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Herpes Simplex Virus

- Epidermal intracytoplasmic edema, acantholysis, vesicle formation, and/or necrosis
 - Acanthosis can be seen in chronic lesions
- Dermal lymphohistiocytic inflammatory infiltrate
- Follicular involvement and vasculitis can be seen
- Can detect viral particles by electron microscopy
- Multinucleated cells with ground-glass nuclear inclusions, nuclear molding, and margination of chromatin
 - Cowdry bodies=eosinophilic nuclear inclusions composed of nucleic acid and protein
 - Type A = with surrounding halo, “owl-eye”
 - Type B = fills nucleus

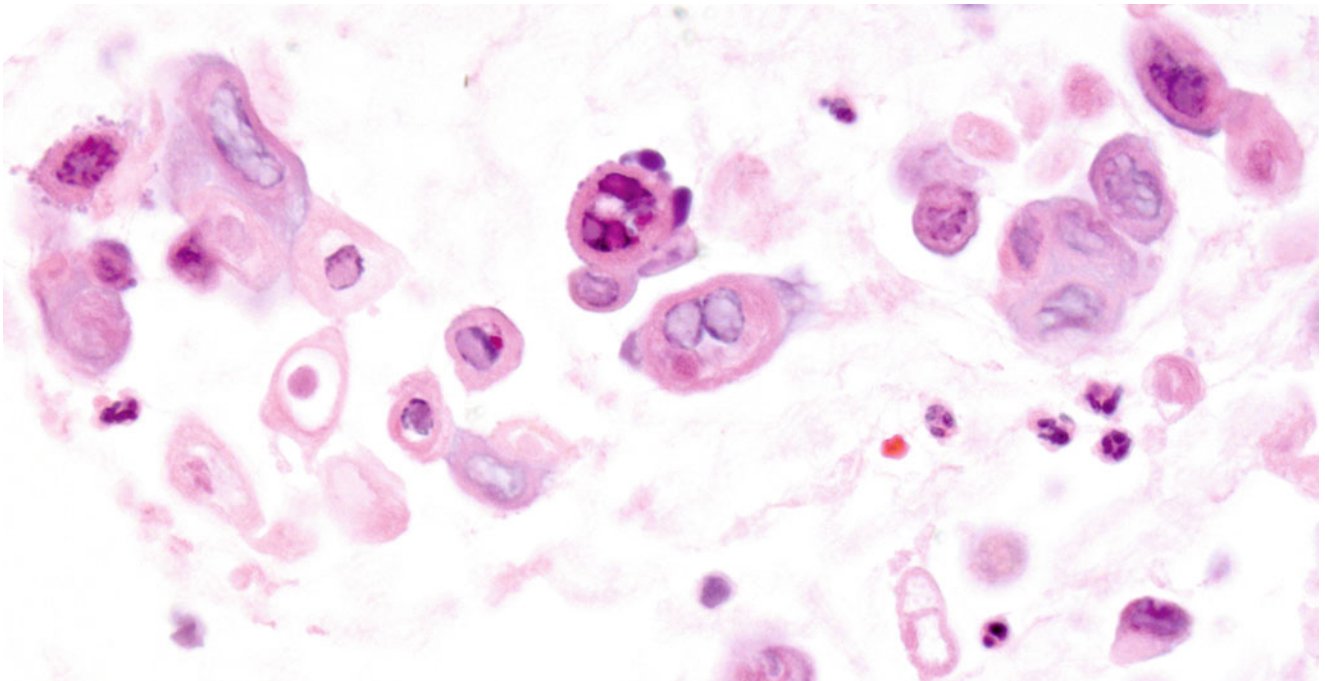


Fig. 6.1 Herpes Simplex. Epidermal keratinocytes infected with herpes virus display finely dispersed nuclear chromatin, nuclear inclusions and multinucleate cells

Fig. 6.2 Sketch of viral cytopathic effect of herpes virus infection. Keratinocytes may display bright pink intranuclear inclusions, dispersion of nuclear chromatin with molding of the nuclei to one another, and multinucleate cells. The viral particles have characteristic capsid and surrounding envelope

