



DERMATOPATHOLOGY

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION OF TUMORAL SKIN LESIONS

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Background: This retrospective biopsy study reviews the accuracy of the clinical diagnosis of physicians of different specialties performing surgical dermatologic procedures.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the factors that affect consistency between the clinical pre-diagnosis and pathological diagnosis of skin biopsies of malignant and benign tumoral lesions of the skin. In recent years, it has been evaluating whether there is a correlation between dermoscope, clinical prediagnosis and histopathological diagnosis consistency among dermatologists.

Methods: 4995 biopsies performed between 2000 - 2018 were analyzed retrospectively. Benign, premalignant and malignant tumoral skin lesions were included; multiple nevus excision materials have been performed for cosmetic purposes were not included. Biopsy specimens were grouped by localization, biopsy clinic, age, gender, clinical and histopathological diagnosis. Results were analyzed with SPSS statistic 25.0.

Results: The 4995 biopsies taken by dermatologists result basal cell carcinoma (28,9%), squamous cell carcinoma (17,9%) and nevus (5,7%). 52% of all cases were male and 48% were female. The most common localization was head - neck (62,7%). 3243 (65,5%) cases were sent by dermatology clinics. There was consistency between the clinical and pathologic diagnosis in 64,7% of the cases, and the inconsistency was found in %35,3 with a statistically significant value (kappa 0.59). Dermatologists identified neoplastic skin lesions more correctly (74,6%) than non-dermatologists (63,3%). The diagnosis of biopsies delivered between 2000 - 2018, the consistency was correlated with the increased use of dermoscope. Pathological evaluation of biopsies sent without pre-diagnosis are revealed more difficult when compared with the ones sent with pre-diagnosis.

Limitations: The limitation of this study is possible missed data because of its retrospective property.

Conclusions: The accuracy of the clinical diagnosis depends heavily on clinicopathological





correlation. Without sufficient clinical data, the histopathologic diagnosis will be limited. This review concluded with clinicopathological correlation.

