ABSTRACT BOOK
ABSTRACTS

24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019

A new ERA for global Dermatology
10 – 15 JUNE 2019
MILAN, ITALY

DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

EVALUATION IN REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY OF MORPHOLOGY AND PREVALENT PATTERNS OF CONGENITAL NEVI OF THE TRUNK FOR AGE GROUPS.

Giulia Odorici [1] *- Sabrina Longhitano* [1] *- Silvana Ciardo* [1] *- Giovanni Pellacani* [1] *- Francesca Farnetani* [1]

Policlinico Di Modena, Università Modena E Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy [1]

Background: The congenital nevi are defined as nevi present at birth and are usually classified according to their dimensions in: small (<1.5 cm), medium (1.5-19.9 cm), large (20-40 cm) and giants (> 40 cm). Most congenital nevi observed in clinical practice are small. Various patterns characterized congenital nevi in different ages of life. They can be evaluated through the use of non-invasive instrumental methods including dermoscopy and the reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM).

Objective: The rationale for this study is to evaluate the morphological characteristics of the congenital nevi of the trunk in RCM and to observe how the pattern changes in the different ages.

Materials and methods: we retrospectively evaluated congenital nevi of the trunk recorded in our database selecting whom lesions declared by the patient present since birth. The images were recorded through dermoscopy and RCM. We investigated in the RCM images the architecture of epidermis (dark holes, corneal cysts, pagetoid cells etc), the specific features at DEJ (clod, ring, mesh pattern) and the presence in dermis of nests, type of nests, white papillae, atypical cells. Finally, we evaluated the distribution of patterns in different ages.

Results: We identified 120 patients affected by congenital nevi of the trunk. The mean age of patients was 44±27 years. Statistical analysis revealed significant results about the main differences in DEJ architecture between groups: in patients aged 0-20 we observed the prevalence of clod pattern; in patients aged 20-40 we observed the prevalence of meshwork pattern; in patients >40 years we observed the prevalence of ring pattern.

Conclusion: The identification of prevalent patterns in the different ages can help the correct diagnosis of congenital nevus with RCM.

24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019

**International League
of Dermatological Societies**
Skin Health for the World
ILDS

1885
Società Italiana di Dermatologia
(SIDeMaST)