DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND FINDINGS WITH TOTAL BODY PHOTOGRAPHY AND DIGITAL DERMOSCOPY IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH LARGE AND GIANT CONGENITAL MELANOCYTIC NEVI IN THE HOSPITAL INFANTIL FEDERICO GóMEZ

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Introduction: The most important criteria to categorize Congenital Melanocytic Nevi (CMN) historically has been projected adult size however, there are other morphological characteristics related with complications included in the new 2013 classification such as neurocutaneous melanosis and melanoma. To the date, “two step method” Digital Follow-up has not been evaluated in Latin-American population with CMN.

Objective: To describe the clinical characteristics, complications and findings with “two-step method” digital follow-up in patients with Large and Giant CMN.

Material & Methods: An observational, descriptive and prospective study in the Pediatric Dermatology Department of the Hospital Infantil Federico Gómez and in the Dermato-Oncology Clinic of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, from May to December 2017.

Results: 28 patients under 18 years of age with large and giant CMN were included Mean age was 70 months with female predominance (53.7%). Prevalent skin phototype was IV and most affected topography was head (35.7%); 21.4% had a projected size greater than 60 cm and 42.9% had more than 50 satellite lesions. The most frequent patterns of distribution were the B2 (back) and B3 (bathing trunk), and by dermoscopy homogeneous pattern (67.9%). Asymptomatic neurocutaneous melanocytosis was detected in one patient (7.1%) and skin biopsies were performed on 8 patients without histopathological data of malignancy. The number of satellites increased as the projected adult size increased; the patterns with the highest number of satellites were the pattern B2 and B3, with $p < 0.05$.

Conclusions: Large and giant CMN are a rare pathology (incidence of 1/20 000 births) which follow-up should be periodically in specialized centers due to the increased risk complications. This study is the first to classify clinical and by dermoscopy a Latin-American population according to the CMN 2013 classification allowing to detect opportunely those individuals with higher risk and susceptible to complications.