

Short Communication on Cutaneous Collagenous Vasculopathy Associated with Intravascular Occlusive Fibrin Thrombi

S Salama*

Department of Pathology, St. Joseph's Hospital site, Ontario, Canada

*Corresponding author: S Salama, Department of Pathology, St. Joseph's Hospital site, 50 Charlton Avenue East, Hamilton, Ontario L7N 4A6 Canada, Tel: (905)522-1155 ext. 35006; E-mail: ssalama@mcmaster.ca

Received date: April 08, 2016; Accepted date: June 02, 2016; Published date: June 06, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Salama S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Salama S (2016) Short Communication on Cutaneous Collagenous Vasculopathy Associated with Intravascular Occlusive Fibrin Thrombi. J Med Surg Pathol 1: 129.

Short Communication

Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy (CCV) is a rare form of acquired cutaneous telangiectasia. This disorder was originally described as idiopathic microangiopathy of small cutaneous blood vessels, associated with generalized telangiectasia [1,2]. This disorder is almost always clinically diagnosed as primary essential telangiectasia and the correct diagnosis is only made following skin biopsies although the microscopic features can be very subtle and missed.

There are now at least 25 cases described in the English literature [3], but only one and possibly another case show intravascular microthrombi associated with organization [4,5]. This together with the marked thickening and reduplication of the basement membrane characteristic of CCV suggests repeated local endothelial cell damage as the primary event leading to reparative fibrosis by connective tissue cells in the outer vessel walls.

Although the cause of the endothelial cell injury is not known, it is possible that genetic defects (or other factors) are responsible, similar

to other fibrosing disorders. Future research should be hopefully directed at finding the triggering factor leading to the microvascular endothelial injury.

References

1. Salama S, Rosenthal D (2000) Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy with generalized telangiectasia: an immunohistochemical and ultrastructural study. *J Cutan Pathol* 27: 40-48.
2. Salama S (2013) Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy. *J Cutan Pathol* 40: 524.
3. Salama S (2015) Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy: A new case series with clinicopathologic and ultrastructural correlation, literature review, and insight into the pathogenesis. *Am J Dermatopathol* 37: 368-375.
4. Salama S, Chorneyko K, Belovic B (2014) Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy associated with intravascular occlusive fibrin thrombi. *J Cutan Pathol* 41: 386-393.
5. Monteagudo B, Perez-Valcarcel J, Ramirez-Santo A, Cabanillas M, Suarez-Amor O (2010) Cutaneous collagenous vasculopathy: a case report and review of the literature. *Actas Dermo-Sifilograficas* 101: 444-447.