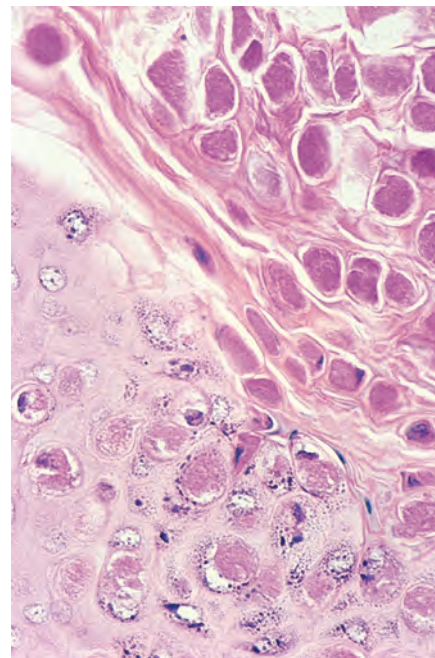


**Figure 25-38** Verruca vulgaris. **A**, Multiple papules with rough pebble-like surfaces. Low power (**B**) and high power (**C**) lesions showing papillomatous epidermal hyperplasia and cytopathic alterations, including nuclear pallor and prominent keratohyaline granules. **D**, In situ hybridization demonstrating HPV DNA within epidermal cells.

umbilicated papules, generally ranging in diameter from 0.2 cm to 0.4 cm. Rarely, “giant” forms occur measuring up to 2 cm in diameter. A curd-like material can be expressed from the central umbilication. Smearing this material onto a glass slide and staining with Giemsa often shows diagnostic molluscum bodies.

On microscopic examination, lesions show cuplike verrucous epidermal hyperplasia. The diagnostically specific structure is the **molluscum body**, which occurs as a large (up to 35  $\mu\text{m}$ ), ellipsoid, homogeneous, cytoplasmic inclusion in cells of the stratum granulosum and the stratum corneum (Fig. 25-39). In the hematoxylin and eosin stain, these inclusions are eosinophilic in the blue-purple stratum granulosum and acquire a pale blue hue in the red stratum corneum. Numerous virions are present within molluscum bodies.



**Figure 25-39** Molluscum contagiosum. A focus of verrucous epidermal hyperplasia contains numerous cells with ellipsoid cytoplasmic inclusions (molluscum bodies) within the stratum granulosum and stratum corneum.

## Impetigo

Impetigo is a common superficial bacterial infection of skin. It is highly contagious and is frequently seen in otherwise healthy children as well as occasionally in adults in poor health. The infection usually involves exposed skin, particularly that of the face and hands. Two forms exist,