



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCPIC FEATURES IN TWO CASES OF VERRUCOUS EPIDERMAL NEVUS

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Background: Epidermal nevi are hamartomatous proliferations of the epithelium which, in their different variants, can involve all the structures of the epidermis. We report two cases of verrucous epidermal nevus (VEN) with new dermoscopic feature for diagnosis.

Observations: Case 1: 30-year-old man presented with multiples papules on his forehead that he had had since he was thirteen.

On clinical examination, we observed multiples hyperpigmented, keratosis and polycyclic plaques.

Case 2: 11-year-old boy consulted for similar lesions on the forehead. The lesions had been present since five years.

Physical examination finds five brownish papule coalesce to form a serpiginous plaque.

On dermoscopic evaluation, we observed in both cases cerebriform pattern and large brown circles, they occur adjacent to one another, are of variable dimensions, and are localized either at the periphery or in the middle of the lesion.

Key messages: According to Canning, epidermal nevus presents, at dermoscopy, in a cerebriform pattern, as is more commonly associated with seborrheic keratosis. Carbotti described, like us, large brown circles which may correlate histologically to the characteristic arrangement of pigmented keratinocytes surrounding the dermal papillae.

