

PIGMENTATION

## A CLINICOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF FIFTY PATIENTS OF BECKER'S NEVI ATTENDING AT A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN EASTERN INDIA

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**Introduction:** Becker's Nevus, which is an acquired hyperpigmented epidermal nevus, is not an uncommon finding in dermatology practice. There is paucity of research work regarding clinical and epidemiological data of Becker's nevi.

**Objective:** In the present study, we aimed to determine the demographic and epidemiological features of patients with Becker's nevi attending this tertiary care hospital in eastern India and also to observe their clinical characteristics, cutaneous and systemic co-morbidities.

**Materials and methods:** This descriptive study was carried out in a tertiary health care hospital over 12 months. Fifty consecutive patients of all age group and both sexes presented with Becker's nevi were evaluated for demographical variables and co-morbidities. Laboratory investigation included histopathological examination of all cases. The data was collected manually and compiled in a pre-structured data sheet. We used descriptive statistics with Microsoft Excel (2007).

**Results:** Most common age of presentation in our study was the second decade whereas the minimum age of appearance was at 6 years and maximum at 15yrs of age. An overall male preponderance (M: F = 3.16:1) was noted. In our study group of 50 patients, 48 had unilateral, whereas only two had bilateral lesions. 7 patients had slight hairy changes, 26 had hypertrichosis and 12 had both hypertrichosis and acne on the lesions. Total 13 patients (26%) with Becker's nevi had other associated cutaneous and systemic involvement.

**Conclusion:** Three patients with Becker's nevi had associated nevus depigmentosus- only one such co-localization has been reported previously. In addition, one each had associated congenital melanocytic nevus, nevus spilus, VEN and nevus sebaceous – all of these are unreported associations to the best of our knowledge. Apart from these one had lichen planus pigmentosus, one had alopecia universalis, one had multiple café-au-lait spots, two had pityriasis versicolor infection, and one had skeletal abnormality as co-findings.