



SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

## **MALIGNANT ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS AND TRIPE PALMS ASSOCIATED WITH OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA AND DERMOSCPIC FINDINGS OF BOTH ANTITIES**

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Acanthosis nigricans is a symmetric, velvety, hyperpigmented skin thickening, most frequently in the intertriginous areas. It can be rarely associated with malignancy then called as malign acanthosis nigricans. It is most commonly associated with gastrointestinal system adenocarcinomas. Tripe palms is characterized by velvety thickening and rugosity of the palms. It is often the herald of an underlying internal malignancy. When tripe palms is accompanied by acanthosis nigricans, it is commonly associated with gastric carcinoma. Herein we report a rare case of acanthosis nigricans and tripe palms associated with oesophageal adenocarcinoma; with their dermoscopic findings.

63-year-old man presented with velvety, pruritic, dark brown pigmented patches and plaques on the bilateral neck folds, axilla, groin, mammary areolae and face with a duration of seven months. Multiple skin tags on the plaques were noted. The patient's palms were thickened and velvety with palpation. Dermoscopic evaluation of the skin lesions on the neck showed cerebriform pattern-brain like appearance, and hyperpigmented dots in the cristae cutis. Aberrant cristae and sulci cutis were seen in the palmar area with dermoscopy. The patient said that he had dysphagia which had started at the same time with his skin lesions and diagnosed as distal oesophageal adenocarcinoma. He informed that he refused the medical therapy for his carcinoma and used the complementary medicine.

The histopathological examination of the neck lesion revealed papillomatosis, acanthotic epidermis and hyperpigmentation of the basal layer, consistent with acanthosis nigricans. Based on the clinical and histopathological findings, and medical history, we made the diagnosis of malign acanthosis nigricans and tripe palms associated with oesophageal adenocarcinoma. We informed the patient that the skin condition was related to his malignancy. The patient was referred to medical oncology.

The co-existence of tripe palm and acanthosis nigricans is rare, and it is an important indicator for an underlying malignancy.

