ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF CONJUNCTIVAL LESIONS

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Introduction: The diagnosis of the tumors of conjunctiva concerns both dermatologists and ophthalmologists. The clinical diagnosis of these tumors is challenging and non-invasive imaging could be of great help in this domain. Dermoscopy is not used by ophthalmologists and the dermatological literature is scarce in the domain of conjunctiva.

Objective: The aim of our work was to study the dermoscopic features of a series of consecutive tumors of bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva.

Material and methods: 147 consecutive conjunctival tumors were examined and their dermoscopic features were evaluated together by three experts in dermoscopy. 38 lesions had histological diagnosis and corresponded to 8 squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs), 8 melanomas and 22 benign lesions (18 nevi and 4 primary acquired melanoses - PAMs -). The remaining 109 lesions were not excised because considered benign and did not show any changes following consecutive monitoring for at least 12 months. Their clinical diagnosis performed together by three dermatologists and three ophthalmologists based on the clinical, dermoscopic and reflectance confocal microscopy examination was of 51 nevi, 42 PAMs, 5 cases of pterygia, 5 cases of pinguecula, 3 cases of scleromalacia, 1 angioma, 1 dermoid cyst, and 1 lymphangiectasia.

Results: Melanomas were characterized by a heavy pigmentation, irregular dots confluent in a structureless pigmentation and a higher prevalence of grey color compared to nevi (P=0045). PAMs were characterized by regularly distributed light brown dots. A large part of nevi had characteristic small cysts. SCCs had peculiar hairpin and glomerular vessels that were not present in the other clinically achromic lesions.





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Conclusion: The conjunctival anatomy is different from that one of the skin and therefore the dermoscopic features of conjunctival tumors are different from the respective tumors of the skin. However, dermoscopy can be used to differentiate conjunctival naevus from melanoma, nevi from PAMs, SCC from pingueculum/pterygium.



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