# Special Site Dermoscopy: Mucosal

Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD Attending Physician









#### Mucosal

Glabrous portion of lips

Glabrous portion of genital skin

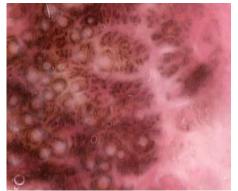
#### Challenges - mucosal

- Few studies, all limited by sample size
- Studies use different methodologies and dermoscopic features; no consensus on nomenclature
- Malignant lesions in studies are usually patient-detected and/or advanced

#### Benign Patterns



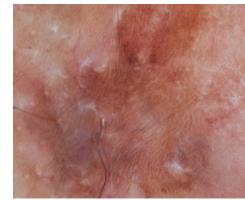
Dots / globules



Circles / half circles



Structureless

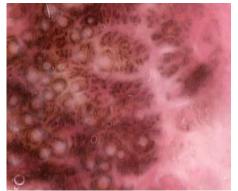


Lines

#### Benign Patterns



Dots / globules



Circles / half circles



Structureless



Lines

#### Dots / Globules



Lin J et al, Br J Dermatol 2009

#### Dots / Globules





Lower lip

#### Dots / Globules

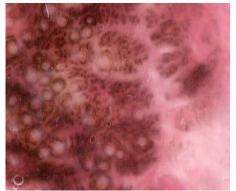


Ferrari A et al, Arch Dermatol 2008

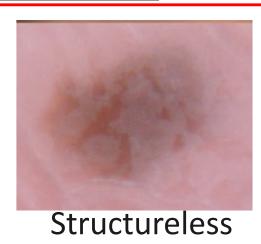
#### Benign Patterns

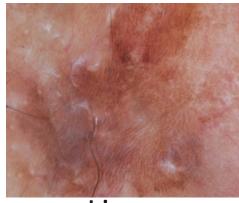


Dots / globules



Circles / half circles





Lines

Structureless/Homogenous



Lin J et al, Br J Dermatol 2009



#### <u>Structureless – variant</u>

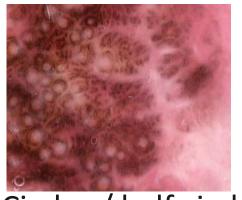


Ferrari A et al, Arch Derm 2008

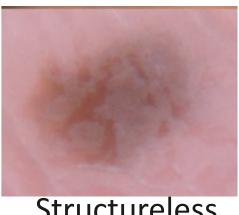
#### Benign Patterns



Dots / globules



Circles / half circles



Structureless



Lines

## Circles: Ring-like pattern

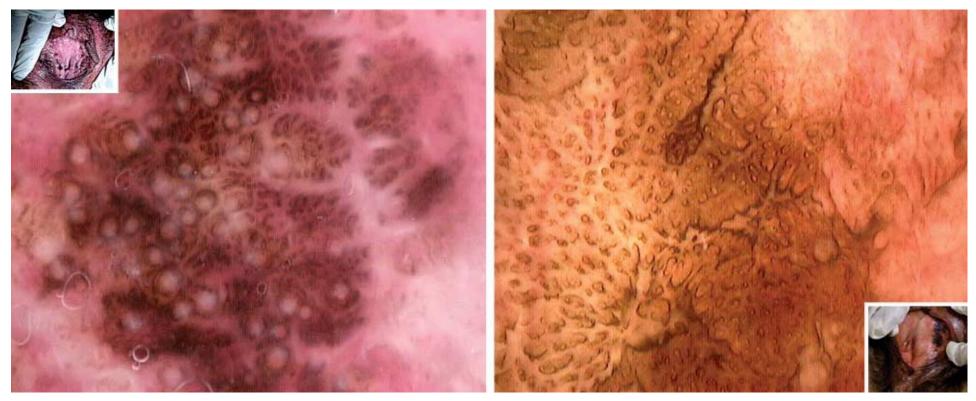




Lin J et al, Br J Dermatol 2009

### Ring-like pattern





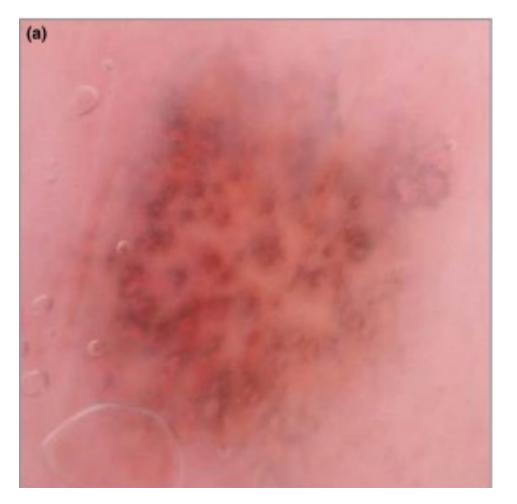
Ferrari A et al, Arch Dermatol 2008

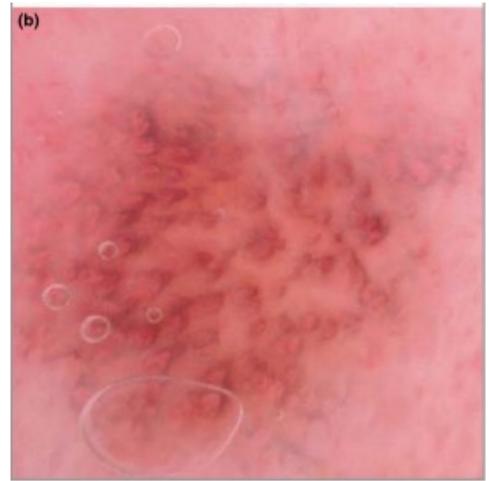
# Ring-like pattern variant (half circles = "fish-scale")





Lin J et al, Br J Dermatol 2009

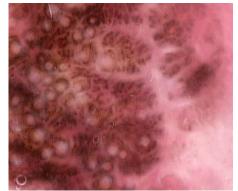




#### Benign Patterns



Dots / globules



Circles / half circles

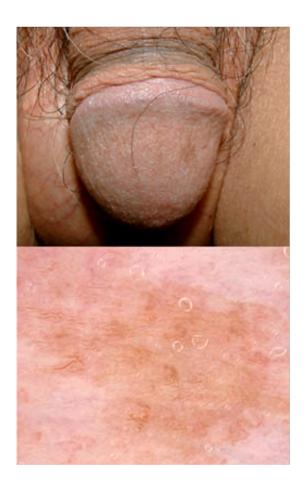


Structureless



Lines

#### Lines: (parallel)



Fingerprint-like (parallel) pattern



Lin J et al, Br J Dermatol 2009

## Lines: (parallel)





Vulva

## Lines: (parallel)







## Lines: (reticular)



Ferrari A et al, Arch Dermatol 2008

# Accuracy of dermoscopy of mucosal lesions an IDS multi-centric study

#### Best diagnostic model for melanoma-

Presence of structureless zones inside the lesion

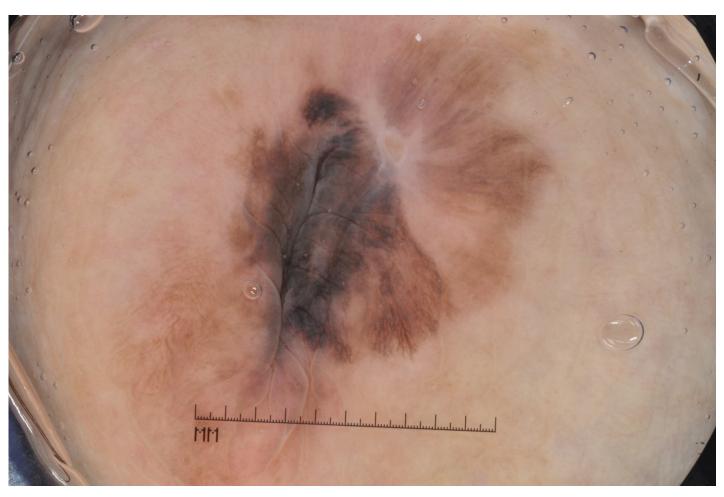
+

• Blue, gray, or white color (more than 2 colors)

100% sensitivity for melanoma and 82% specificity

Blum A et al, Arch Dermatol 2011





- Lines & structureless
- Blue-white & gray colors + brown, black





## Special circumstances

# Genital lentigines and melanocytic nevi with superimposed lichen sclerosus: A diagnostic challenge

Laila El Shabrawi-Caelen, MD, H. Peter Soyer, MD, Herwig Schaeppi, MD, Lorenzo Cerroni, MD, Carl G. Schirren, MD, Christina Rudolph, MD, and Helmut Kerl, MD

Graz and Dornbirn, Austria, and Darmstadt, Germany

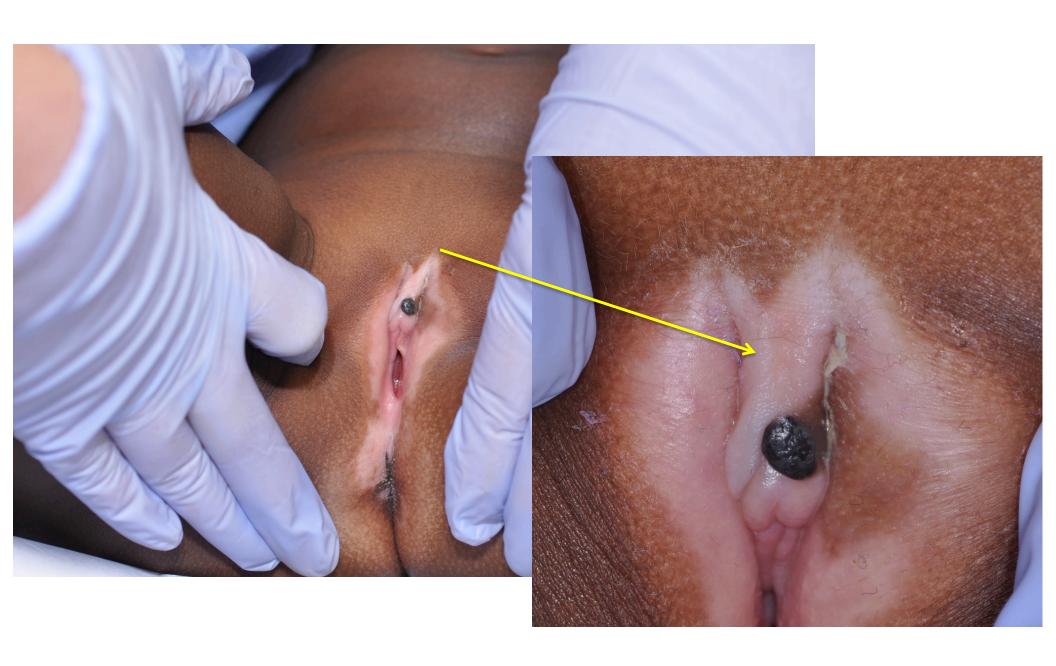
**Background:** Benign pigmented lesions of the genitalia, such as genital lentigines and melanocytic nevi, often show clinical and histopathologic features highly suggestive of malignant melanoma (MM). Superimposed changes of lichen sclerosus (LS) may cause real concern and lead to an erroneous diagnosis of MM.

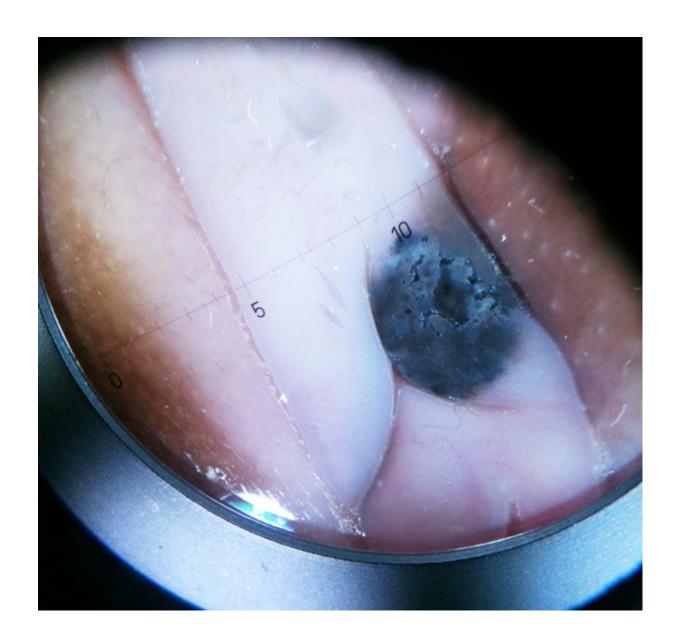
**Objective:** This study was performed to assess clinicopathologic characteristics of genital lentigines and melanocytic nevi with associated LS.

**Methods:** We performed a retrospective review of 5 cases.

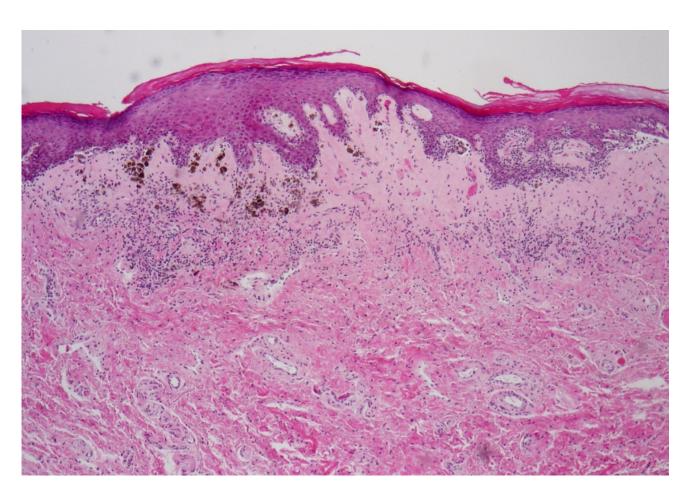
**Results:** Histopathologic sections of the 2 cases of genital lentigines with concurrent changes of LS showed a lichenoid lymphocytic infiltrate and pigment incontinence with melanophages in a fibrosed papillary dermis, features reminiscent of completely regressed MM. The 3 cases of genital melanocytic nevi and superimposed LS were sharply circumscribed, relatively symmetric, but revealed confluent nests varying in size and shape and pagetoid upward spread of melanocytic nests and single melanocytes. Changes of LS extended beyond the melanocytic proliferation.

**Conclusion:** Genital lentigines and melanocytic nevi with associated LS may show features that mimic MM. (J Am Acad Dermatol 2004;50:690-4.)

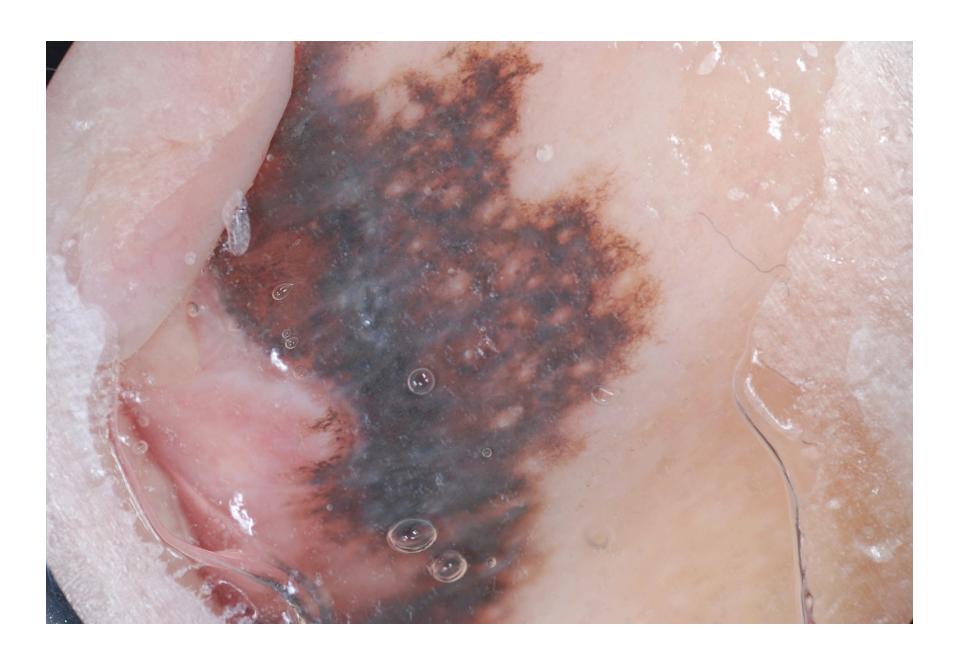




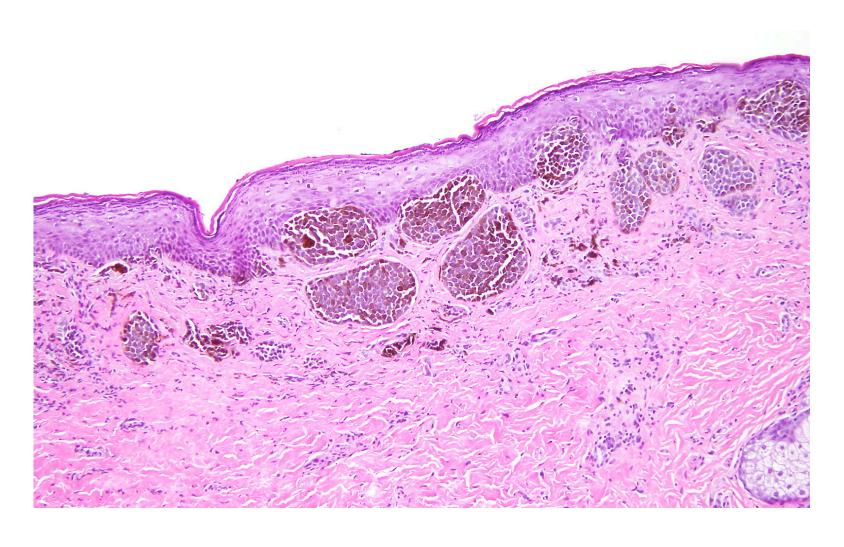
#### Nevus in LS&A







#### Nevus in LS&A



#### Challenges - mucosal

- Few studies, all limited by sample size
- Studies use different methodologies and dermoscopic features; nomenclature not universally accepted
- Malignant lesions in studies are clinically detected at late-stage

#### JAMA Dermatology | Original Investigation

#### Clinical and Dermoscopic Features of Vulvar Melanosis Over the Last 20 Years

Vincenzo De Giorgi, MD; Alessia Gori, MD; Lorenzo Salvati, MD; Federica Scarfi, MD; Pierandrea Maida, MD; Luciana Trane, MD; Flavia Silvestri, MD; Francesca Portelli, MD; Federico Venturi, MD; Piero Covarelli, MD; Daniela Massi, MD

Table 1. Dermoscopic Features in 129 Cases of Melanosis

<u> </u>	
Feature	No. (%)
Diffuse pigmentation (homogeneous or dishomogeneous)	97 (75)
Parallel pattern	19 (15)
Nonspecific pattern <sup>a</sup>	13 (10)
Ringlike pattern	19 (15)
Pigment network	0
Dots and globules	0
Pseudopods and streaks	0
Blue-white veil	0
Regression (gray-blue areas, white areas, or peppering)	0

Therefore, in a pigmented vulvar lesion, the presence of black and/or brown colors with a homogenous or nonhomogeneous arrangement and without red, gray, or blue colors and/or without typical dermoscopic parameters for melanocytic lesions allows for a diagnosis of vulvar melanosis with good diagnostic accuracy

Table 2. Dermosco	nic Colors in	129 Cases of	Melanosis
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Color	No. (%)	Correlation with anatomical structures and histopathologic aspects
Black	77 (60)	Stratum corneum, melanin, and blood
Brown	129 (100)	Epidermis and melanin
Gray	9 (7)	Upper dermis and melanin
Blue	9 (7)	Deep dermis and melanin
Red	0	Dermis and vascularity
White	0	Depigmentation, scar, and regression
Yellow	0	Sebaceous material and hyperkeratosis
Orange	0	Erosion and ulceration

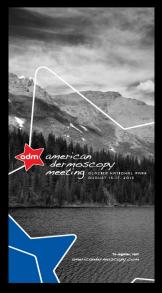
#### Criteria for mucosal melanoma



- Blue, gray, or white color
  - Sensitivity: 100%; Specificity: 64.3%
- Asymmetric, disorganized appearance
  - Generally ≥ 2-3 colors and ≥ 2 structures









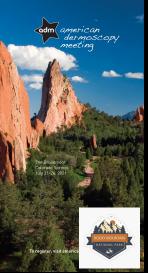












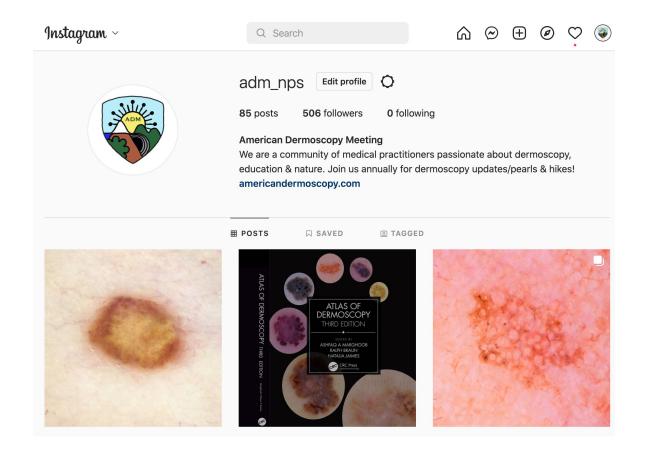


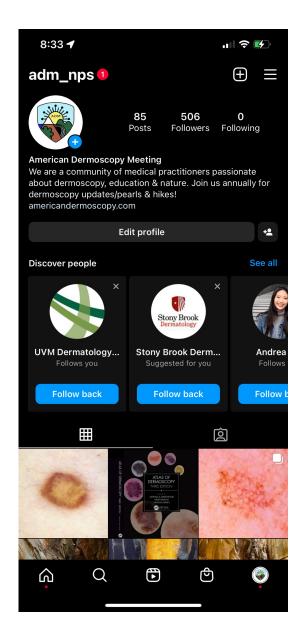
















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