



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOY OF LICHEN PLANUS PIGMENTOSUS : ABOUT 23 CASES

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Introduction: Lichen planus pigmentosus is a chronic inflammatory condition described in 1974 among the indian population. Its clinical appearance may be confusing with other causes of facial hyperpigmentation but thanks to the dermoscope some signs can guide the diagnostic.

Objectives: To recognize the signs of Dermoscopy of lichen plan pigmentosus in our population, allowing an easier diagnosis.

Materiel et methods: This was a prospective study including all the patients who consulted for a lichen planus pigmentosa at our dermatology department of Fez, over a period stretching from January 2017-April 2018. The epidemiological and clinical dermoscopic and histological characteristics were collected and analyzed using SPSS 21.0 software.

Results: We collected 23 patients, the sex ratio was 4/1. The average age of our patients was 46.8 years with female predominance (4/1). In all our patients, the phototype was more than III and the diagnosis was confirmed by a skin biopsy. A detailed dermoscopic study showed a pigmented pseudonetwork in 91% of lesions. Dots and globules were present in 21% and 5% of cases respectively. Their distribution was annular in 8% and arciform in 2% of cases. The obliteration of the pigmented network was absent in all our patients. An owl eye appearance was found in 8% of cases. Erythema was present in 22% of cases. Cutaneous biopsy was performed in all our patients. It reported a lichenoid interface reaction, basal vacuolization with lichenoid inflammatory infiltrate and the presence of melanophages and cytoids bodies in the papillary dermis.

Conclusion: Dermoscopy is increasingly reported in publications concerning the diagnosis of LPP. The same signs were found except target aspects. Confrontation dermoscopy and histology using test patches would allow a better diagnostic approach and therapeutic prognosis.

