



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

XANTHOMA DISSEMINATUM: HISTOPATHOLOGY, DERMOSCOPY AND REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY CORRELATION

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Introduction: Xanthoma disseminatum (XD) is a rare xanthogranulomatous disease with unknown etiology which is classified into non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis. Dermoscopic features of the lesion had been reported. As far as we know, confocal microscopic features of XD had not been reported to date. Herein, we report the first description of reflectance confocal microscopic features of XD and correlation with dermoscopy and histopathology.

Observation: A 63-year-old female patient presented to our clinic with 1-year history of yellow-orange lesions on neck, axillary, groin and under the breasts. She had no known systemic disease. Dermatological examination revealed asymptomatic yellow-orange papules and nodules on bilateral periorbital regions. Sharply demarcated plaques that consist of coalescing of these papules distributed symmetrically along neck, axillary, inguinal and inframammarian folds. No mucosal involvement was detected. There was no accompanying systemic symptom. Ophthalmic and otorhinolaryngeal examination were normal. The lesions were evaluated with dermoscopy and RCM and also a punch biopsy was performed. Dermoscopic examination revealed homogeneous yellowish areas. RCM examination of the yellowish area showed mildly refractile cells in different sizes and giant cells surrounded by refractile ring. These cells were clustered in the enlarged dermal papillae. Compared with histopathologic examination mildly refractile cells corresponded to foamy histiocytes and giant cells corresponded to Touton cells. The patient was diagnosed as xanthoma disseminatum along with clinical, dermoscopic, RCM and histopathologic findings. On laboratory tests the patient had anemia, high sedimentation rate and monoclonal band in immunofixation electrophoresis. Further examination of the patient suggested multiple myeloma associated with XD. Chemotherapy was started.

Key message: To our knowledge, we report the first definition of the confocal microscopic features of XD. RCM is a relatively new diagnostic tool providing a real-time examination of lesions. Also, it helps immediate exclusion of other differential diagnoses.

