ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS: REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY VS CUTANEOUS ULTRASOUND DETECTION IN A PATIENT

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Background: Reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) and cutaneous ultrasound are noninvasive imaging devices currently employed in dermatology. Up to date only one case report described the observation of larva migrans under ultrasound and RCM. However, the provided RCM image resembled more one acrosyringium than the parasite. In the current case report RCM and ultrasound were used to image cutaneous larva migrans. A 38-yearold man presented with erythematous, linear, serpiginous and itchy lesions on his legs and feet that had developed on his return from a trip to the Brazilian coasts. Clinical diagnosis of cutaneous larva migrans was made.

Observation: RCM identified a dark area that disrupted the normal honeycomb pattern of the epidermis and corresponded to the larval burrow. However, the larva was identified only by cutaneous ultrasound that showed a hyper-echogenic structure inside the hypo-echogenic burrow.

Key message: According to our observation, cutaneous ultrasound and RCM can be useful in the clinical diagnosis of cutaneous larva migrans, by identifying the worm and the structural modifications induced by the parasite, respectively.



24TH WORLD CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY MILAN 2019



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