



Acanthosis Nigricans

□

Acanthosis nigricans can be seen in multiple clinical settings: malignancy associated, benign, inherited,

type differs from the benign types by showing more extensive and more pronounced lesions, by its prog

The

malignant

type is associated with a malignant tumor-most commonly colorectal cancer. However,

The

benign inherited

type usually has its onset during infancy or early childhood

Syndromic

acanthosis nigricans is especially linked to syndromes associated with insulin resistance

Acanthosis nigricans-like lesions have been induced by high dosages of nicotinic acid . Acanthosis nigricans-like lesions have been induced by high dosages of nicotinic acid . Acanthosis nigricans-like lesions have been induced by high dosages of nicotinic acid .

Clinically, acanthosis nigricans presents as papillomatous type, patches, or plaques, predominantly on the neck of the patient (295).

□

Histopathology .

□

□ Histologic examination reveals hyperkeratosis and acanthosis, but no dysplasia.

In a typical lesion, the dermal papillae project upward as finger-like projections. The valleys between the

Slight hyperpigmentation of the basal layer is defined as a brown color of the basal layer in some cases, par-

In the acanthosis nigricans lesions of the polycystic ovary syndrome, there are prominent deposits of

glycosaminoglycan consisting mostly of hyaluronic acid in the papillary dermis .

Histogenesis. The inherited type of acanthosis nigricans can be classified as a type of epiderm

□

Differential Diagnosis □

. Differentiation of acanthosis nigricans from other benign papillomas, particularly

