



EDUCATION

SAGIS BOARD REVIEW
SUMMER 2020

QR Code to access the presentation:



Review:

First Session: Saturday May 30th, 12 - 3 PM (CST)

Second Session: Saturday June 6th, 12 - 3 PM (CST)

An email will be sent with Zoom Meeting access.

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SAGIS DIAGNOSTICS BOARD REVIEW 2020

1.

- A. metastatic carcinoma
- B. granuloma annulare
- C. scleromyxedema
- D. sarcoidosis
- E. necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum

2.

- A. basal cell carcinoma
- B. spiradenoma
- C. solid-cystic hidradenoma
- D. dermal duct tumor
- E. sebaceoma

3.

- A. rheumatoid nodule
- B. gout
- C. phaeohyphomycotic cyst
- D. necrobiotic xanthogranuloma
- E. cosmetic filler reaction

4.

- A. psoriasis
- B. dermatophytosis
- C. pityriasis rubra pilaris
- D. allergic contact dermatitis
- E. pityriasis rosea

5.

- A. infiltrative basal cell carcinoma
- B. microcystic adnexal carcinoma
- C. metastatic carcinoma
- D. syringoma
- E. desmoplastic trichoepithelioma

6.

- A. secondary syphilis
- B. arthropod assault
- C. mastocytosis
- D. Langerhans cell histiocytosis
- E. drug eruption

7. This punch biopsy is from:

- A. scalp
- B. genital skin
- C. trunk or proximal extremity
- D. volar skin
- E. eyelid

8.

- A. lichen simplex chronicus
- B. talon noir
- C. melanoma in-situ
- D. tinea nigra
- E. acral junctional nevus

9.

- A. lichen striatus
- B. lichen nitidus
- C. sarcoidosis
- D. dermatitis herpetiformis
- E. granuloma annulare

10.

- A. dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- B. congenital melanocytic nevus
- C. plexiform palisaded encapsulated neuroma
- D. plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor
- E. plexiform neurofibroma
-

11. Which of the following immunohistochemical profiles would be most useful in the histologic evaluation of this lesion?

- A. CK20, neurofilament, TTF-1, synaptophysin
- B. S100, CD1a, CD207, CD68
- C. CD20, bcl-6, bcl-2, CD10, kappa, lambda
- D. CD3, CD20, CD4, CD8, CD7
- E. SMA, cytokeratin, CD31, Sox-10, CD10

12.

- A. Sweet's syndrome
- B. dermatitis herpetiformis
- C. fire ant bite reaction
- D. leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- E. lichen nitidus

13.

- A. warty dyskeratoma
- B. acantholytic squamous cell carcinoma
- C. follicular herpesvirus infection
- D. Darier's disease
- E. trichofolliculoma

14.

- A. discoid lupus erythematosus
- B. lichen striatus
- C. folliculotropic mycosis fungoides
- D. polymorphous light eruption
- E. herpesvirus infection

15.

- A. malignant melanoma
- B. Spitz nevus
- C. compound dysplastic nevus
- D. combined melanocytic nevus
- E. congenital melanocytic nevus

16.

- A. clear cell syringoma
- B. eruptive xanthoma
- C. balloon cell nevus
- D. granular cell tumor
- E. xanthelasma

17.

- A. porokeratosis
- B. verruca vulgaris
- C. verruciform xanthoma
- D. granular cell tumor
- E. squamous cell carcinoma in-situ

18.

- A. mucocele
- B. digital myxoid cyst
- C. nerve sheath myxoma
- D. superficial acral fibromyxoma
- E. neurofibroma

19.

- A. syphilis
- B. marginal zone lymphoma
- C. histoplasmosis
- D. leishmaniasis
- E. granulomatous rosacea

20.

- A. glomus tumor
- B. spiradenoma
- C. dermal duct tumor
- D. cylindroma
- E. angioleiomyoma

21.

- A. melanoma
- B. ruptured cyst
- C. molluscum
- D. inflamed melanocytic nevus
- E. molluscum and associated melanocytic nevus

22.

- A. disseminated superficial actinic porokeratosis
- B. lichen planus
- C. discoid lupus erythematosus
- D. mycosis fungoides
- E. pityriasis lichenoides chronica

23.

- A. steatocystoma
- B. dermoid cyst
- C. infundibular cyst
- D. hidrocystoma
- E. cutaneous ciliated cyst

24.

- A. hypertrophic scar
- B. DFSP
- C. dermatofibroma
- D. dermatomyofibroma
- E. desmoplastic malignant melanoma

25.

- A. patch stage Kaposi's sarcoma
- B. mastocytosis
- C. microvenular hemangioma
- D. nevus flammeus
- E. targetoid hemosiderotic hemangioma

26.

- A. chronic radiation dermatitis
- B. polymorphous light eruption
- C. lichen sclerosis
- D. morphea
- E. erysipelas

27.

- A. perniosis
- B. arthropod assault
- C. discoid lupus erythematosus
- D. herpesvirus infection
- E. lichen striatus

28.

- A. nevoid melanoma
- B. compound melanocytic nevus
- C. compound Spitz nevus
- D. compound dysplastic melanocytic nevus
- E. halo nevus

29.

- A. pilar cyst
- B. schwannoma
- C. fibroma of tendon sheath
- D. angioleiomyoma
- E. pleomorphic fibroma

30.

- A. basal cell carcinoma
- B. spiradenoma
- C. Merkel cell carcinoma
- D. cylindroma
- E. adamantanoid trichoblastoma

31.

- A. allergic contact dermatitis
- B. mastocytosis
- C. scabies
- D. Langerhans cell histiocytosis
- E. fixed drug eruption

32.

- A. eumycetoma
- B. suppurative folliculitis
- C. hidradenitis suppurativa
- D. acne keloidalis nuchae
- E. Majocchi's granuloma

33.

- A. basal cell carcinoma
- B. proliferating trichilemmal tumor
- C. large nodular trichoblastoma
- D. pilomatricoma
- E. Merkel cell carcinoma

34.

- A. common blue nevus
- B. tattoo
- C. hemosiderotic dermatofibroma
- D. deep penetrating nevus
- E. metastatic melanoma

35.

- A. melanoma in-situ
- B. pagetoid Bowen's disease
- C. extramammary Paget's disease
- D. sebaceous carcinoma
- E. herpesvirus infection

36.

- A. erythema multiforme
- B. pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta
- C. hand, foot, and mouth disease
- D. scabies
- E. fixed drug eruption

37.

- A. restylane
- B. adult myofibroma
- C. gout
- D. rheumatoid nodule
- E. oxalosis

38.

- A. pityriasis rubra pilaris
- B. lichen simplex chronicus
- C. chronic contact dermatitis
- D. dermatophytosis
- E. psoriasis

39.

- A. histoplasmosis
- B. leishmaniasis
- C. scar with aluminum chloride
- D. bowenoid actinic keratosis
- E. lichen sclerosis

40.

- A. rheumatoid nodule
- B. lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei
- C. sarcoidosis
- D. pilar cyst
- E. Sculptra reaction

41.

- A. pityriasis rosea
- B. mycosis fungoides
- C. pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta
- D. fixed drug eruption
- E. lichen planus

42.

- A. necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
- B. granuloma annulare
- C. rheumatoid nodule
- D. lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei
- E. necrobiotic xanthogranuloma

43.

- A. keloid
- B. myofibroma
- C. leiomyoma
- D. dermatomyofibroma
- E. gout

44.

- A. scleroderma
- B. scleredema
- C. reticular erythematous mucinosis
- D. lichen myxedematosus
- E. pretibial myxedema

45.

- A. omphalomesenteric duct cyst
- B. bronchogenic cyst
- C. cutaneous ciliated cyst
- D. cutaneous metastatic adenocarcinoma
- E. median raphe cyst

46.

- A. accessory tragus
- B. relapsing polychondritis
- C. discoid lupus erythematosus
- D. chondrodermatitis nodularis helices
- E. herpes simplex

47. This patient has a deficiency of the enzyme ferrochelatase (heme synthase). The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. porphyria cutanea tarda
- B. erythropoietic protoporphyria
- C. pseudoporphyria
- D. stasis dermatitis
- E. scleroderma

48.

- A. cellular dermatofibroma
- B. neurofibroma
- C. dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- D. desmoplastic melanoma
- E. atypical fibroxanthoma

49.

- A. basal cell carcinoma
- B. nodular melanoma
- C. collision tumor of squamous cell carcinoma in-situ and nodular melanoma
- D. collision tumor of squamous cell carcinoma in-situ and Merkel cell carcinoma
- E. collision tumor of squamous cell carcinoma in-situ and basal cell carcinoma

50.

- A. lupus panniculitis
- B. sarcoidosis
- C. tuberculoid leprosy
- D. lepromatous leprosy
- E. mastocytosis

51.

- A. erythema annulare centrifugum
- B. secondary syphilis
- C. polymorphous light eruption
- D. leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- E. lupus erythematosus

52.

- A. angiosarcoma
- B. Kaposi's sarcoma
- C. pigmented purpuric dermatosis
- D. hemosiderotic dermatofibroma
- E. acroangiokeratosis

53.

- A. allergic contact dermatitis
- B. bullous pemphigoid
- C. pemphigus vegetans
- D. angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophils
- E. drug eruption

54.

- A. pemphigus vulgaris
- B. pemphigus foliaceus
- C. arthropod reaction
- D. bullous pemphigoid
- E. bullous lupus erythematosus

55.

- A. lichen planus
- B. mycosis fungoides
- C. secondary syphilis
- D. benign lichenoid keratosis
- E. pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta

56.

- A. lupus panniculitis
- B. erythema nodosum
- C. calcinosis cutis
- D. lipoma
- E. calciphylaxis

57. Defects in which of the following genes may be associated with these histologic changes?

- A. KRT1
- B. KRT4
- C. KRT6
- D. KRT8
- E. KRT9

58. Which of the following HPV types are most likely to be associated with this lesion?

- A. 1 & 2
- B. 26
- C. 6, 11, & 16
- D. 3, 5, & 8
- E. 13 & 32

59.

- A. androgenetic alopecia
- B. telogen effluvium
- C. alopecia areata
- D. lichen planopilaris
- E. trichotillomania

60.

- A. scleroderma
- B. scleromyxedema
- C. hypertrophic scar
- D. scleredema
- E. dermatomyofibroma

61.

- A. calciphylaxis
- B. idiopathic scrotal calcinosis
- C. metastatic calcification
- D. subepidermal calcified nodule
- E. calcified epidermal cyst

62. The neoplastic cells in this lesion stained **NEGATIVELY** for melanocytic markers, cytokeratins, vascular markers, and smooth muscle markers. It did, however, stain positively for CD10. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. melanoma
- B. squamous cell carcinoma
- C. angiosarcoma
- D. atypical fibroxanthoma
- E. leiomyosarcoma

63.

- A. condyloma acuminata
- B. verruca vulgaris
- C. bowenoid papulosis
- D. epidermolytic acanthoma
- E. seborrheic keratosis

64.

- A. hypertrophic scar
- B. dermatofibroma
- C. desmoplastic melanoma
- D. infantile digital fibromatosis
- E. neurofibroma

65.

- A. juvenile xanthogranuloma
- B. mastocytosis
- C. granular cell tumor
- D. xanthelasma
- E. reticulohistiocytoma

66.

- A. reticulohistiocytoma
- B. juvenile xanthogranuloma
- C. xanthoma
- D. giant cell tumor of tendon sheath
- E. metastatic melanoma

67.

- A. cellular dermatofibroma
- B. myofibroma
- C. dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- D. neurofibroma
- E. spindle cell lipoma

68.

- A. cellular dermatofibroma
- B. myofibroma
- C. dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- D. neurofibroma
- E. spindle cell lipoma

69.

- A. relapsing polychondritis
- B. chondrodermatitis nodularis helices
- C. collagenous papule of the ear
- D. accessory tragus
- E. pseudocyst of the auricle

70.

- A. sebaceous hyperplasia
- B. leiomyoma
- C. accessory nipple
- D. nevus sebaceus
- E. Becker's nevus

71.

- A. schwannoma with ancient change
- B. angioleiomyoma
- C. leiomyosarcoma
- D. neurofibroma
- E. plexiform neurofibroma

72.

- A. hemangioma
- B. Kaposi's sarcoma
- C. bacillary angiomatosis
- D. angiosarcoma
- E. hemosiderotic dermatofibroma

73.

- A. balloon cell nevus
- B. metastatic renal cell carcinoma
- C. balloon cell melanoma
- D. clear cell hidradenoma
- E. angiosarcoma

74.

- A. ulcer secondary to excoriation
- B. reactive perforating collagenosis
- C. perforating granuloma annulare
- D. perforating folliculitis
- E. elastosis perforans serpiginosa

75.

- A. syringoma
- B. metastatic adenocarcinoma
- C. desmoplastic trichoepithelioma
- D. morpheaform basal cell carcinoma
- E. Merkel cell carcinoma

76.

- A. inflamed seborrheic keratosis
- B. pityriasis rosea
- C. mycosis fungoides
- D. lupus erythematosus
- E. psoriasis

77.

- A. dermatofibroma
- B. erythema elevatum diutinum
- C. sclerotic fibroma
- D. desmoplastic melanoma
- E. hypertrophic scar

78.

- A. sebaceous hyperplasia
- B. sebaceous adenoma
- C. sebaceous carcinoma
- D. basal cell carcinoma with sebaceous differentiation
- E. metastatic adenocarcinoma

79.

- A. subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
- B. lipodermatosclerosis
- C. lupus panniculitis
- D. nodular vasculitis
- E. traumatic panniculitis

80.

- A. lepromatous leprosy
- B. Coccidioidomycosis
- C. Blastomycosis
- D. Cryptococcosis
- E. granulomatous dermatitis secondary to ruptured cyst

If you've signed up for the Saturday, May 20th 2020 session or the Saturday, June 6th 2020 session (12:00 - 3:00 PM CST) to discuss the results with Dr Davis and Dr. Yalamanchili, another email will be shared with you to notify you of your session start time.