



A



B

FIGURE 436e-12 Papular eruptive xanthomas. **A.** Multiple, discrete, red-to-yellow papules becoming confluent on the elbow of a white individual with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus; lesions were present on both elbows and buttocks. **B.** Papular eruptive xanthomas on the elbows and lower arms of an African-American patient. (Source: K Wolff et al: *Fitzpatrick's Color Atlas & Synopsis of Clinical Dermatology*, 5th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2005.) See Chap. 421.

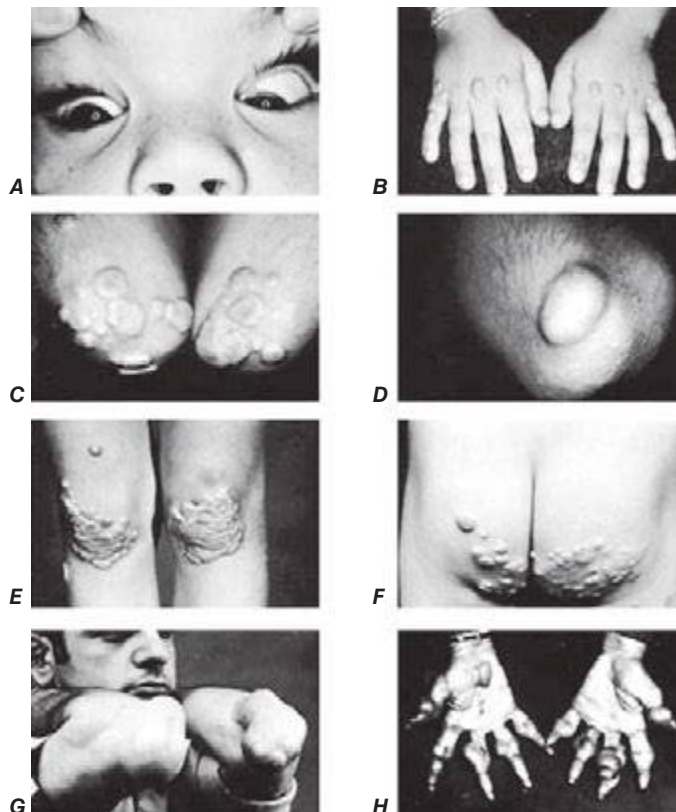


FIGURE 436e-13 Forms of xanthomas and other lipid deposits frequently seen in familial hypercholesterolemia homozygotes. **A.** Arcus corneae. **B, E,** and **F.** Cutaneous planar xanthomas, which usually have a bright orange hue. **C, D,** and **G.** Tuberous xanthomas on the elbows. (Source for panels C and D: CR Scriver et al [eds]: *The Metabolic and Molecular Bases of Inherited Disease* online, 8th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, www.ommbid.com.) **H.** Tendon and tuberous xanthomas. (Panel H reproduced through the courtesy of Dr. A. Khachadurian; with permission.) See Chap. 421.



A

B

FIGURE 436e-14 Examples of xanthomas in type III hyperlipoproteinemic patients. **A.** Tuberous xanthomas of the elbows. **B.** Tuberous xanthomas of the digits and xanthomas of the palmar creases (xanthoma striata palmaris) (arrows). (Courtesy of Dr. Thomas P. Bersot; with permission.) See Chap. 421.



FIGURE 436e-15 A 17-year-old patient with abetalipoproteinemia, with generalized weakness, kyphoscoliosis, and lordosis. (Courtesy of Drs. Peter Herbert, Gerd Assmann, Antonio M. Gotto, Jr., and Donald Fredrickson; with permission.) See Chap. 421.