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Histopathological spectrum of skin lesion-100 Cases study report

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Abstract

Introduction: Accurate diagnosis of skin disorders is of utmost importance as treatment is varied for different skin disorders presenting with the similar clinical lesions. Thus biopsy becomes inevitable in various skin disorders to confirm diagnosis and initiate treatment.

Objectives: To analyse the histopathological profile of skin disorders and to determine the age and sex distribution of various skin diseases and classify the most common disorders into their subtypes and thus assess the most common subtypes prevalent in the surrounding community.

Method and Materials: Punch skin biopsy of skin lesion was taken at skin department and specimen were sent in 10% formalin with necessary clinical details obtained in performa to histopathology department. Specimen were then processed in histokinette machine, paraffin wax blocks were prepared of tissue and were taken on glass slides and were stained by Haematoxylin and eosin stain and observed under light microscope. Data obtained was tabulated and analysed.

Observation and Result: Total number of case analysed were 100. The age group of 61-70 yr. is most common (22%).

Male: Female ratio is 1.32:1. Hypo pigmented patch/plaque was most common clinical lesion (41%). Leprosy was most common histopathological diagnosis reported (41%), followed by vesicobullous lesions (15%).

Keywords: Histopathology, skin lesion, leprosy

Introduction

- Skin is largest and most important organ of the body. The skin is not just a passive, dull body covering. It is a vitally important organ, is most visible and accessible, has a complicated structure and serves many functions.
- Clinically, many skin lesions mimic one another so closely that an exact diagnosis is often very difficult, though not impossible. A detailed histopathological study of such cases helps in confirming or ruling out the clinical suspicion^[1].
- Skin is easily accessible for biopsy. In this study, skin punch biopsy is employed for diagnosis. Punch biopsy may be simple, inexpensive, safe OPD procedure, causing minimal discomfort to the patient and no scarring.

Aims and Objectives

- To analyse the histopathological profile of skin disorders presenting to the Dermatology department of the hospital.
- To analyse the age and sex distribution of various skin diseases and classify the most common disorders into their subtypes and thus assess the most common subtypes prevalent in the surrounding community.

Method and Materials

- Punch skin biopsy of skin lesion was taken at skin department and specimen were sent in 10% formalin with necessary clinical details obtained in Performa to histopathology department.
- Specimen were then processed in histokinette machine, paraffin wax blocks were prepared of tissue and were taken on glass slides and were stained by Haematoxylin and eosin stain and observed under light microscope. Data obtained was tabulated and analysed.

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Results

Table 1: Spectrum of various skin lesions

Disease	No. of case	Male/Female	Age distribution
Leprosy			
Tuberculoid leprosy	7	4/3	27-65 yr
Borderline tuberculoid leprosy	14	10/4	17-70 yr
Borderline leprosy	9	5/4	20-65 yr
Borderline lepromatous leprosy	5	2/3	20-65 yr
Lepromatous Leprosy	5	4/1	30-55 yr
Indeterminate leprosy	1	0/1	80 yr
Total	41	25/16	
Vesico-bullous lesions			
Pemphigus vulgaris	5	0/5	17-70 yr
Pemphigus foliaceus	6	3/3	45-70 yr
Bullous pemphigoid	3	0/3	45-78 yr
Hailey-Hailey disease	1	0/1	30 yr
Total	15	3/12	
Dermatitis			
Photo dermatitis	1	1/0	65 yr
Dermatitis herpatiformis	1	0/1	15 yr
Spongiotic dermatitis	6	4/2	40-70 yr
Dermatitis	1	1/0	62 yr
Interphase dermatitis	1	0/1	39 yr
Eczematous dermatitis	1	0/1	30 yr
Total	11	6/5	
Psoriasis			
Plaque psoriasis	1	1/0	65 yr
Psoriatic erythroderma	1	1/0	63 yr
Psoriatic vulgaris	3	2/1	20-60 yr
Psoriatic lesion	1	0/1	70 yr
Follicular psoriasis	1	1/0	15 yr
Total	7	5/2	
Lupus lesions			
Discoid lupus erythematosus	2	0/2	33-60 yr
Sub acute cutaneous lupus erythematosus	2	0/2	17-42 yr
Lupus erythematosus panniculitis	1	1/0	40 yr
Total	5	1/4	
Hamartomatous Lesions			
Vascular hamartoma	1	0/1	27 yr
Naveous sebaceous	2	0/2	35 yr
Total	3	0/3	
Morphea			
Morphea	1	0/1	22 yr
Late sclerotic stage of morphea	1	0/1	65 yr
Total	2	0/2	
Lichen planus			
Lichen planus	1	0/1	25 yr
Lichen sclerosus at atrophicus	1	0/1	17 yr
Total	2	0/2	
Prurigo nodularis	2	1/1	21-31 yr
Keratosis pilaris	1	1/0	42 yr
Pigmented seborrhic keratosis	1	0/1	45 yr
Drug induced erythematous lesions	1	0/1	77 yr
Chronic inflammation	1	0/1	43 yr
Calcinosis cutis	1	1/0	32 yr
Granuloma annulare	1	1/0	60 yr
Leucocytic vasculitis	1	1/0	38 yr
Ptyriasis lichenoid chronica	1	1/0	12 yr
Spindle cell xanthogranuloma/ Progressive nodular histiocytosis	1	1/0	65 yr
Epidermodysplasia verruciformis	1	1/0	25 yr
Lymphocytic infiltration of jessener	1	1/0	50 yr
Subcorneal pustular dermatitis	1	1/0	60 yr
Grand total	100	57/43	

- Total number of case analysed were 100. The age group of 61-70 yr. is most common (22%). Male: female ratio is 1.32:1.
- Hypo pigmented patch/plaque was most common

clinical lesion (41%). Leprosy was most common histopathological diagnosis reported (41%), among leprosy, borderline tuberculoid leprosy is most common

leprosy. Male are predominantly involved.

- Second most common lesion found was vesicobullous lesion (pemphigus foliaceus – 15%).

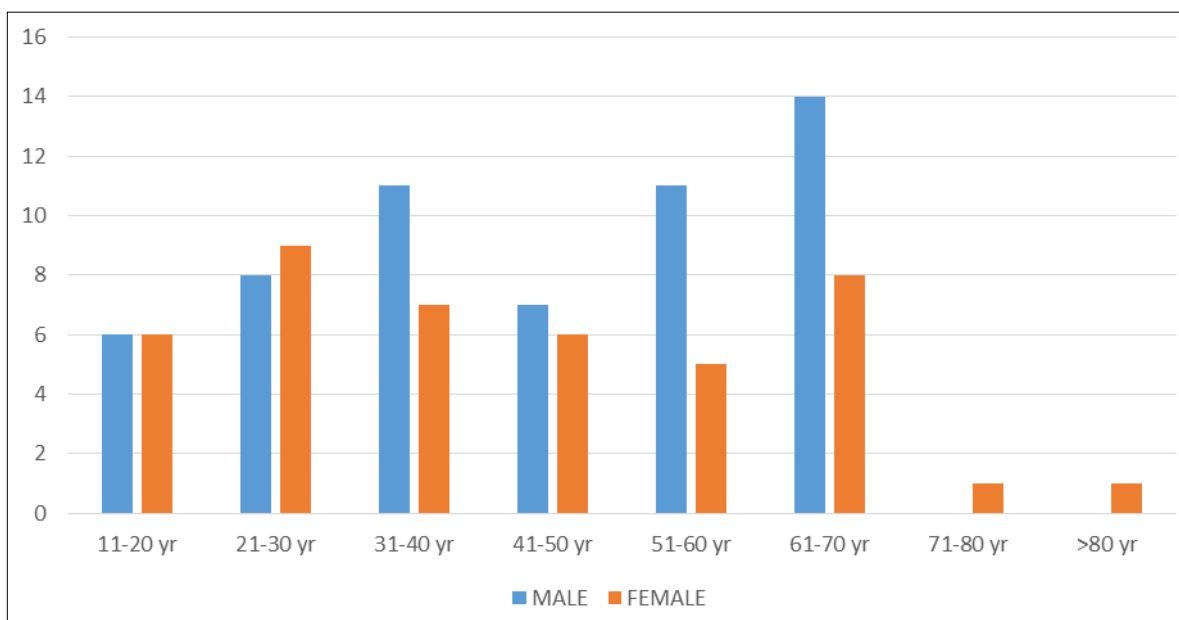


Fig 1: Male: Female ratio with age group wise distribution

Discussion

- This is retrospective study carried out at pathology department of tertiary care hospital during period of October-2017 to July-2019.
- In our study 100 cases are analysed, among them 41% cases are of leprosy, followed by vesicobullous lesions

(15%). 11% cases are of dermatitis and 7% cases of psoriasis.

- Male are more commonly affected (M: F-1.32:1). 61-70 yr age group is mostly involved (22%), followed by 31-40 yr of age group 18% cases and 51-60 yr of age group 16% cases.

Table 2: Comparison of my study with various other same study

	My Study	B.J Medical College, Ahmedabad Study ^[2]	Bhaskar Medical College, Moinabad Study ^[3]	Gandhimedical College, Bhopal Study ^[4]	Mgm Medical College, Indore Study ^[5]
Total Cases	100	232	92	270	112
Period	1.8 yr	1 yr	3 year	5 year	6 year
Male: Female	1.32:1	3:2	3:2	2.3:2	1.14:1
Leprosy	41%	30.6%	23.9%	20.7%	30%
Vesicobullous Lesions	15%	12.5%	-	2.2%	3%
Dermatitis	11%	4%	5%	1.3%	5%
Psoriasis	7%	3%	12%	2.6%	3%

Conclusion

- Here we can see wide spectrum of various skin lesions, which are properly diagnosed by histopathology, so early and proper treatment can be possible.
- Leprosy is still most common lesion among various skin disease and can be easily and properly diagnosed by skin biopsy so timely treatment can be possible.

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