



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

THE STUDY OF THE DERMOSCOPIC FEATURES OF NEVI IN CHILDHOOD

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Introduction: Childhood and adolescence are dynamic periods regarding nevogenesis. Many melanocytic nevi appear and increase in size during early and middle life. However, the mechanisms of nevogenesis are not completely understood. In this regard, the use of dermoscopy to study the features of nevogenesis remains relevant.

Objective: to evaluate the prevalence of dermoscopic patterns of nevi in childhood and adolescence.

Materials and methods: Three groups were formed from 78 children aged 7 – 17 years by random sampling. 28 children (13 boys, 15 girls) aged 7 – 9 years, the average age – 7.9 ± 0.7 years; 25 children (11 boys, 14 girls) aged 10-12 years, the average age – 10.9 ± 0.4 years; 25 children (13 boys, 15 girls) aged 16-17 years, the average age – 16.1 ± 0.3 years were in 1, 2 and 3 groups respectively. All parents had written consent for their children to take part. Children underwent a total body examination, except for the anogenital area. The study included nevi with a size of 3 mm and more (n=398). Nevi were separated according to the dermoscopy classification of acquired melanocytic nevi into globular, homogeneous, reticular and mixed. Reticular-homogeneous and globular-homogeneous patterns were evaluated as reticular and globular respectively.

Results: Reticular pattern was in 4 (14.3%); 5 (20.0%); 11 (44.0%) children; globular pattern was in 16 (57.1%); 23 (92.0%); 23 (92.0%) children; homogeneous pattern was in 2 (7.1%); 3 (12.0%); 9 (36.0%) children from 1, 2, 3 groups respectively. Mixed pattern was in 3 (12.0%); 7 (28.0%) children from 2, 3 groups respectively.

Among 398 nevi in all children globular pattern was found in 303 (76.1%) nevi, reticular pattern – 40 (10.1%), homogeneous – 42 (10.5%), mixed – 13 (3.3%).

Conclusions: Globular pattern prevails in all age groups. The variety of dermoscopic picture of melanocytic nevi increases with age.

