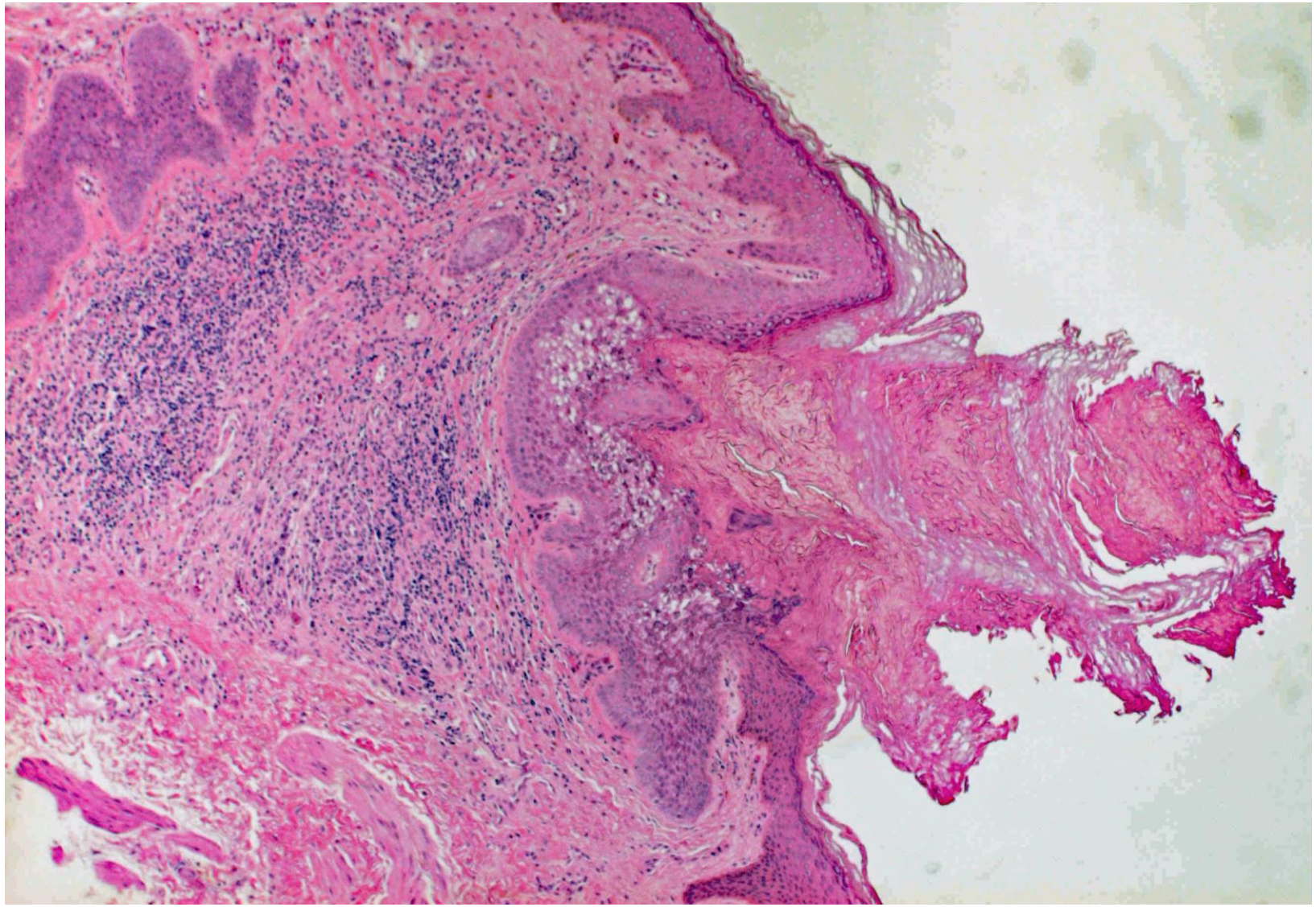
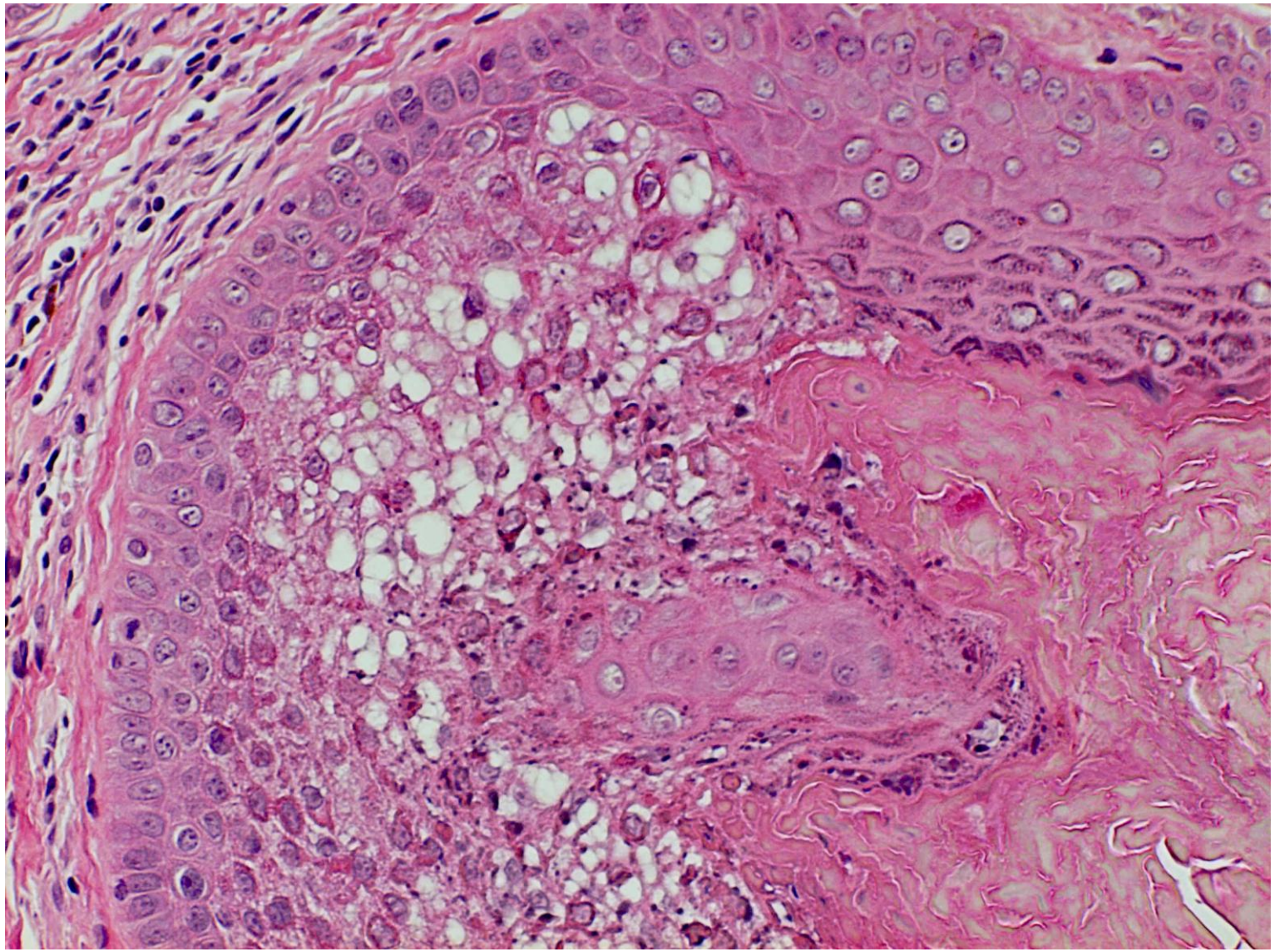
Epidermolytic acanthoma

Epidermolytic acanthoma is an acanthotic benign skin lesion with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. Low-power architecture resembles seborrheic keratosis. The solitary or multifocal lesion often occurs in genital sites (vulvar, penile, perianal, perineal, scrotal), while extragenital occurrence is also seen.

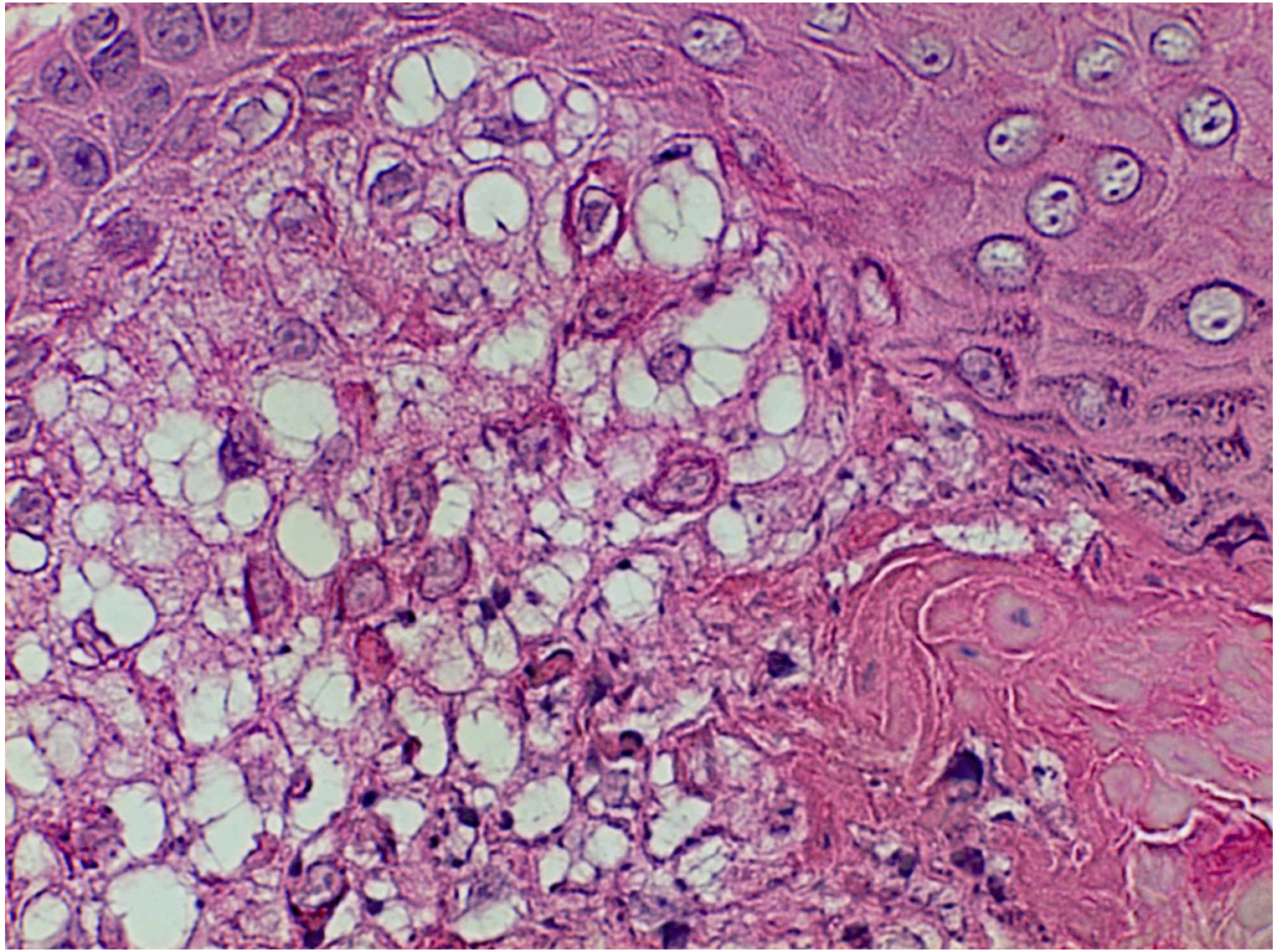
Ref.: Roy SF, McNiff JM. Epidermolytic acanthoma. PathologyOutlines.com website. 2025. https://www.pathologyoutlines.com/topic/skintumornonmelanocyticepidermolyticacanthoma.html



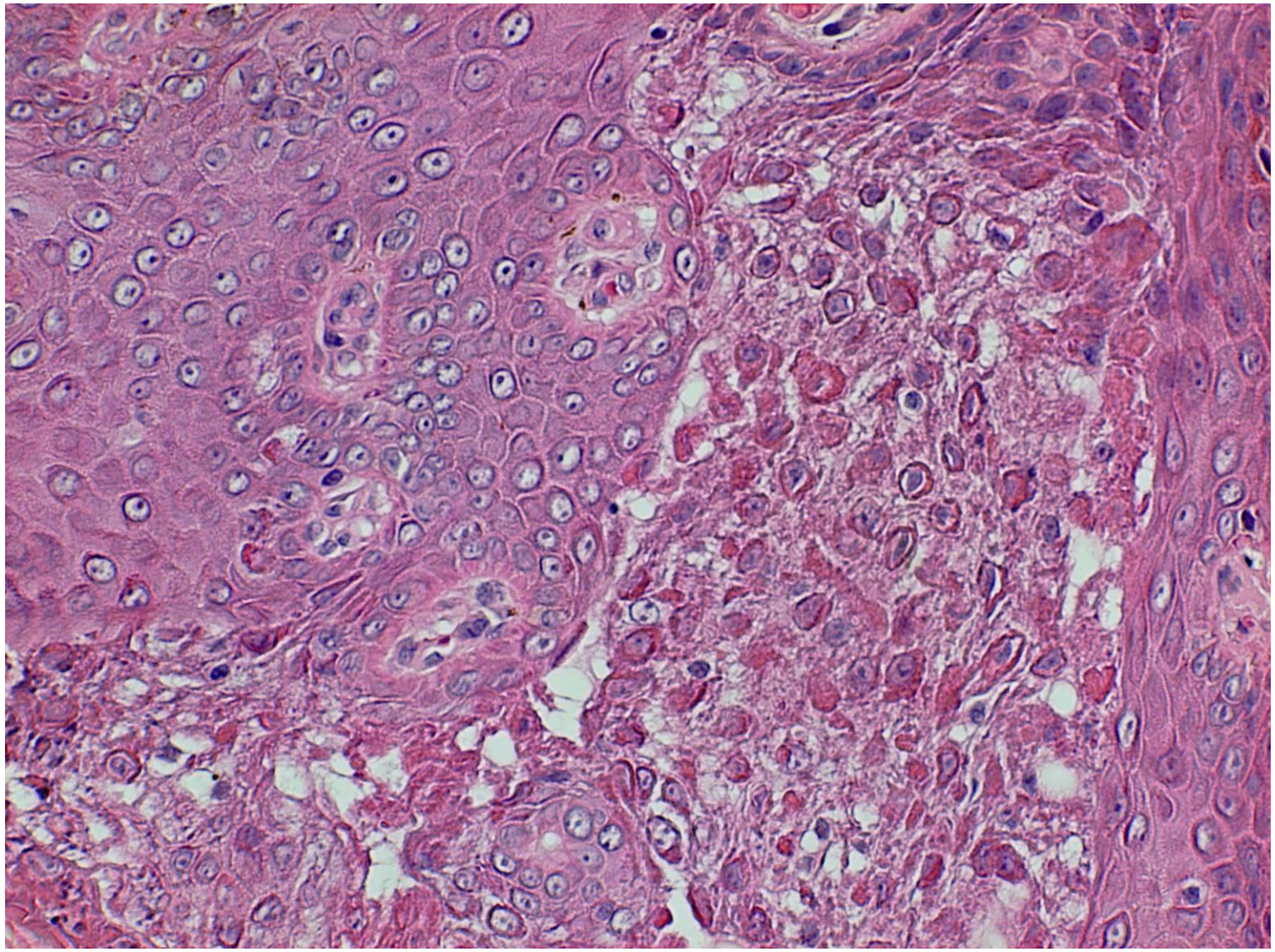
Epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient.
Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis with cornu cutaneum formation is observed.
The dermis reveals moderate lymphocytic infiltration (H&E-1).



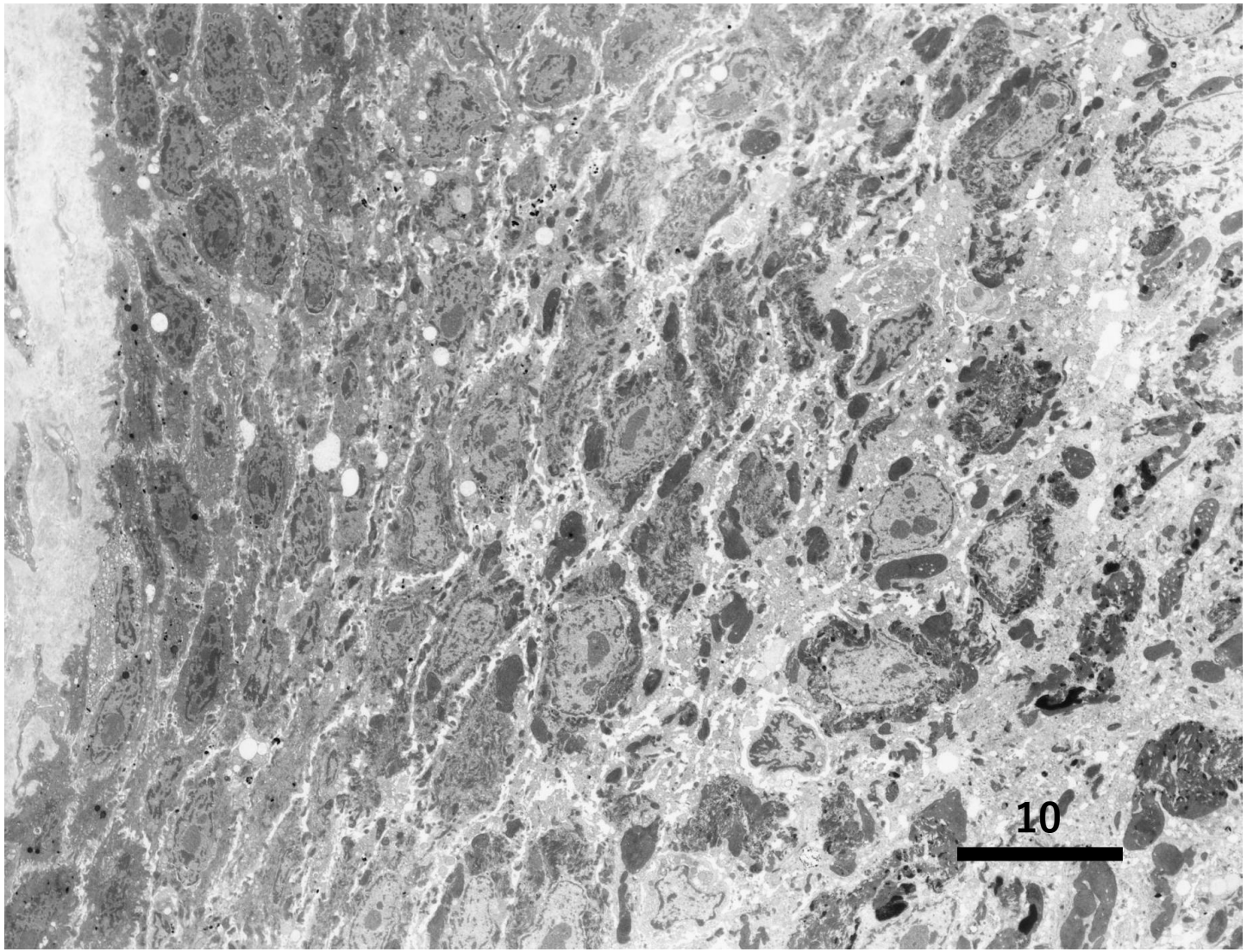
Epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient.
Epidermolysis is seen in the upper epidermal layer including the granular layer.
The epidermolysis is seen just beneath the cornu cutaneum formation (H&E-2).



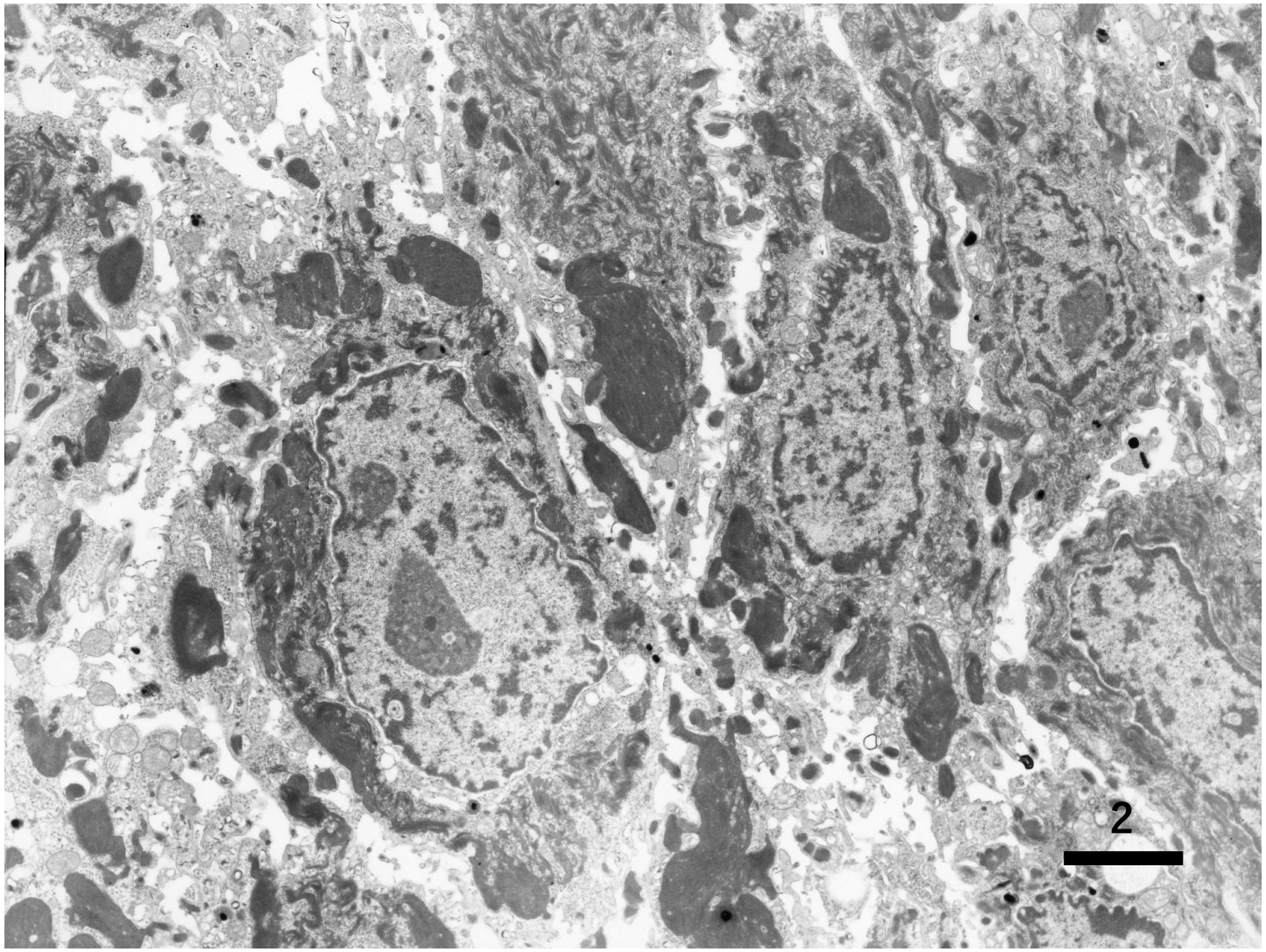
Epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient.
Epidermolysis is seen in the upper epidermal layer including the granular layer.
The epidermolysis is seen just beneath the cornu cutaneum formation (H&E-3).



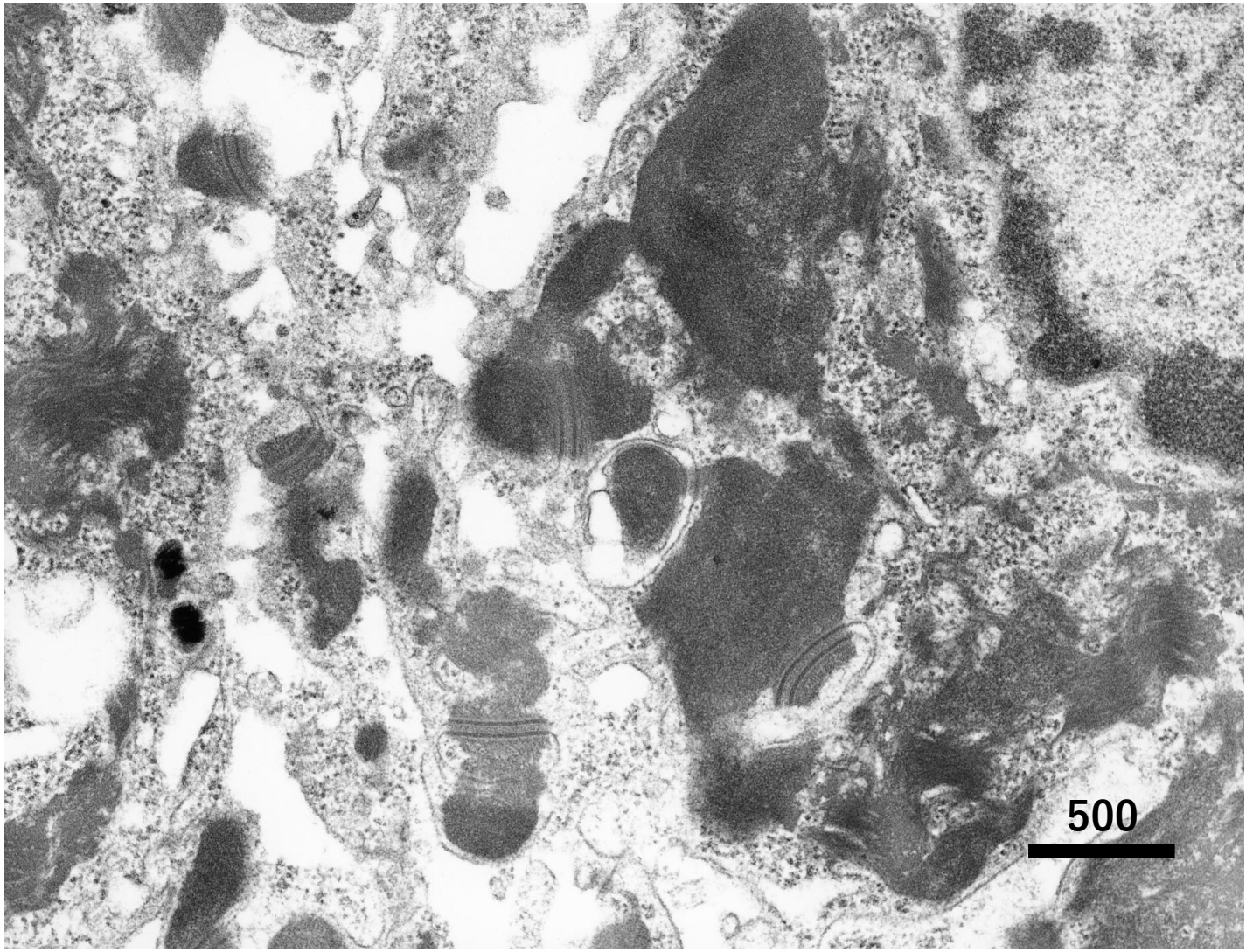
Epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient.
Epidermolytic cells in the upper epidermal layer show dyskeratosis (H&E-4).



Ultrastructure of epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient. Intercellular edema is observed around the granular layer keratinocytes (TEM-1).



Ultrastructure of epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient. Intercellular edema is observed around the granular layer keratinocytes (TEM-2).



Ultrastructure of epidermolytic acanthoma on the scrotal skin of a 64 y-o male patient. Intercellular edema is observed around the granular layer keratinocytes. Desmosomal junctions are well retained (TEM-3).