damaged skin; annular erythematous plaques with slightly atrophic center in sun-exposed areas, which may be precipitated by actinic damage.
<b>Actinic prurigo</b>	PMLE-like disease with photodistributed erythematous papules or nodules and hemorrhagic crust and excoriation. Conjunctivitis and cheilitis are commonly found. Seen more frequently in Native Americans (especially Mestizos).
<b>Actinomycetoma</b>	"Madura Foot"; suppurative infection due to <i>Nocardia</i> , <i>Actinomadura</i> , or <i>Streptomyces</i> resulting in tissue tumefaction, draining sinuses and extrusion of grains.
<b>Actinomycosis</b>	"Lumpy Jaw"; <i>Actinomyces israelii</i> ; erythematous nodules at the angle of jaw leads to fistulous abscess that drain purulent material with yellow sulfur granules.
<b>Acrokeratosis verruciformis</b>	Multiple skin-colored, warty papules on the dorsal hands and feet. Often seen in conjunction with Darier disease.
<b>Acrodermatitis enteropathica</b>	AR; SLC39A4 mutation; eczematous patches on acral, perineal and periorificial skin; diarrhea and alopecia; secondary to zinc malabsorption.
<b>Atrophoderma</b>	1) <u>Atrophoderma vermiculatum</u> : Pitted atrophic scars in a honeycomb pattern around follicles on the face; associated with Rombo, Nicolau-Balus, Tuzun and Braun-Falco-Marghescu syndromes. 2) <u>Follicular atrophoderma</u> : Icepick depressions at follicular orifices on dorsal hands/feet or cheeks; associated with Bazex-Dupr�-Christol and Conrad-H�nemann-Happle syndromes. 3) <u>Atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini</u> : Depressed patches on the back with a "cliff-drop" transition from normal skin. 4) <u>Atrophoderma of Moulin</u> : Similar to Pasini/Pierini, except lesions follow the lines of Blaschko.
<b>Anetoderma</b>	Localized area of flaccid skin due to decreased or absent elastic fibers; exhibits "buttonhole" sign.
<b>Bart's syndrome</b>	AD; collagen VII mutation; aplasia cutis congenita of the lower extremities, plus dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa.
<b>Bart-Pumphrey syndrome</b>	AD; GJB2 mutation; diffuse PPK with knuckle pads, leukonychia, and deafness.
<b>Bazex syndrome/ Acrokeratosis paraneoplastica</b>	Paraneoplastic disorder with a psoriasiform dermatitis involving the hands, feet, ears, and nose; associated with upper aerodigestive tract malignancies.
<b>Bazex syndrome/Bazex-Dupr�-Christol syndrome</b>	XLD; follicular atrophoderma, milia, multiple BCCs, hypotrichosis, and hypohidrosis.
<b>Cheilitis glandularis</b>	Inflammatory hyperplasia of the lower labial salivary glands due to chronic sun exposure or irritation; characterized by swelling and eversion of the lower lip.
<b>Cheilitis granulomatosa</b>	Non-caseating granulomatous inflammation resulting in swelling of the lip; associated with facial nerve palsy and fissured tongue in Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome.
<b>Chilblain lupus</b>	AD; TREX1 mutation; cutaneous form of chronic cutaneous lupus with red to dusky purple papules and plaques on the fingers and toes associated with acrocyanosis.
<b>Chilblains pernio</b>	Abnormal inflammatory and vascular response to cold temperatures resulting in erythematous to violaceous macules, papules, and nodules on acral skin.
<b>Cockayne-Touraine</b>	AD; COL7A1 mutation; DDEB with bullae localized to extremities resolving with milia and scarring.
<b>Cockayne syndrome</b>	AR; ERCC8 and ERCC6 mutations; cachectic dwarf with photosensitivity, salt-and-pepper retinal pigmentation, facial lipoatrophy, CNS demyelination, deafness.
<b>Weber-Cockayne</b>	AD; K5, K14 mutations; localized form of EBS with palmoplantar bullae and callouses.
<b>Darier's disease</b>	AD; ATP2A2 mutation; hyperkeratotic papules and plaques in a seborrheic distribution, acrokeratosis verruciformis of hopf, red-white longitudinal nail bands with V-shaped nicks, oral cobblestoning.
<b>Darier's sign</b>	Rubbing of lesions in patients with mastocytosis that leads to erythema, pruritus and swelling.
<b>Dowling-Meara/ EBS herpetiformis</b>	AD; K5, K14 mutations; most severe form of EBS with widespread "herpetiform" bullae, PPK, blistering/erosions of oral cavity and esophagus, nail dystrophy and early death; clumped tonofilaments on EM.



Jeffrey Kushner, DO is a PGY-3 at Saint Joseph Mercy Health System in Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Kristen Whitney, DO, recently graduated from residency and will be an attending physician at a private practice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## Sound-alikes in dermatology (cont.)

by Jeffrey Kushner, DO, and Kristen Whitney, DO

Disease Entity	Description
<b>Dowling-Degos disease</b>	AD; K5 mutation; reticulated hyperpigmentation in flexural sites with comedone-like lesions on the neck and back.
<b>Degos disease/ malignant atrophic papulosis</b>	Vaso-occlusive disorder with characteristic lesions having a umbilicated, porcelain-white center with surrounding telangiectasias; death due to GI perforation and peritonitis.
<b>Ecthyma</b>	<i>S. pyogenes</i> or <i>S. aureus</i> ; deep form of impetigo with punched out ulcers and thick, overlying yellow crusts.
<b>Ecthyma contagiosum</b>	<i>Orf</i> virus; associated with exposure to sheep/goats; skin lesion progresses through six stages: maculopapular, targetoid, acute, regenerative, papillomatous, and regressive.
<b>Ecthyma gangrenosum</b>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ; hemorrhagic pustules evolving into necrotic black ulcers in septic immunosuppressed patients.
<b>Erythrokeratoderma variabilis</b>	AD; GJB3, GJB4 mutations; fixed hyperkeratotic plaques on the face and extremities with transient, migratory erythematous patches.
<b>Epidermodysplasia verruciformis</b>	AR; EVER1, EVER2 mutation; sporadic form associated with HIV, immunosuppression; abnormal susceptibility to HPV 5 & 8 resulting in multiple verrucous lesions with significant risk of malignant transformation.
<b>Goltz syndrome/ Focal dermal hypoplasia</b>	XLD; PORCN mutation; linear atrophy following Blaschko's lines with fat herniation, osteopathia striata, lobster claw deformity, syndactyly, coloboma.
<b>Gorlin syndrome/ Basal cell nevus syndrome</b>	AD; PTCH gene; numerous BCC's, palmoplantar pits, odontogenic keratocysts, calcification of falx cerebri, medulloblastomas, bifid ribs.
<b>Greither syndrome</b>	AD; K1 mutation; transgrediens PPK, hyperhidrosis, hyperkeratotic plaques on shins, knees and elbows.
<b>Gunther disease</b>	A.K.A. Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria (CEP); AR; uroporphyrinogen III synthase mutation; photosensitivity with scarring, erythrodontia, hypertrichosis, hemolysis, red urine.
<b>Pemphigus vegetans – Hallopeau subtype</b>	<i>P. vegetans</i> classically occurs in two subtypes: Hallopeau subtype is less severe and begins with pustules while Neumann subtype is more severe and begins with flaccid bullae and erosions; both forms develop into vegetative plaques.
<b>Hallopeau-Siemens</b>	AR; COL7A1 mutation; RDEB; severe, generalized bullae with atrophic scarring; mitten deformity of hands/feet, SCCs.
<b>Jackson-Lawler</b>	AD; K6b and K17 mutations; Type II Pachyonychia Congenita; subungual hyperkeratosis, focal PPK, steatocystoma multiplex, epidermoid cysts, natal teeth.
<b>Jadassohn-Lewandowsky</b>	AD; K6a and K16 mutations; Type I Pachyonychia Congenita; subungual hyperkeratosis, focal PPK, oral leukokeratosis.
<b>Jadassohn-Pellizzari anetoderma</b>	Subtype of primary anetoderma with preceding inflammatory lesions.
<b>Livedo reticularis</b>	Mottled, reticular reddish-blue vascular pattern typically on the extremities with a variety of causes.
<b>Livedo racemosa</b>	Irregular, branching vascular pattern with broken circular segments that are fixed and do not vary with temperature; can be associated with Sneddon's syndrome or antiphospholipid syndrome.
<b>Livedoid vasculopathy/livedoid vasculitis</b>	A.K.A. Atrophie Blanche; painful, punched out ulcers on lower extremities that heal with atrophic hypopigmented scars.
<b>Lupus pernio</b>	Form of cutaneous sarcoidosis that presents with indurated, violaceous nodules and plaques on the nose, ears and cheeks.
<b>Lupus vulgaris</b>	Form of cutaneous tuberculosis in previously sensitized individuals; appears as a red-brown plaque on the head/neck; "apply-jelly" color on diascopy.
<b>Lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei</b>	Granulomatous rosacea variant with red to brown papules frequently on malar cheeks.
<b>Majocchi's disease/ Purpura annularis telangiectodes</b>	Type of pigmented purpuric dermatosis with annular plaques and punctate telangiectasias.
<b>Majocchi's granuloma</b>	Granulomatous folliculitis due to dermatophyte infection of the hair follicle often due to <i>T. rubrum</i> .

## Sound-alikes in dermatology (cont.)

by Jeffrey Kushner, DO and Kristen Whitney, DO

Disease Entity	Description
<b>Necrolytic acral erythema</b>	Acral, pruritic, hyperkeratotic plaques; associated with HCV and altered zinc metabolism.
<b>Necrolytic migratory erythema</b>	Paraneoplastic disorder associated with underlying glucagon-secreting tumor of the pancreas; erythematous, crusted patches often found on the face, groin and abdomen.
<b>Olmsted syndrome</b>	AD; TRPV3 mutation; mutilating PPK with periorificial plaques.
<b>Omens syndrome</b>	AR; RAG1 and RAG2 mutations; form of SCID with erythroderma.
<b>Rothmund-Thomson syndrome</b>	AR; RECQL4 mutation; poikiloderma, premalignant acral keratosis, photosensitivity, nail dystrophy, hypoplastic/absent thumbs, risk of osteosarcoma.
<b>Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome</b>	Sporadic; CREB-binding protein mutation; capillary malformation, broad thumbs, craniofacial abnormalities, MR, cryptorchidism.
<b>Trichodysplasia spinulosa</b>	Skin-colored, spiny papules typically on the face; seen in immunosuppressed organ transplant patients; associated with polyomavirus.
<b>Trichostasis spinulosa</b>	Asymptomatic comedo-like lesions containing keratin and multiple vellus hairs on the face.
<b>McCune-Albright syndrome</b>	Sporadic; GNAS1 mutation; "Coast of Maine" CALMs, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, precocious puberty, hyperthyroidism.
<b>Albright's hereditary osteodystrophy</b>	AD; GNAS Gs subunit mutation; pseudohypoparathyroidism, short fourth and fifth metacarpals, subcutaneous calcifications, short stature, round face, mental retardation.
<b>Endemic typhus</b>	Organism – <i>Rickettsia typhi</i> ; Vector – rat flea ( <i>Xenopsylla cheopis</i> ); headache, fever, myalgias, transient maculopapular truncal eruption.
<b>Epidemic typhus</b>	Organism – <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i> ; Vector – body louse ( <i>Pediculus humanus corporis</i> ); HA, fever, myalgias; macular lesions evolve into truncal petechiae sparing the face.
<b>Typhoid fever</b>	Organism – <i>Salmonella typhi</i> ; fecal-oral transmission; "rose-spots" on trunk, fever, abdominal pain, weakness, diarrhea.
<b>Vaccinia</b>	Injection site reaction to administration of live vaccine for smallpox; eczema vaccinatum is a more exuberant reaction in atopic patients.
<b>Variola</b>	Virus associated with smallpox; results in vesicles/pustules all at the same stage of development.

### References

1. Bologna J, Jorizzo J, Schaffer J, et al. *Dermatology*. Elsevier. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. 2012.
2. Spitz, J. *Geneodermatoses*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. 2005.