ABSTRACT BOOK



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

SONOGRAPHIC APPEARANCE OF SEBACEOUS CYSTS. OUR EXPERIENCE AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Background: Sebaceous cysts are benign nodule enveloped, filled with dense keratin, often with calcifications and cholesterol, and result from obstruction of a hair follicle. Although they are very common, the differential diagnosis is not obvious and includes numerous pathologies.

Objective: Ultrasound examination with high frequency probes, in the hands of a skilled operator, is the Golden standard in the study of these diseases. The aim of our study is to describe echographic aspects found in our experience, with high frequency probes.

Materials and methods: We decided to re-evaluate the sonographic appearance of the last 100 patients come to our observation, from 01/01/2017 to 23/06/2018, carriers of a Sebaceous Cyst, with a retrospective study. All lesions were examined by an ultrasound technician with over 20 years of experience in ultrasound Esaote MyLab 70 XVG ultrasound with a dermatological, using an 18 MHz linear probe, sometimes supplemented by a 13 and often from a 20 MHz, with the necessary settings specific settings for surface plans. Of such lesions we evaluated morphology, size, vascularity and especially the visibility of the skin pore characteristic of sebaceous cysts.

Results: We found 118 lesions, mostly located at the trunk. In the vast majority of cases they had an oval morphology - 114 (96.6%) - and appeared hypoechoic -108 (91.5%) -; In 60 (50.8%) cases show a homogeneous appearance, "pseudotestis". The average major axis was about 10mm; in 97 (82%) cases allowed good evidence of skin pore with very high frequency probes. In only 8 cases they showed a perilesional vasculature (6.7%).

Conclusions: Our retrospective study with higher frequency probes confirms the literature data for the diagnosis of sebaceous cysts and demonstrates, above all, the high incidence and clinical significance of the evidence of the so-called epidermal punctum.





