



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## DERMOSCOPIIC FEATURES OF UNCOMMON SKIN TUMOUR: EXTRAOCULAR SEBACEOUS CARCINOMA

*A.f. Montenegro<sup>(1)</sup> - M. Boleira<sup>(1)</sup> - C.m. Treu<sup>(1)</sup>*

*Policlinica Geral Do Rio De Janeiro, Dermatologia, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup>*

**Background:** Sebaceous Carcinoma is a malignant tumour derived from the adnexal epithelium of sebaceous glands it may arise preferably in head and neck, most common in periocular skin. The clinical diagnosis of extraocular sebaceous carcinoma is challenging due to the lack of specific clinical manifestations, which allows the differential diagnosis between other skin tumors, in particular basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Although the definitive diagnosis made by the biopsy and histopathological examination of the lesion, dermoscopy may aid the clinical diagnosis of the rare skin tumour by displaying unusual criteria that do not have the well-defined patterns of most common skin tumours.

**Observation:** A 58-year-old man complaining of asymptomatic lesion in nasal dorsum, sudden onset 1 month ago. Started as small papule which rapidly grew becoming 6mm x 7mm pinkish nodule, friable, with some crust. Dermoscopy was observed with well-defined lesion with yellowish background, homogeneous red areas, linear irregular and arborizing vessels in irregular arrangement, beside ulceration. Biopsy of the lesion was performed and histology findings compatible with Sebaceous Carcinoma.

**Key message:** For being a rare and aggressive malignant tumour, frequently cause local recurrence and metastases, early identification and management of sebaceous carcinoma is critical. According to the reviewed literature, the specific dermatoscopic patterns in this tumor are not yet fully established. However currently dermatoscopic findings have been reported suggestive of sebaceous carcinoma and may alert the physician to the possibility of this diagnosis in the clinical examination. The combination of four dermatoscopic findings including polymorphous vascular pattern, whitish-pink area, yellowish structures and ulceration might be characteristic in extraocular sebaceous carcinoma.

