Patients with cirrhosis may have randomly scattered, thin superficial capillaries over the upper trunk and face in association with spider angiomas along the superior vena caval distribution. These tiny, superficial vessels resemble the fine network of red and blue silk threads embedded in the United States dollar bill and are hence named “dollar paper markings” or “paper money skin” (1). Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia or Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome classically presents with recurrent epistaxis and characteristic telangiectasia of the oropharynx, lips, hands, and face. These patients also have vascular manifestations involving the lungs, gastrointestinal tract, brain, and liver (3). Cutaneous lupus erythematosus is a female-predominant disease typically seen in the third decade of life; it presents with a malar or “butterfly rash” characterized by erythema extending over both cheeks and nasal bridges with sparing of the nasolabial folds (4). Erysipelas is an infection of the superficial dermis and lymphatics of the skin, typically associated with severe inflammation, febrile illness, and sometimes abscess formation. Paper money skin is one of the many classical signs of underlying chronic liver disease and portal hypertension which makes it the most likely diagnosis in this patient (5).

References
1. Reuben, A. The liver has a body—A Cook’s tour. Hepatology, 2005; 41: 408–415