ABSTRACT BOOK LATE-BREAKING ABSTRACTS



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DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPY - A NOVEL TOOL TO ASSESS DISEASE ACTIVITY AND EXPLORE POSSIBLE 'HOTSPOTS' IN VITILIGO: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN AN INDIAN POPULATION.

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Background: Precise treatment of vitiligo needs knowledge of exact stability status of patient. Dermoscopic patterns of vitiligo patients vary across the country and the continent among different cohorts.

Objective: To study the dermoscopy patterns of vitiligo patients and correlate them with disease activity as well as record the dermoscopy findings of apparently unaffected traumaprone or photo-exposed areas ("Hotspots") in these subjects.

Materials and methods: An institutional based, observational study was conducted in 90 patients who had clinical features consistent with vitiligo in a tertiary care referral centre in Eastern India. Hotspots analysed in each patient were the dorsum of both hands and feet and the cheeks. The findings were recorded by a Dermoscope in polarised mode and suitable photographs were taken. The results were analysed using appropriate statistical software, with p <0.05 indicating statistical significance.

Results: Stable vitiligo accounted for 30% of the cases(n=27), 55% of the cases were of unstable vitiligo(n=49) and 15% were of repigmenting vitiligo(n=14). Perifollicular pigmentation was observed in 73% cases of unstable vitiligo (P < .05) and only 14.8% cases of stable disease. In contrast, perifollicular depigmentation was observed in 48% cases of stable vitiligo (P < .05) and only 12.2% cases of unstable disease. An altered pigment network was observed in 51% cases of unstable vitiligo while it was present in only 11% cases of stable vitiligo. Marginal hyperpigmentation was noticed in 78% of repigmenting lesions. Features like Trichrome, Starburst, Pearly white globules were exclusively present in unstable cases. Erythema, atrophy and telangiectasia were present in treated cases. Only 1 patient having unstable disease showed pearly white globules on one of the hotspots: dorsum of hand.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that perifollicular changes can be a significant marker to evaluate disease activity wherein perifollicular pigmentation signifies instability and





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perifollicular depigmentation assures stability.



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