



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPIIC FINDINGS AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC CORRELATION OF MELANOCYTTIC AND NON-MELANOCYTTIC TUMORS IN FILIPPINO PATIENTS

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Introduction: Dermoscopy has proven its worth in dermatologic practice to provide early detection and intervention. The aim of this study is to provide information on Filipino patients' dermatologic findings and its histopathologic correlation.

Objectives: To describe and correlate the dermoscopic profile of melanocytic and non-melanocytic tumors in Filipino patients seen in the OPD of a tertiary hospital in Manila, Philippines and correlate the elements with their corresponding histopathologic findings.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive study which included patients seen with dermoscopic and histopathologic findings.

Assessment instruments included a Dermlite DL3N with a universal adapter using an iPhone 6S and histopathology reading done with the use of an Olympus BX43 with camera attachment (5 megapixel). Both readings were done by a Board-certified Dermatologist with training in Dermoscopy and used the dermoscopic terms from the 3rd consensus conference of the International Society of Dermoscopy.

Results: There were 119 patients included melanocytic and non-melanocytic tumors in the study. Cases were among the 61-70 years old age range with majority having skin phototype III and IV. Highest frequency was basal cell carcinoma and the least frequent was melanoma. The most observed dermoscopic finding for basal cell carcinoma is absence of pigment network. Squamous cell carcinoma cases showed 3 common findings: peripheral vessels, central hyperkeratosis and white areas. The 2 cases of Melanoma both showed multiple colors and irregular dots and globules. Melanocytic nevus typically showed pigment network, seborrheic keratosis findings frequently showed milium-like cysts while lentigos typically showed moth-eaten borders.

Conclusion: The study has shown that the terms most of the terms and findings used by the International consensus was easily adapted and used in the Filipino setting. Histopathological correlation would still serve as confirmation for lesions with equivocal





findings as well as extent of involvement and variations in atypicality.

