



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

A STUDY OF DERMOSCOPIC PATTERNS IN COMMON PAPULOSQUAMOUS DISEASES

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Introduction: Papulosquamous diseases are heterogeneous group of skin disorders clinically characterized by scaly papules and plaques leading to diagnostic dilemma. Skin biopsy and histopathological examination for confirmation of clinical diagnosis may cause unnecessary burden on the patients. Dermoscopy may be used an adjunct to clinical examination to confirm the clinical findings and limit the burden of skin biopsies.

Objectives: To study the usefulness of dermoscopy in diagnosing papulosquamous diseases in patients and to study the correlation of clinical, histopathological and dermoscopic features of papulosquamous diseases.

Materials and Methods: Patients with papulosquamous diseases were prospectively enrolled. The single most recently developed lesion was examined dermoscopically and histopathologically. Variables included vascular morphology, vascular arrangement, background colour, scale colour, scale distribution, wickham striae, pigmentation, structureless areas, perifollicular and interfollicular areas. Dermoscopic impression was made and histopathological diagnosis was obtained. Clinico-histopathological correlation and dermoscopic-histopathological correlations were made.

Results: Hundred and thirteen patients with papulosquamous diseases were included. Dotted vessels in a regular arrangement over a light red background and diffuse white scales were predominantly seen in Psoriasis. Wickham's striae were seen exclusively in LP, associated with linear irregular vessels arranged in radial/peripheral distribution. Eczema lesions were characterized by red globules and dotted vessels in a patchy arrangement, sparse white and yellow scales. PR was characterized by dotted vessels arranged non-homogenously and a typical peripheral arrangement of white scales (collarette).

Conclusions: Papulosquamous diseases show specific dermoscopic patterns that help in their clinical diagnosis. There is a statistically significant correlation between dermoscopic impression and histopathologic diagnosis

