

SK

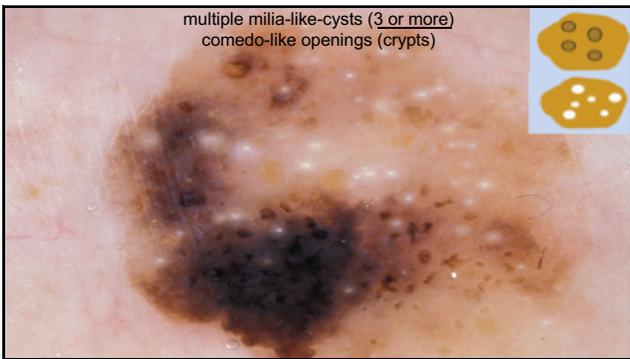
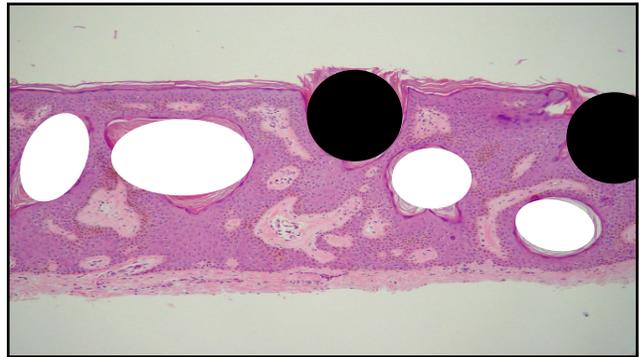
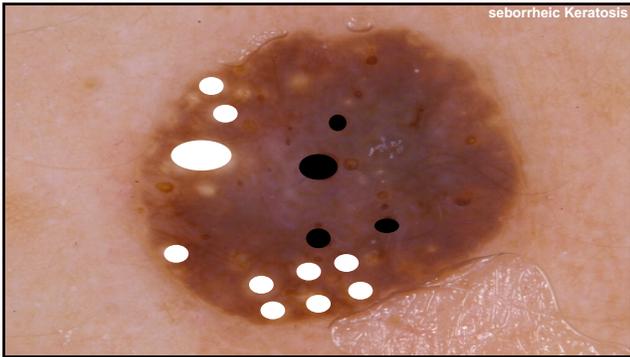
- Milia-like cyst
- Comedo-like opening
- Fissures & ridges (gyri & sulci)
- Fingerprint-like (jelly sign)
- Hairpin (looped) vessels
- Moth-eaten borders

milia-like cysts (dots or clods, white)

- round whitish or yellowish structures
- commonly seen in seborrheic keratosis
- can also be seen in congenital nevi & MM
- if pigmented, they resemble globules

comedo-like openings (clods, brown or orange & circles)

- commonly seen in seborrheic keratosis
- also seen in papillomatous melanocytic nevi
- keratin-filled invaginations of the epidermis



Milia cyst are more conspicuous under non-polarized light

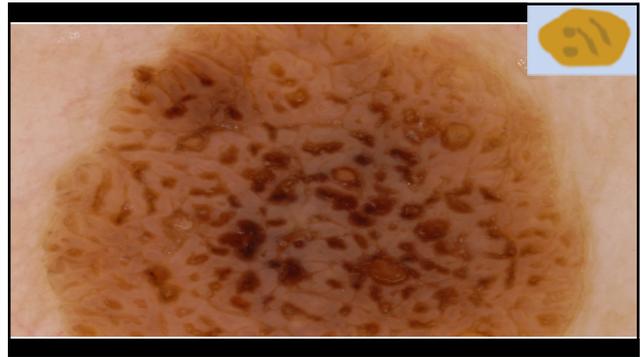
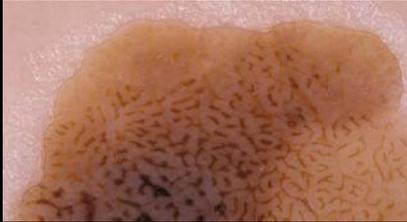
- Milia cyst (superficial & small) are not usually visible with polarized dermoscopy



Gyri & sulci (fissures & ridges)

- Confluent branching clefts
- Due to deep keratin filled invaginations of the epidermis
- Commonly seen in seborrheic keratosis

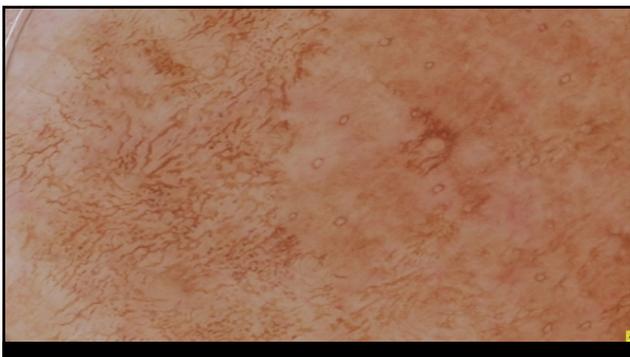
Fissures (sulci) & ridges (gyri) = cerebriform pattern



Fingerprint like network structures

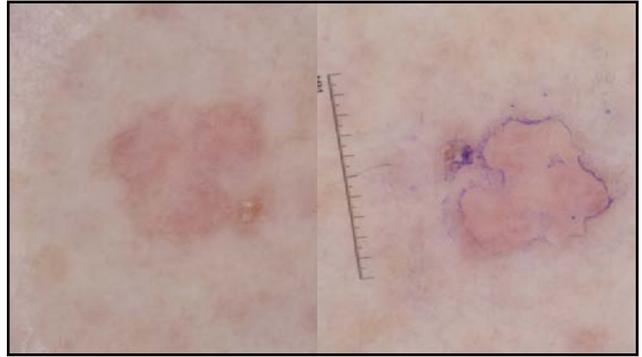
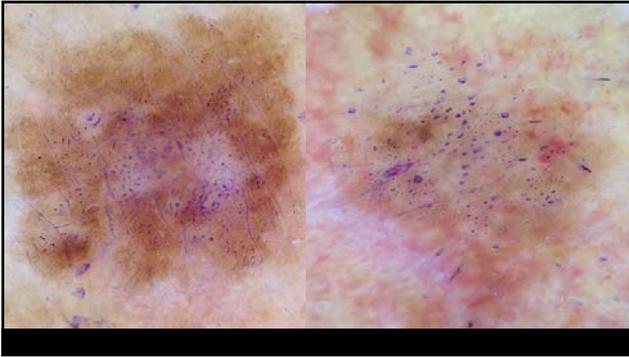
- Seen in solar lentigines and early seborrheic keratosis
- Tiny ridges running in parallel & resembling fingerprints

Fingerprint-like Structures



Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate lentigo/SK from melanocytic lesions.





Hairpin (looped) vessels with a white halo

- Looped vessels in papillary dermis
- White halo due to keratin

Hairpin blood vessels with a whitish halo

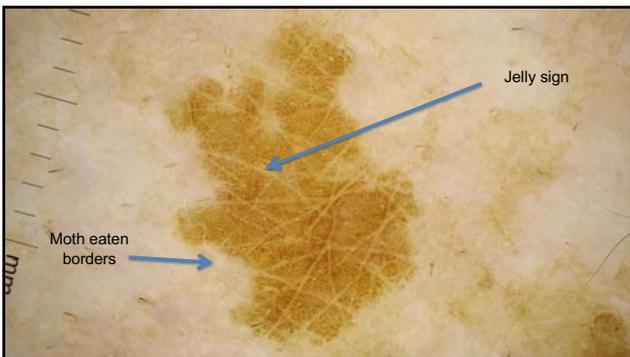


Seborrheic keratosis



Moth eaten borders

- Seen in solar lentigines and early SK
- Resembles a moth-eaten garment



Specific criterion for lentigo? Yes, based on experience – needs formal study



Dermoscopy of Pigmented Seborrheic Keratosis

4 Morphological Signs

Background: To describe morphological features of skin lesions, dermatologists use the dermoscopy tool and criteria. The purpose of this study was to identify the most common morphological signs of pigmented seborrheic keratosis (SK) and to determine their distribution according to the lesion type.

Methods: A total of 201 pigmented seborrheic keratosis lesions were examined by 10 experienced dermatologists using a dermoscope. The most common morphological signs were identified and their distribution was determined according to the lesion type.

Results: The most common morphological signs of pigmented seborrheic keratosis were network (100%), milium-like cysts (98%), comedolike openings (97%), and blue-white veil (96%). The most common color was light brown (97%).

Conclusions: The most common morphological signs of pigmented seborrheic keratosis were network, milium-like cysts, comedolike openings, and blue-white veil. The most common color was light brown.

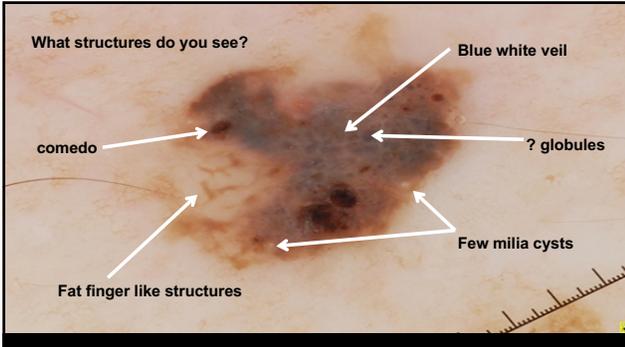
Keywords: Dermoscopy, pigmented seborrheic keratosis, morphological signs, network, milium-like cysts, comedolike openings, blue-white veil, light brown.

Frequencies and Distribution of the Criteria Identified in Step 1 According to Elementary Lesion Type

	No. (% of Lesions)			Total No.
	Patch	Plaque	Papule/Nodule	
Face	18 (64)	8 (29)	2 (7)	28
Border	31 (33)	44 (47)	19 (20)	94
Moth eaten	32 (17)	91 (50)	60 (33)	183
Sharply demarcated				
Criteria				
Hairpin vessels	8 (6)	65 (50)	56 (43)	129
Comedolike openings	13 (9)	79 (55)	52 (36)	144
Fistulas	12 (10)	69 (56)	43 (35)	124
Miliumlike cysts	19 (14)	68 (50)	48 (36)	135
Networklike structures	27 (29)	54 (57)	13 (14)	94
Prominent network	19 (20)	37 (56)	10 (15)	66
Thickened network	11 (19)	38 (66)	9 (16)	58
Heterogenic network	23 (28)	31 (51)	7 (11)	61
Fingerprinting	10 (100)	0	0	10
Blotch	0	12 (75)	4 (25)	16
Coast	0	13 (42)	18 (58)	31
Dots	9 (35)	14 (54)	3 (12)	26
White structure	0	0	3 (100)	3
Exophytic papillary structure	0	12 (75)	4 (25)	16
Colors				
Light brown	38 (20)	97 (51)	56 (29)	191
Dark brown	38 (20)	100 (52)	55 (28)	193
Blue gray	12 (11)	55 (51)	41 (38)	108
Yellowish	1 (6)	4 (33)	7 (58)	12
Maroonish	0	4 (44)	5 (56)	9
Black	4 (8)	23 (47)	22 (45)	49
Total	39 (19)	101 (50)	63 (31)	203

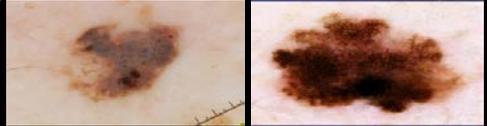


What structures do you see?

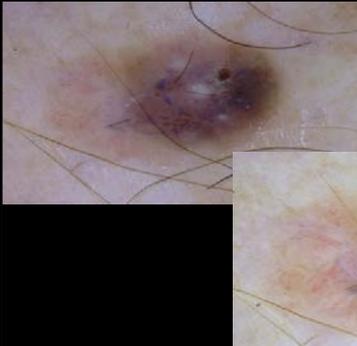


Labels: Blue white veil, comedo, ? globules, Fat finger like structures, Few milia cysts.

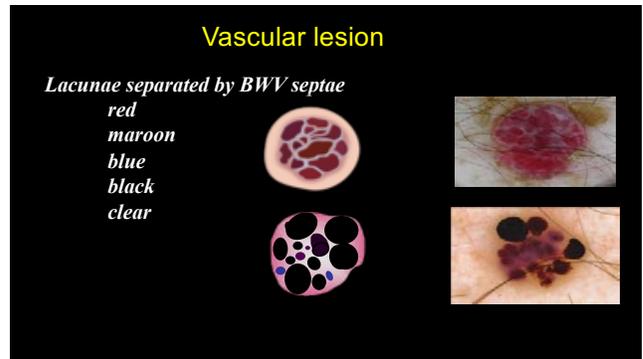
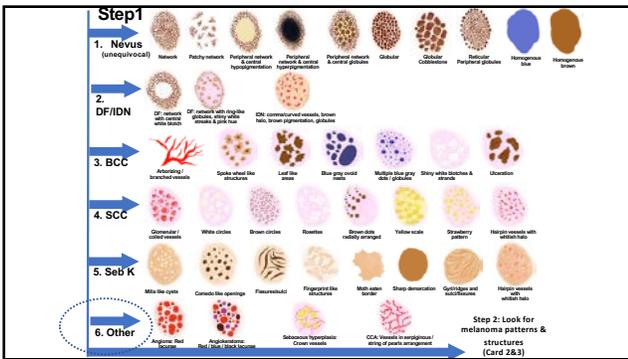
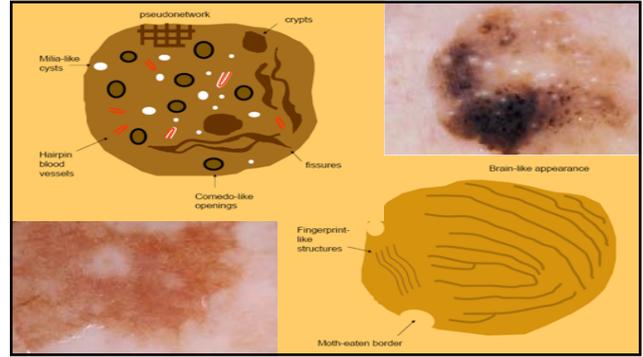
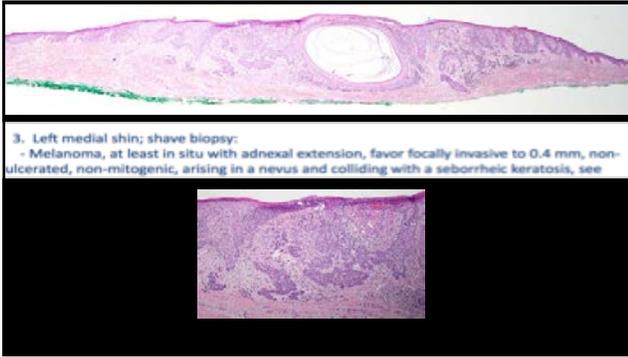
- B:M ratio in the hands of experienced dermoscopists is 5:1 (it is lesions like these that make up the bulk of the benign biopsies)



When dermoscopy morphology gives conflicting / mixed messages then R/O worst diagnosis.

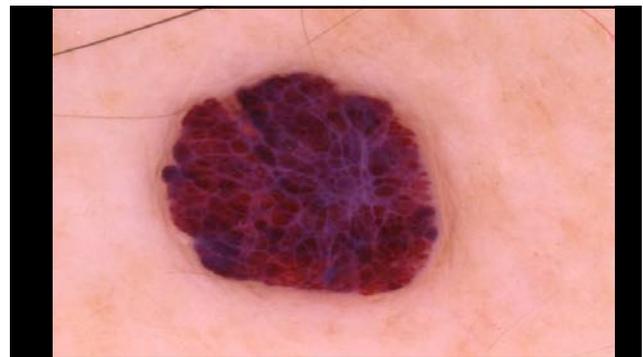



Specific structures must support interpretation of the global pattern



Lacunae (Clods, red)

- red, maroon, blue, black lagoons (clods)

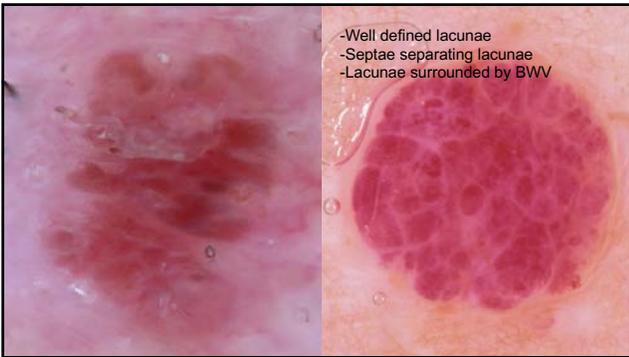




Hemangioma

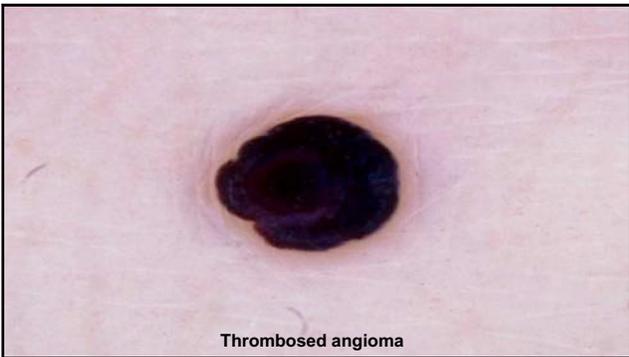
Lacunae (sacculles)

Pearl:
Caution if you see ill defined lacunae that are not separated by:
•Septae
•BWV

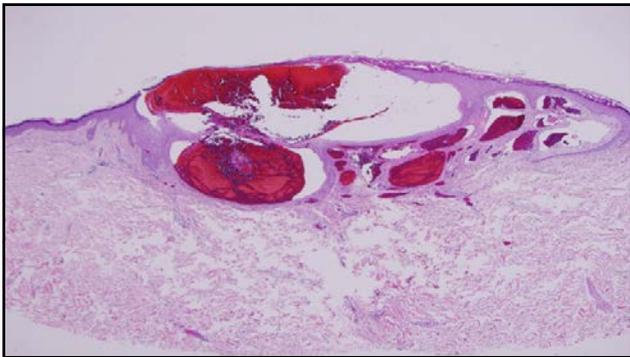
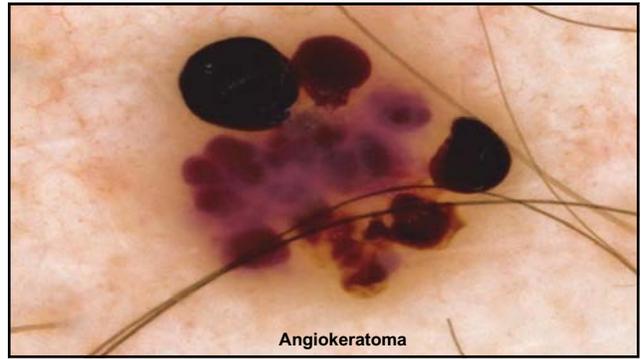
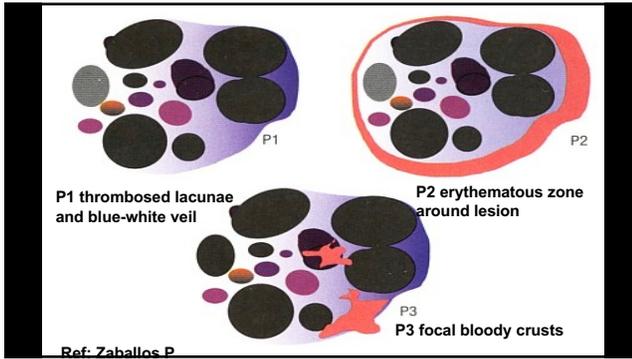


Thrombosed Angiomas

Blackest of Black

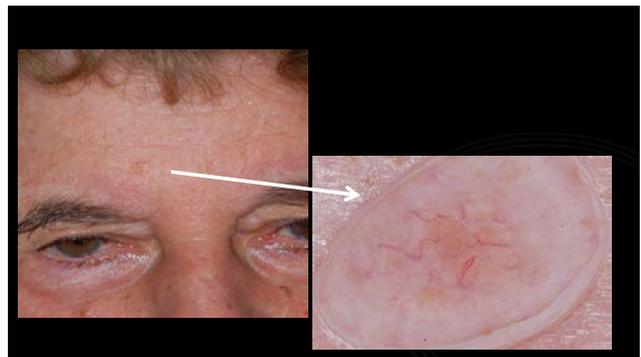


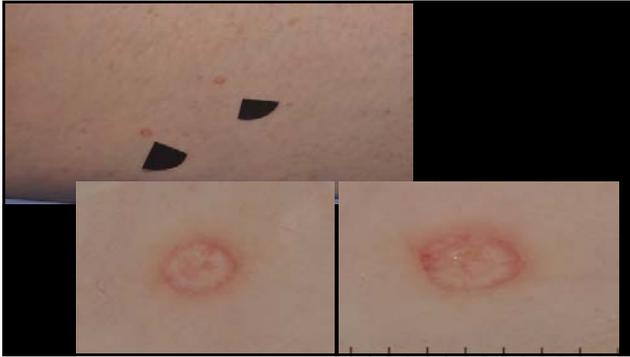
Angiokeratoma



Sebaceous Hyperplasia

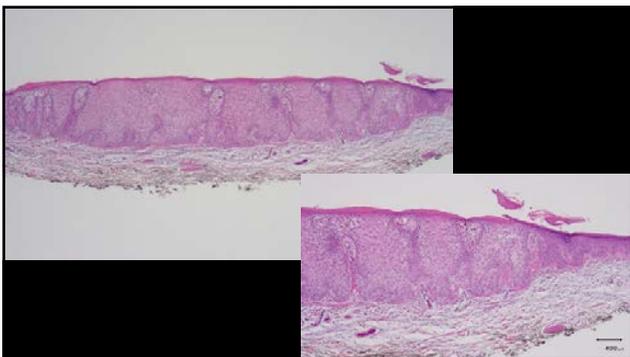
- Morphology/Distribution/Arrangement
 - Serpentine and arborizing vessels that are a bit out of focus and come from periphery and migrate towards the center of the lesion but do not cross the midline (crown/corona vessels).
 - The center of the lesion has popcorn like appearance.





Clear cell acanthoma

- Morphology/Distribution/Arrangement
 - Dotted or glomerular vessels distributed in a serpiginous pattern (string of pearls)



Step 1

- 1. Nevus (unequivocal)**
 - Network
 - Patchy network
 - Perifollicular network & solar hyperpigmentation
 - Perifollicular network & solar hyperpigmentation
 - Perifollicular network & solar hyperpigmentation
 - Globular
 - Globular
 - Regular
 - Heterogeneous
 - Homogeneous
 - Brown
- 2. DF/IDN**
 - Of vessels
 - Of vessels with the vessels, pink with blue dots & pink hair
 - Of vessels with the vessels, pink with blue dots & pink hair
 - Of vessels with the vessels, pink with blue dots & pink hair
- 3. BCC**
 - Arborizing/branched vessels
 - Systemic structures
 - Leaf like area
 - Blue grey nodules
 - Multiple thin grey dots/globules
 - String white branches & vessels
 - Ulcerated
- 4. SCC**
 - Glomerular/lobular vessels
 - White circles
 - Brown circles
 - Blue dots
 - Brown dots
 - Yellow scale
 - Strawberry pattern
 - Margin vessels with white hair
- 5. Seb K**
 - Milia like cysts
 - Comedo like openings
 - Follicular
 - Follicular
 - Milia like cysts
 - Sharp demarcation
 - Cystic and keratinous
 - Highly vascularized
- 6. Other**
 - Angioma
 - Angioma
 - Schwannoma
 - Schwannoma
 - CCA: vessels in serpiginous string of pearls arrangement

Step 2: Look for melanoma patterns & structures (Card 2&3)