

## EPONYMS IN THE DERMATOLOPATHOLOGY LITERATURE LINKED TO THE NEURAL TISSUES

Khalid Al Aboud<sup>1</sup>, Daifullah Al Aboud<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Public Health, King Faisal Hospital, Makkah, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup>Dermatology department, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia

Source of Support:

Nil

Competing Interests:

None

Corresponding author: Dr. Khalid Al Aboud

[amoa65@hotmail.com](mailto:amoa65@hotmail.com)

Our Dermatol Online. 2013; 4(3): 395-398

Date of submission: 24.03.2013 / acceptance: 11.05.2013

**Cite this article:**

Khalid Al Aboud, Daifullah Al Aboud: Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues. *Our Dermatol Online.* 2013; 4(3): 395-398.

We want to refresh the memory of our readers with some of the eponyms present in dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissue, which we listed it concisely, in Table I [1-13]. The notes presented in the table are only inclusive and by

no means conclusive, and are only intended to define only each eponyms. We utilized the information available for each eponyms from Wikipedia. However, the readers are free to refer to the references below for further reading about each eponyms.


Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues	Remarks
Antoni A and B [1]	These are histopathological pattern seen in schwannomas, consisting of hypercellular area (Antoni A) and hypercellular area (Antoni B). Described in 1920, by Nils Ragnar Eugene Antoni (1887-1968), a Swedish physician who became doctor of medicine and associate professor of neurology at the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.
Bodian stain [2]	Special stain for nerve fibers and nerve endings. Named after David Bodian (1910-1992), (Fig. 1). Bodian received his Ph.D. in anatomy in 1934 and his M.D. in 1937 from the University of Chicago. He made major contributions to the knowledge of the basic structure of nerve cells. 
Bourneville disease [3]	This is not a common name for what is best known today as Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC). It is named after, Désiré-Magloire Bourneville (1840-1909), (Fig. 2), a French neurologist born in Garencières.

Figure 1. David Bodian (1910 - 1992)

Table I. Selected Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues

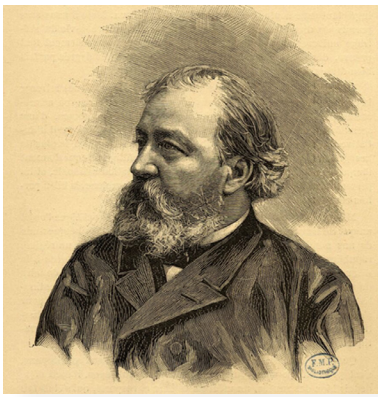


Figure 2. Désiré-Magloire Bourneville (1840-1909)



Figure 3. J. Aidan Carney



Figure 4. Simon Flexner (1863-1946)

Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues	Remarks
Carney complex [4]	Schwannomas may occur in association with Carney complex. The latter is an autosomal dominant condition comprising myxomas of the heart and skin, hyperpigmentation of the skin (lentiginosis), and endocrine overactivity. It is different from Carney triad, which describes the coexistence of several neoplasms, including: gastric epithelioid leiomyosarcoma, pulmonary chondroma, and extra-adrenal paraganglioma. Both are named after, J. Aidan Carney, (Fig. 3), a contemporary Professor of Pathology at Mayo Medical School.
Flexner-Wintersteiner rosette [5]	It is a peculiar microscopic pattern seen in retinoblastoma and certain other ophthalmic tumors. They are true rosettes, which contain an empty lumen. They were first described by Simon Flexner (1863–1946), (Fig. 4), a physician, scientist, administrator, and professor of experimental pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. The observation of Flexner was later confirmed by, Hugo Wintersteiner (1865–1946) an Austrian ophthalmologist.
Homer-Wright rosettes	Homer-Wright rosettes are a type of rosette in which differentiated tumor cells surround the neuropil. Examples of tumors containing these are neuroblastoma, medulloblastoma, and pinealoblastoma. They are considered „pseudo” in the sense they are not the true rosettes.
Lisch nodule [6]	It is a pigmented hamartomatous nodular aggregate of dendritic melanocytes affecting the iris, named after Austrian ophthalmologist Karl Lisch (1907-1999), (Fig. 5), who first recognized them in 1937.
Masson neuronevus [7,8]	It is more commonly, known as neural nevus, or neurotized melanocytic nevus. Named after, Claude L. Pierre Masson (1880-1959), (Fig. 6), French-born Canadian pathologist.
Meissner’s corpuscles [9-11]	There are four major types of mechanoreceptors. These Meissner’s corpuscles, Pacinian corpuscles, Ruffini endings and Merkel’s discs. Meissner’s corpuscles are named after, Georg Meissner (1829-1905), (Fig. 7), a German anatomist and physiologist. Pacinian corpuscles, are named after, Filippo Pacini (1812-1883), (Fig. 8), who was an Italian anatomist, posthumously famous for isolating the cholera bacillus <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> in 1854. Ruffini endings are named after, Angelo Ruffini (1864-1929), (Fig. 9). He was an Italian histologist and embryologist. Merkel’s discs are named after, Friedrich Sigmund Merkel (1845-1919), (Fig. 10). He was a leading German anatomist and histopathologist in the late 19th century.

Table I. Selected Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues (continued)



Figure 5. Karl Lisch (1907-1999)

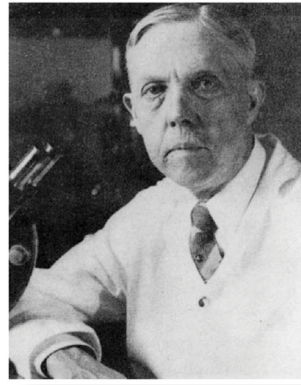


Figure 6. Claude L. Pierre Masson (1880-1959). Reproduced from reference number 6.

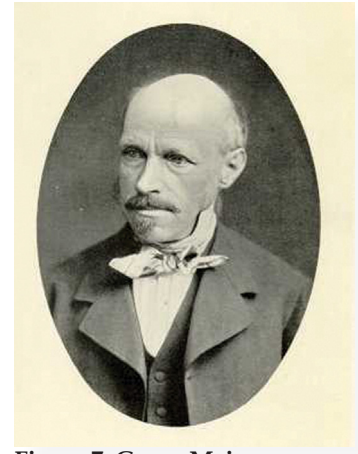


Figure 7. Georg Meissner (1829-1905)



Figure 8. Filippo Pacini (1812-1883)



Figure 9. Angelo Ruffini (1864-1929)



Figure 10. Friedrich Sigmund Merkel (1845-1919)

Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues	Remarks
Schwann cells [12]	Schwann cells are the principal glia of the peripheral nervous system. Named after Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), (Fig. 11), who was a German physiologist.
Verocay bodies [1]	A peculiar microscopic pattern seen in schwannomas, consisting of palisading cell around a cellular area. It is named after, Jose Juan Verocay (1876-1927), (Fig. 12). He was a Uruguayan physician who trained and worked for most of his adult life in Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
von Recklinghausen syndrome [13]	This is a synonym to neurofibromatosis. It is named after Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen (1833-1910), (Fig. 13), who was a German pathologist.

Table I. Selected Eponyms in the dermatopathology literature linked to the neural tissues (continued)



Figure 11. Theodor Schwann (1810-1882)



Figure 12. Jose Juan Verocay (1876-1927)



Figure 13. Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen (1833-1910)

## REFERENCES

1. Joshi R: Learning from eponyms: Jose Verocay and Verocay bodies, Antoni A and B areas, Nils Antoni and Schwannomas. *Indian Dermatol Online J.* 2012;3:215-9.
2. Palay SL: Professor David Bodian, M.D., Ph.D. (15 May 1910-18 September 1992). *J Anat.* 1994;185:673-6.
3. Broussolle E, Poirier J, Clarac F, Barbara JG: Figures and institutions of the neurological sciences in Paris from 1800 to 1950. Part III: neurology. *Rev Neurol (Paris).* 2012;168:301-20.
4. Seidl M, Zolnhofer G, Gunser S, Ennker J, Schäfer W, Tietze L: [Psammomatous melanotic schwannoma as indicator of a Carney complex]. *Pathologe.* 2013;12.
5. Tyler KL: Chapter 28: a history of bacterial meningitis. *Handb Clin Neurol.* 2010;95:417-33.
6. Lukacs A, Junk AK, Stefani FH, Kampik A, Schirren CG, Plewig G: [Lisch nodules. Markers of neurofibromatosis 1 and immunohistochemical references for neuroectodermal differentiation]. *Hautarzt.* 1997;48:38-41.
7. Al About K, Al About A: Eponyms in dermatology literature linked to Canada. *Our Dermatol Online.* 2013;4:113-6.
8. Al About K: Eponyms linked to melanocytic nevi. *Our Dermatol Online.* 2012;3:374-6.
9. Bentivoglio M, Pacini P: Filippo Pacini: a determined observer. *Brain Res Bull.* 1995;38:161-5.
10. Eccles J: Letters from C. S. Sherrington, F.R.S., to Angelo Ruffini between 1896 and 1903. *Notes Rec R Soc Lond.* 1975;30:69-88.
11. Halata Z, Grim M, Bauman KI: Friedrich Sigmund Merkel and his „Merkel cell”, morphology, development, and physiology: review and new results. *Anat Rec A Discov Mol Cell Evol Biol.* 2003;271:225-39.
12. Schadewaldt H: [Nutrition and individual defense--historical considerations]. *Zentralbl Hyg Umweltmed.* 1991;191:302-6.
13. Brand RA: Biographical sketch: Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen, MD (1833-1910). *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2011;469:1225-6.