



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPIIC FEATURES OF VESICULO-BULLOUS DISEASES

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INTRODUCTION: Dermoscopy is a non-invasive examination technique for evaluation of the colors and microstructures of the epidermis, dermo-epidermal junction, and papillary dermis not visible to the naked eye hence, enhancing the diagnostic accuracy.

AIM OF THE STUDY: Describe the characteristic dermoscopic features of bullous diseases and analyze the characteristic dermoscopic features of bullous diseases in skin, hair and nail.

PATIENT AND METHODS: A descriptive study has been conducted to describe and analyze the characteristic dermoscopic features of bullous diseases in Zagazig university hospitals.

RESULTS: The group enrolled in this study (30 patients). Patients were 14 males and 16 females. 60% of PV cases were male with mean age 45 years ranged from 45 to 60 years, while about 70% of PF cases were male with mean age 48 years ranged from 46 to 52 the same as IgA pemphigus, but 100% of its cases were female. The clinical features of the three diseases including absent fever, flaccid bullous lesion and positive Nikolsky sign, absent pruritis except IgA pemphigus cases, absent erythematous base of the lesion except in 33.3% of PF cases

CONCLUSION: We suggest that a polarized-light handheld dermoscope attached to a digital camera provides a practical and useful aid for the clinical diagnosis and prognosis of different types of Bullous diseases. Immunological examinations are the gold standard for diagnosing bullous diseases, but dermoscopy may serve as a non-time consuming technique that may facilitate the initial diagnosis and help choosing an optimal site to obtain a biopsy specimen.

