DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

UNILATERAL DISTRIBUTION OF AN ATYPICAL NEVI SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT WITH FOLLOW UP DERMOSCOPY

M Pereira [1] - M Rollan [1] - R Cabrera [1]

Universidad Del Desarrollo - Clinica Alemana Santiago, Dermatologia, Santiago, Chile [1]

Background: We present a case of a 56-year-old man with numerous lentigines, common nevus and dysplastic nevus with predominant location in the right side. Pigmented lesions started at ten years old, and were not present at birth. The physical examination revealed no background hyperpigmentation suggestive of speckled nevus. In the medical history the patient had a skin melanoma in the right hip in 2012 with a Breslow's thickness of 0,45 mm and Clark level II, stage T1 N0 M0. There was no family history of melanoma or familial atypical nevus syndrome. After melanoma treatment he continued clinical control with sequential digital dermoscopy.

Observation: Segmental, quadrant or unilateral distribution of skin disorders is well documented in literature, for example, in type I neurofibromatosis and nevoid basal cell carcinoma. There are also reports of unilateral pigmented lesions, like speckled lentiginous nevus, partial unilateral lentiginosis and one case of unilateral melanocytic nevi. Until now, there are only three reports of unilateral distribution of atypical nevi, all of them associated with melanoma near or within the segmental affected area. The segmental or unilateral distribution of skin lesions is thought to be related to a post-zygotic somatic mutation which occurs early in ontogeny, and it is considered an unusual type of mosaicism of melanocytic disorders. Because surgical removal of all the atypical nevi is impractical and difficult, sequential digital dermoscopy can be a very useful exam for early detection of malignant melanoma.

Key message: This report is a new contribution of melanoma arising in the context of atypical nevi of unilateral location and distribution. In addition, to our knowledge there is only one case of dermoscopy description and follow-up in this disorder, but this case is the first report of long-term of sequential digital dermoscopy (6 years) for monitoring this type of lesion.