



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## DERMOSCOPY OF FACIAL MELANOSIS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

*Vidya Kuntoji<sup>(1)</sup> - Chandrashekhar Bs<sup>(2)</sup> - Chaithra Shenoy<sup>(2)</sup>*

*Cutis Academy Of Cutaneous Sciences, Dermatology, Bangalore, India<sup>(1)</sup> - Cutis Academy Of Cutaneous Sciences, Dermatology, Bangalore, India<sup>(2)</sup>*

**Background:** Facial melanosis is a broad spectrum term which encompasses various disorders with hyperpigmentation of face associated with increase in melanin.

**Aim:** To study dermoscopic features of facial melanosis

**Materials and methods:** The study involved patients who visited Dermatology outpatient department with facial melanosis. Detailed history taking and thorough clinical examination was done in each patient and the details were entered in a structured proforma. Histopathological examination, patch test and blood investigations were done in relevant cases. Clinical photographs of each patient were taken and dermoscopic examination was performed with DermLite DL4.

**Results:** Females (77%) outnumbered males. The patients with facial melanosis were categorised in 16 entities out of which periorbital melanosis(POM) constituted the majority(50%). Homogenous pigmentation was the most commonly observed pattern especially in grade 1 and grade 2 POM. Granules, globules, sparing of perifollicular region was observed in cases with melasma. White dots, pseudoreticular network was seen in patients with solar melanosis. Pigmentation surrounding the eccrine openings was the most commonly observed feature in seborrheic melanosis. Dots and globules arranged in hem like pattern was most commonly seen in cases with Lichen planus pigmentosus. Dots, globules and perifollicular whitish area along with vascular component was observed in cases of poikiloderma. Black dots, white dots and exaggerated skin creases were the features observed in acanthosis nigricans. Similarly, various dermoscopic features were studied in Ashy dermatosis, freckles, frictional dermatosis, maturity melanosis oochronosis, pigmentary demarcation lines, Reihl's melanosis, Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation, and Acquired bilateral nevus of Ota(ABNOM)

**Conclusion:** Most of the entities in facial melanosis have overlap of clinical features which lead to dilemma in diagnosis. Dermoscopy is a non invasive tool which can have diagnostic and prognostic value for the management of facial melanosis.

