





## Necrobiosis Lipoidica

Necrobiosis lipoidica is a idiopathic disorder typified by its localized plaques of necrosis, with 96% of patients having diabetes mellitus.

In well-developed necrobiosis lipoidica, one observes one or several sharply but irregularly demarcated

extremities, including the ankles, calves, thighs, popliteal area, and feet is lipoidica 15% of the cases, less

Lesions located in areas other than the legs may appear raised and firm and may have a papular, nodular appearance.

In rare instances, transfollicular elimination of necrotic material takes place in necrobiosis lipoidica, producing a crusting or umbilication.



*Histopathology* .

□ On histologic examination, the epidermis may be normal, atrophic, or hyperkeratotic.







bundles. Whereas the vascular changes often are conspicuous in lesions of the lower legs, they usually

*Pathogenesis* .

The cause of necrobiosis lipoidica is unknown, and it is

Electron microscopic examination shows degenerative changes in collagen and elastin with loss of cross

Direct immunofluorescence studies have shown that necrobiotic foci contain fibrinogen. Deposits of imm

*Differential Diagnosis* .

Differentiation of necrobiosis lipoi-dica from granuloma a

section on granuloma annulare.

Occasionally, necrobiosis lipoidica shows discrete collections of epithelioid cells that may resemble those

Necrobiotic xanthogranuloma with paraproteinemia can simulate necrobiosis lipoidica but differs by showing

Differentiation of necrobiosis lipoidica from annular elastolytic granuloma was discussed in the section o