



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMATOSCOPY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF TINEA NIGRA

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Background: Tinea nigra is a superficial mycosis caused by the fungus *Hortaea werneckii*, characterized by a brownish, asymptomatic macula, usually located in palms and plants, which occurs more frequently in patients in tropical and subtropical regions. The dermatoscopic pattern of Tinea nigra is characteristic and dermatoscopic examination can assist in the differentiation of tinea nigra from a melanocytic lesion.

Observation: We present a case of a 13-year-old patient with a clinical history of a brownish and asymptomatic lesion in the palm of the right hand that appeared three months ago. In the clinical-dermatological examination, a brownish macula, smooth, was observed in the right palmar region. At dermatoscopy, the lesion presented thin, superficial, spiculated structures, forming an arrangement similar to a reticulated pattern, of uniform brownish color, with pigmentation being more pronounced at the lower left border, forming a pattern in "parallel-like ridges".

Key message: Dermatoscopy has been considered a very useful technique in the diagnosis of several dermatoses, including infections and infestations.

