

- d. Localized argyria
- B. Diffuse
 1. Endocrinopathies
 - a. Addison's disease
 - b. Nelson syndrome
 - c. Ectopic ACTH syndrome
 - d. Hyperthyroidism
 2. Metabolic
 - a. Porphyria cutanea tarda
 - b. Hemochromatosis
 - c. Vitamin B₁₂, folate deficiency
 - d. Pellagra
 - e. Malabsorption, including Whipple's disease
 3. Melanosis secondary to metastatic melanoma
 4. Autoimmune
 - a. Primary biliary cholangitis
 - b. Systemic sclerosis (scleroderma)
 - c. POEMS syndrome
 - d. Eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome^d
 5. Drugs (e.g., cyclophosphamide) and metals (e.g., silver)

^aAlso lentigines. ^bPolyostotic fibrous dysplasia. ^cSee also "Papulonodular Skin Lesions." ^dLate 1980s.

Abbreviations: LAMB, *lentigines, atrial myxomas, mucocutaneous myxomas, and blue nevi*; LEOPARD, *lentigines, ECG abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonary stenosis and subaortic valvular stenosis, abnormal genitalia, retardation of growth, and deafness (sensorineural)*; NAME, *nevi, atrial myxoma, myxoid neurofibroma, and ephelides (freckles)*; POEMS, *polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathies, M-protein, and skin changes*.

A proliferation of melanocytes results in the following pigmented lesions: *lentigo*, *melanocytic nevus*, and *melanoma* (Chap. 76). In an adult, the majority of lentigines are related to sun exposure, which explains their distribution. However, in the Peutz-Jeghers and LEOPARD (*lentigines; ECG abnormalities, primarily conduction defects; ocular hypertelorism; pulmonary stenosis and subaortic valvular stenosis; abnormal genitalia [cryptorchidism, hypospadias]; retardation of growth; and deafness [sensorineural]*) syndromes, lentigines do serve as a clue to systemic disease. In *LEOPARD/Noonan with multiple lentigines syndrome*, hundreds of