Dotted vessels are also commonly seen in SCC

Step 1
1. Nevus
   Arborizing / branched vessels Spoke wheel like structures
   Leaf like areas
   Blue gray ovoid nests
   Multiple blue gray dots / globules
   Ulceration
   Shiny white blotches & strands

Glomerular / coiled vessels
   White circles
   Brown circles
   Rosettes
   Brown dots radially arranged
   Yellow scale
   Milialike cysts
   Comedolike openings
   Fingerprint like structures
   Moth eaten border
   Sharp demarcation

Step 2: Look for melanoma patterns & structures (Card 2&3)
   Hairpin vessels with whitish halo
   Strawberry pattern
   Fissures/sulci Gyri/ridges and sulci/fissures
   Hairpin vessels with whitish halo

DF: network with ring-like globules, shiny white streaks & pink hue
IDN: comma/curved vessels, brown halo, brown pigmentation, globules

Angioma: Red lacunae
Angiokeratoma: Red / blue / black lacunae

DF/IDN

3. BCC
4. SCC
5. Seb K
6. Other

SK

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

Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate lentigo/SK from melanocytic lesions. The ink test can help.
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
Moth-eaten Border

Jelly sign is associated with lentigo (experience)

Exemplar “Jelly sign”
It is discussed but yet to be published
Specific criterion for lentigo?
Yes, based on experience – needs formal study

What structures do you see?
- Comedo
- Blue white veil
- Few milia cysts
- ? globules

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.
3. Left medial shiny shave biopsy:
- Melanoma, at least in situ with adenoid extension, favor focally invasive to 0.4 mm, non-involved, non-vertiginous, arising in a naevus and colliding with a seborrheic keratosis, see

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**Lacunae (Clods, red)**

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

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**Vascular lesion**

Lacunae separated by BWV septae
- red
- maroon
- blue
- black
- clear
Hemangioma
Lacunae (saccules)

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

Well defined lacunae
- Septae separating lacunae
- Lacunae surrounded by BWV

Thrombosed Angiomas
Blackest of Black

Angiokeratoma

Thrombosed angioma
**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)

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- Hairpin vessels with whitish halo
- Strawberry pattern
- Fissures / sulci
- Gyri / ridges and sulci / fissures
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Network
- Patchy network
- Peripheral network & central hypopigmentation
- Peripheral network & central hyperpigmentation
- Peripheral network & central globules
- Globular
- Cobblestone
- Reticular
- Peripheral globules

Step 2: Look for melanoma patterns & structures

DF: network
IDN: comma / curved vessels

CCA: Vessels in serpiginous / string of pearls arrangement
Sebaceous hyperplasia: Crown vessels

DF: network

IDN: comma / curved vessels

BCC

SCC

Seb K

Other (unequivocal)

CCA: Vessels in serpiginous / string of pearls arrangement
Sebaceous hyperplasia: Crown vessels

DF: network

IDN: comma / curved vessels