



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCPIC AND CLINICAL FEATURES OF PIGMENTED BASAL CELL CARCINOMA: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 94 CASES

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Introduction: Because of their growth patterns and asymmetry of pigmentation, pigmented basal cell carcinomas (pBCCs) are included in the differential diagnosis of melanoma. They may also be confused with other benign pigmented skin lesions. Dermoscopy improves the diagnostic accuracy of pigmented skin lesions and is accepted as a useful tool for the diagnosis of pigmented BCCs.

Objective: In this retrospective study, aim was to evaluate the clinical and dermoscopic features of pBCCs diagnosed histopathologically and to determine diagnostic value and rates of each criteria by comparing our results with results of previous reports.

Methods: 94 pBCCs in 80 patients who were attended our dermatology clinic between 2015-2018 were evaluated retrospectively by using diagnostic criterion. Age, sex, localization, clinical and dermoscopic features were recorded. Each lesion was evaluated for the presence of various dermoscopic criteria using either digital or manual dermoscope.

Results: 94 lesions were obtained from 46 men and 34 women ranging in age from 37 to 95 years (mean:67,5). There was a predilection of pBCCs for the face (79 of 94; %84) and back and upper extremities (9 of 94; %9,5). Among 80 patients, 23 of them were Fitzpatrick skin type-II, 39 were type-III and 18 were type-IV. Colors seen with dermoscopy were black (n:51), brown (n:21) and blue (n:8). None of the lesions had three or more colors. Dermoscopic structures in 94 pBCCs consisted of large blue-gray ovoid nests (64/94, %68), arborizing telangiectasias (57/94, %60), maple-leaf-like areas (39/94, %41), ulceration(43/94, %45), multiple blue-gray globules (67/94, %71) spoke wheel-like structures (12/94, %12), and other non-specific features (32/94, %34).

Conclusion: In this study clinical and especially dermoscopic features are shown the importance of the diagnosis of pBCCs and differential diagnosis of melanoma. And also this is the study compares the rates of dermoscopic findings of previously reported different pigmented BCC literatures.

