



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

REFLECTANCE CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF LESIONS ON THE SKIN OF THE FACE AND HEAD.

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Introduction: RCM as a diagnostic method is mainly used for pigment neoplasms, skin cancer. Research on the diagnosis of dermatosis with RSM is much less. Skin rashes on the scalp and face are difficult to diagnose, due to the complexity of the invasive intervention and the duration of investigations. Reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) reveals the morphological signs of dermatoses quickly and accurately.

Objective: the aim of the study was to study specific symptoms in patients with suspected autoimmune lesions of the skin of the face and head (including discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) using RCM.

Material and Methods: there were examined skin rashes in 9 people (6 women and 3 men, age from 17 to 42 years) with suspected DLE using RCM.

Results: The studied patients had rounded erythematous-squamous rash on the face and head, with signs of skin atrophy in the center, no typical symptoms or erased clinical picture. In 8 patients revealed: follicular hyperkeratosis (27-56 micron), perifollicular inflammatory infiltration (24-54 micron), dilated vessels with active blood flow (45-75 micron), collagen fibers in the superficial dermis. In 1 patient man of 17 years was identified fungal spores were found in the hair follicles, visualized as rounded hyperrefractile small elements, single inflammatory perifollicular cells. After that, in all patients the diagnosis was verified using pathomorphological examination of skin specimens and a microbiological identification of *Microsporum canis*.

Conclusions: RSM allows to identify specific signs of DLE at the prebiopsy stage and was useful in establishing diagnosis of microsporia.

