

DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## DERMOSCPIC FEATURES OF SPONGIOTIC DISEASES & ITS HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION

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**Introduction:** Dermoscopic Examination of skin lesions reveals various structures, colours & patterns which can be used to differentiate between the different pathologies. Spongiotic disorders of the skin are characterized by epidermal changes due to the accumulation of intraepidermal edema. Dermoscopy chiefly enables us to visualize upto the depth of epidermis and papillary dermis.

**Aim:** To study the various dermoscopic features seen in Spongiotic disorders and correlate them histopathologically.

**Materials & Methods:** Total of 35 cases of various spongiotic skin disorders were selected under the study. Dermoscopic features of the lesions were noted & dermoscopy guided biopsy was performed.

The various dermoscopic features were correlated with the histopathological findings.

**Results :** Dermoscopic Feature -> Histopathological Corelation

1. Disturbed pigment network with hypopigmented cotton wool blotch -> Spongiosis
2. Blackish star shaped dots -> Epidermal Hemorrhage with necrosis and melanin
3. Yellow globules -> Plasma in Stratum corneum
4. Irregular grouped & patchy vessels -> Irregular hyperplasia of epidermis
5. Various Scales -> Focal Parakeratosis
6. Excoriation Marks seen as angulated black pigment network with yellow-orange surroundings -> Plasma, RBC's, epidermal erosion & neutrophilic debris.

**Conclusion:** The above observed features help us to differentiate spongiotic disorders versus non-spongiotic psoriasiform disorders like Psoriasis & Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris. Till date, blood vessel pattern has been extensively described to differentiate between Psoriasis & Eczema. However, the above noted features can be decisive factors in differentiating the same.

Further studies are needed to check the dermoscopic features associated with the acuteness, sub-acuteness & chronicity of Spongiotic disorders.