DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

400X DERMATOSCOPY AND IN VIVO REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY COMPARISON OF 36 MELANOSES

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Introduction: Dermoscopy of melanoses has identified different patterns that can change depending on how the mucosa is stretched or folded (circles, parallel lines ...). Therefore, the distinction between these patterns is not always easy. In vivo reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) simplifies this classification allowing to directly identify the histological characteristics of the lesions, but few users are equipped. High magnification dermoscopes can offer new information that can approach to RCM.

Objective: We compared a new dermoscopy camera with x400 magnification to RCM in the examination of genital melanoses.

Material and method: 26 consecutive patients (7 women, 19 men) with 35 melanoses (20 from penis and glans, 5 from scrotum and 10 from vulva) were examination by 20x (D20) and 400x (D400) magnification videodermoscopy and by RCM. D20 showed circles (16), structureless pattern (3) and multiple patterns (16).

Results: D400 found more or less stretched pigmented rings in 33 cases and rings were lined by small roundish pigmented cells in 22 cases. In the other 11 cases single cells were not visible. Dendritic cells arranged in a circle were seen 3 times. In 2 cases there was a sheet of homogeneous pigmented cells. In most cases data strictly correlated with RCM.

Discussion: D400 and RCM images of genital melanoses are similar. It seems that with the D400 it is possible to analyze the same diagnostic criteria of melanoses as in RCM: more or less stretched rings lined by regular cells with possible few dendritic cells.

Conclusion: D400 could simplify the clinical diagnosis of genital melanoses like RCM. Different conventional dermoscopic patterns mainly corresponded in D400 to a unique a pattern of more or less stretched pigmented rings. D400 will probably reduce the need for RCM and/or histological examination since it is non-invasive and it costs less than RCM.