



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCPIC FEATURES OF VARIOUS STAGES OF LICHEN PLANUS - A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Tishya Singh⁽¹⁾ - Meena Makhecha⁽²⁾

Private Practice, Dermatology, Chandigarh, India⁽¹⁾ - Dr Rn Cooper Hospital, Dermatology, Mumbai, India⁽²⁾

Introduction: Lichen planus (LP) is a papulosquamous disorder which causes symptomatic discomfort and significant pigmentation which is difficult to treat.

Dermoscope is an effective tool to diagnose LP. It was earlier used for pigmenatory disorders but recently have been used to diagnose papulosquamous disorders.¹ It can be used to study the subtle morphological features of the various stages of this disease. Hence, this study was undertaken to observe the evolution of LP.

Objectives: To study the clinical and corresponding dermoscopic features of various stages of LP.

Methodology: A consecutive 111 patients of LP were enrolled in the study on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Diagnosis of LP was made clinically and dermoscopic images were taken of the representative lesions.

Results: Of the 111 patients of classical lichen planus, maximum patients were of active classical lichen planus. Red background with wickham striae is highly suggestive of early classical lichen planus(ECLP) and acute classical lichen planus(ACLP). A brown background with presence of wickham stria(Ws) is suggestive of resolving classical lichen planus (CLP) and absence of WS with presence of brown grey dots is suggestive of resolved classical lichen planus.

The limitations of this study include a small sample size and the cross-sectional design.

Future prospective studies including large number of patients, to observe the lesion through its evolution are indicated.

Conclusion - This study was performed using dermoscopy to understand the evolution of LP, which helps in its diagnosis, monitoring therapy, avoids biopsy and post inflammatory hyperpigmentation.

KEY WORDS: Lichen planus, Dermoscopy, wickham stria, pigmentation, erythema

