



MUCOSAL DISEASES (ORAL, ANOGENITAL), EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

## DERMATOSCOPIC FINDINGS OF PENILE INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA: BOWENOID PAPULOSIS, BOWEN'S DISEASE AND ERYTHROPLASIA OF QUEYRAT

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**Introduction:** The clinical diagnosis of penile intraepithelial neoplasia (PeIN) is challenging. No specific dermoscopic criteria for PeIN have been described in the literature.

**Objective:** To describe and evaluate the dermoscopic features of PeIN.

**Materials and Methods:** Clinical and dermoscopic images of 11 patients referred to specialist male genital dermatoses clinic at University College London Hospital, between February 2017 and January 2018, with histopathologically confirmed PeIN were recorded and evaluated.

**Results:** The most frequent dermoscopic features were the presence of structureless areas (100%); vascular structures (81.8%); particularly dotted vessels (72.7%); and erythema (72.7%). Other findings included the absence of a pigment network (100%); scale (45.5%); scar-like areas (45.5%); erosions (27.3%); and pigmentation consisting of brown-grey dots and globules (27.3%).

**Conclusions:** The dermoscopic features that characterise PeIN are erythematous structureless areas and a prominent vascular pattern (mainly clustered dotted vessels). Dermoscopy is a useful tool that can aid in the diagnosis and surveillance of PeIN.

