DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

THE IMPACT OF REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY IN XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM

Lílian Rocha [(1)] *- Paula Ferreira* [(2)]

Hospital Das Clínicas De São Paulo, Dermatology, Sao Paulo, Brazil [(1)] *- Hospital Das Clínicas De São Paulo, Dermatology, São Paulo, Brazil* [(2)]

INTRODUCTION: Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) is a rare genetic disease characterized by extreme sensitivity to sunlight, resulting elevated incidence of skin cancer and melanoma.

OBJECTIVE: To demonstrate the importance of the association of Reflectance Confocal Microscopy (RCM) to the XP patients follow up.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: From 19 XP patients at the Dermatology Department of Hospital das Clínicas of São Paulo, 14 patients were followed with total body photography and dermoscopic evaluation every 3 months and RCM was performed for equivocal pigmented lesions. Lesions with malignant RCM features were excised and the results compared to histopathologic features. Lesions with benign RCM features were monitored by dermoscopy.

RESULTS: All equivocal lesions from the 14 XP patients were pigmented and with dermoscopic similarity. Performing RCM on equivocal lesions in XP patients, it reduced the needed for excision by 50% (Ratio benign: malign from 1.28:1 to 0.65:1).

CONCLUSIONS: RCM showed to be a valuable tool to be associated to XP patients follow up, reducing the need of biopsies and showing higher accuracy for cutaneous malignant diagnose compared to evaluation with only dermoscopy and total body photography.