



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

## SCLEROSING NEVUS WITH PSEUDOMELANOMATOUS FEATURES: DERMOSCOPIC AND CONFOCAL ASPECTS.

*Caterina Bombonato<sup>(1)</sup> - Riccardo Pampena<sup>(1)</sup> - Chiara Franceschini<sup>(2)</sup> - Simonetta Piana<sup>(3)</sup> - Francesca Perino<sup>(4)</sup> - Alessandro Di Stefani<sup>(5)</sup> - Marco Ardigò<sup>(2)</sup> - Maria Concetta Fagnoli<sup>(6)</sup> - Pasquale Frascione<sup>(7)</sup> - Stefania Borsari<sup>(1)</sup> - Giovanni Pellacani<sup>(8)</sup> - Ketty Peris<sup>(9)</sup> - Caterina Longo<sup>(1)</sup>*

*Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale – Irccs Di Reggio Emilia, Centro Oncologico Ad Alta Tecnologia Diagnostica, Reggio Emilia, Italy<sup>(1)</sup> - Ifo - San Gallicano Dermatological Institute – Irccs, Rome, Department Of Clinical Dermatology, Rome, Italy<sup>(2)</sup> - Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale – Irccs Di Reggio Emilia, Pathology Unit, Reggio Emilia, Italy<sup>(3)</sup> - Catholic University, Institute Of Dermatology, Rome, Italy<sup>(4)</sup> - Catholic University, Institute Of Dermatology, Rome, Italy<sup>(5)</sup> - University Of L'aquila, Department Of Dermatology, L'aquila, Italy<sup>(6)</sup> - Ifo - San Gallicano Dermatological Institute, Department Of Oncologic And Prevention Dermatology, Rome, Italy<sup>(7)</sup> - University Of Modena And Reggio Emilia, Dermatology Department, Modena, Italy<sup>(8)</sup> - Catholic University, Institute Of Dermatology, Rome, Italy<sup>(9)</sup>*

Introduction: Sclerosing nevus with pseudomelanomatous features (SNPF) is a clinical and pathologic entity that mimics melanoma both clinically and histologically.

It is a melanocytic nevus, histologically characterized by fibrosis and pseudo-melanomatous proliferation. Dermoscopic description of SNPF has been reported so far in one case series.

Objective: The aim of our study was to describe the dermoscopic and confocal features of SNPF.

Methods: Histopathologically confirmed cases of SNPF were retrospectively collected from 3 referral centers in Italy. Only lesions with available clinical, dermoscopic and histopathological data were included; confocal images were also retrieved, when available. Lesions were evaluated for the presence of 12 dermoscopic and 5 confocal criteria previously described.

Results: The study population included 93 lesions in as many patients (71 men and 22 women; median age: 38 years). Dermoscopically, we found a predominance of dark colours, in particular brown and blue, which were found in all lesions and the vast majority of the lesions (86/93; 92.5%) displayed at least one structureless area. Combining colours and structures, we observed that the majority of the lesions (67/92; 72%) were characterized by





more than 1 structure and more than 1 colour.

Confocal evaluation was performed on a subset of 24/93 lesions showing a regular architecture pattern (19/24 cases, 79%), with a predominance of the ringed pattern.

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated that SNPF was frequently characterized, on dermoscopic examination, by more than 1 structure and more than 1 colour and on confocal microscopy by a regular ringed pattern with focal dendritic atypical cell.

