DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

ASSESSMENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN DERMOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGIC PATTERNS IN PATIENTS WITH MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES AND BENIGN INFLAMMATORY DERMATOSES

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Introduction: Mycosis fungoides is the most common of primary cutaneous T-cell lymphomas. Diagnosis can take years to make due to many clinical and histological variants. Some recent studies (M.A. Saleh, D.M. Abdel Halim - Dermoscopy: an easy, noninvasive tool for distinguishing mycosis fungoides from other inflammatory mimics, 2013; A. Lallas - Dermoscopy of early stage mycosis fungoides, 2013) show the potential of dermoscopy in aiding diagnostic process.

Objective: to identify any correlation between dermoscopic features and histologic patterns in patients with mycosis fungoides and benign inflammatory disorders.

Materials and Methods: 34 biopsy sites of mycosis fungoides (n=26) or dermatitis (ID reaction and small plaque parapsoriasis, n=8) from 10 patients were evaluated for dermoscopic features. Correlation between dermoscopy features (short linear vessels, dotted vessels, yellow patches) and histology (epidermotropism, spongiosis, parakeratosis, dermal infiltrate, presence of atypical lymphocytes in epidermis and dermis, Pautrie microabscesses, adnexal involvement and papillary dermal fibrosis) was analysed using Fisher's exact test.

Results: No correlation between any of dermoscopic and pathologic changes was identified ($p>0.05$ in all pairs of features tested).

Conclusions: These are preliminary results of a study, further investigation is required with a larger sample.