DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

INFILTRATIVE LESIONS OF BASAL CELL CARCINOMA TEND TO HAVE LARGER ULCERATION: STATISTICAL STUDY IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN JAPAN

S Watanabe [(1)] - J Yoshizumi [(1)] - S Ishizaki [(1)] - Am Yoshimura [(1)] - M Tanaka [(1)]

Tokyo Women's Medical University Medical Center East, Dermatology, Tokyo, Japan [(1)]

Background: Basal cell carcinoma is the most common non-melanoma skin cancer. The clinical and dermoscopic features corresponding to infiltrative histopathology in basal cell carcinoma have not been previously reported.

Objective: To clarify the clinical and dermoscopic features that might correspond to infiltrative basal cell carcinoma.

Materials and Methods: One hundred thirty-three cases (133 lesions) of basal cell carcinoma were enrolled in the study. The lesions were histopathologically divided into two groups: those with and without an infiltrative feature. Thirty-six lesions showed a focal or total infiltrative feature and 97 lesions showed no infiltrative area. The size of the lesions, the size of the ulceration (larger or smaller than 10% of the lesion), and other dermoscopic features were investigated and compared between the two groups. Statistical tests were performed with JMP Pro version 11.2.0.

Results: The study included 70 female and 63 male patients with age ranging from 35 to 98 years (average 71.5 years). The average diameter in the groups with and without an infiltrative area was 11.4 and 14.9 mm, respectively ($p = 0.026$). The infiltrative group tended to show larger ulceration (more than 10% of the lesion) ($p = 0.0028$). Additionally, the average diameter in the groups with smaller and larger ulceration was 11.0 and 14.1 mm, respectively ($p = 0.029$).

Conclusion: Basal cell carcinoma with an infiltrative feature tended to have larger ulceration and diameter.