



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## MULTIPLE TRICHOEPITELIOMAS SYNDROME FINDINGS WITH DERMOSCOPY, HISTOPATHOLOGY AND REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY.

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Background: Trichoepitheliomas (TE) are benign and uncommon adnexal neoplasms with a follicular differentiation, that are characterized by skin colored nodules. They can present as solitary lesions but the presence of multiple lesions can be observed in a familial setting with an autosomal dominant trait with extension of the lesions to central face, ear lobes and scalp(2,3). The diagnosis can be made based on clinical suspicion and confirmed by histopathology. In the case of solitary lesions the most important differential diagnosis that needs to be made is with basal cell carcinoma.

Observation: We present the case of a 31 years old woman with skin lesions located to the nose, malar region and eyelids of 16 years of evolution, characterized by multiple skin colored nodules that recently extended to the earlobes. When she was 17 years old she had a treatment with a non specified laser without improvement. She denied having any visual or hearing defect. There were no more family members affected.

The use of reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) and dermoscopy as imaging tools for noninvasive evaluation of skin lesions has been proved to be very useful. The first case of TE evaluated with RCM was reported in 2007 by Ardigo et. al., and described the main characteristics of solitary and desmoplastic TE in dermoscopy such as arborizing vessels and the presence of shiny white structures on the surface and in RCM with dermal basaloid tumor cell islands and a bright refractile stroma arranged in parallel bundles around the tumor islands.

Key message: With the aid of RCM we were able to identify the previously described findings in TE and was then confirmed by histopathology. This is the first case in Latin-America of the characterization of Multiple TE using dermoscopy and RCM.

