

AAD ANNUAL MEETING 2025

AEDV 7 - 11
MARZO
ORLANDO

highlights



Dermatoscopia y técnicas de imagen

Daniel Martín Torregrosa
Hospital Universitario y politécnico La Fe

Una iniciativa de:



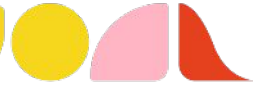
Con el patrocinio de:



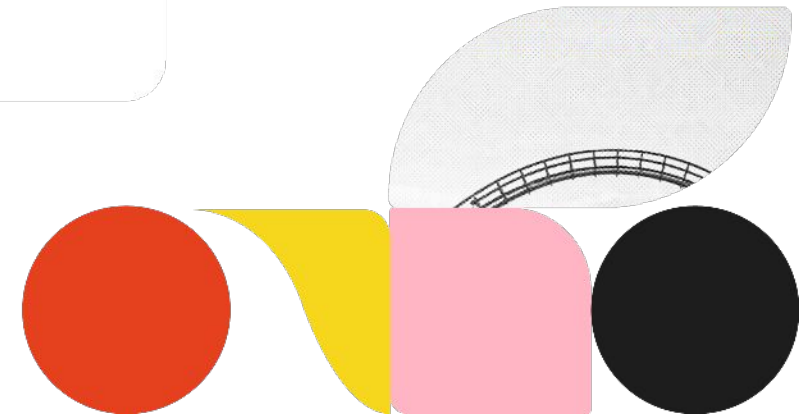
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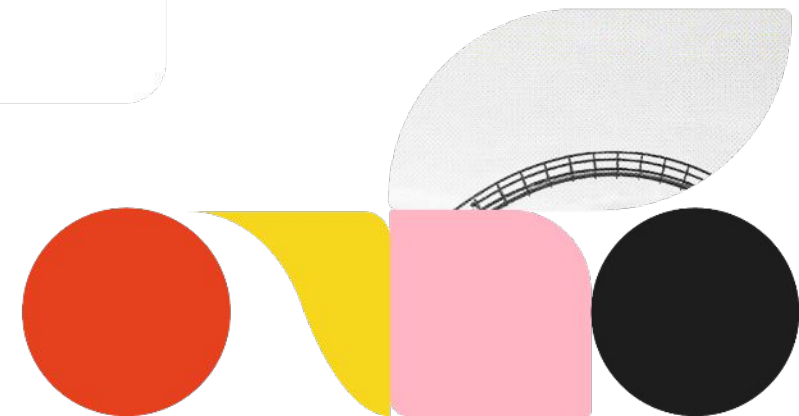
highlights



**NO TENGO CONFLICTOS
DE INTERÉS**



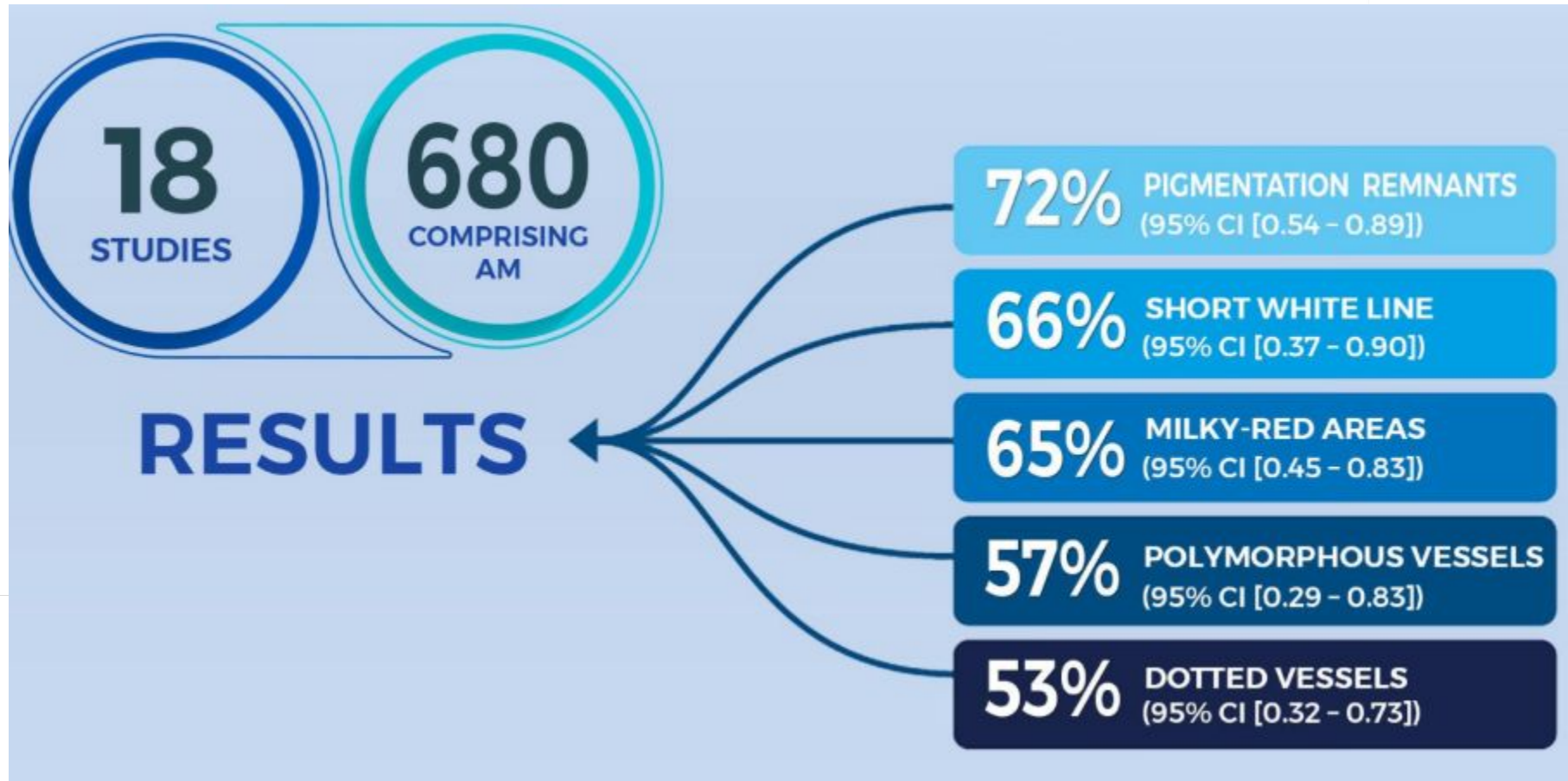
- 
- 1. Dermatoscopia**
 - 2. Microscopía de reflectancia confocal**
 - 3. Ecografía**



Dermatoscopia

DERMOSCOPY PATTERNS OF AMELANOTIC MELANOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Lima de Oliveira, L.M., MD^{1,2}; Kreuz, M., MD³; Akabane, M.A.C.C.⁴; Reis, I.A.⁵; Rabello, M.T.A., MD⁶; Fraga - Braghiroli, N.A., MD⁷



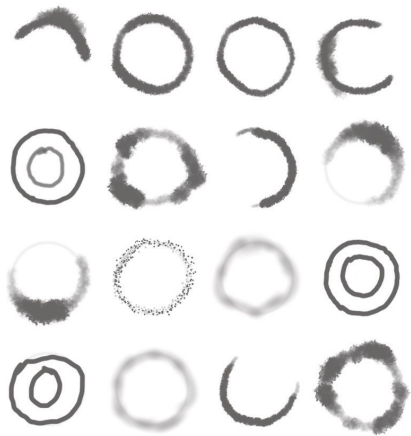
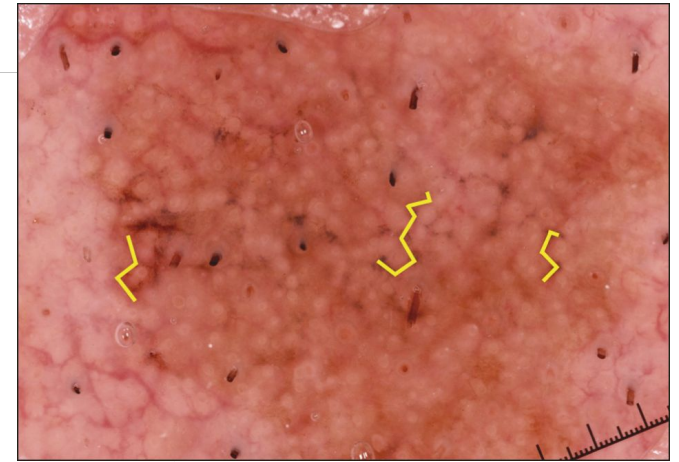
Dermatoscopia

DERMOSCOPY PATTERNS OF AMELANOTIC MELANOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

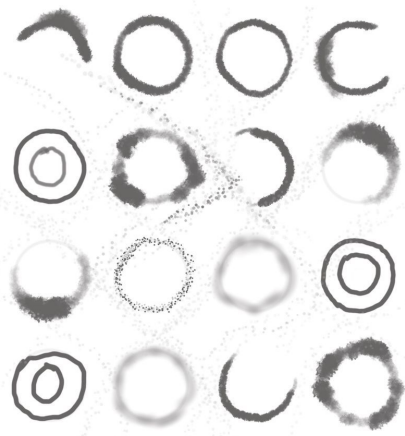
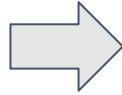


Dermatoscopia

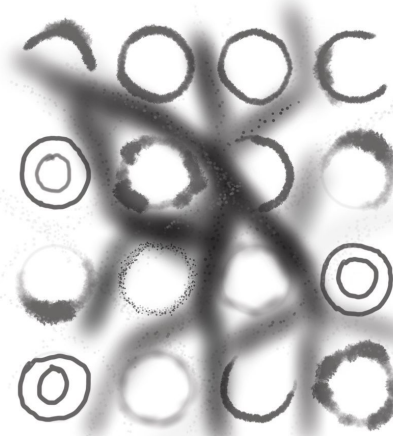
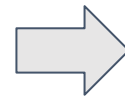
Léntigo maligno



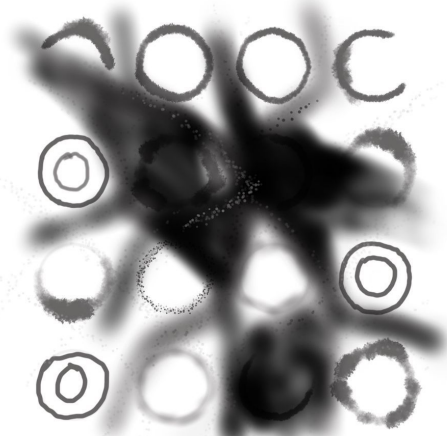
Hiperpigmentación
asimétrica de aperturas
foliculares



Patrón anular-granular



Estructuras romboidales



Mancha negra y
obliteración de
aperturas foliculares

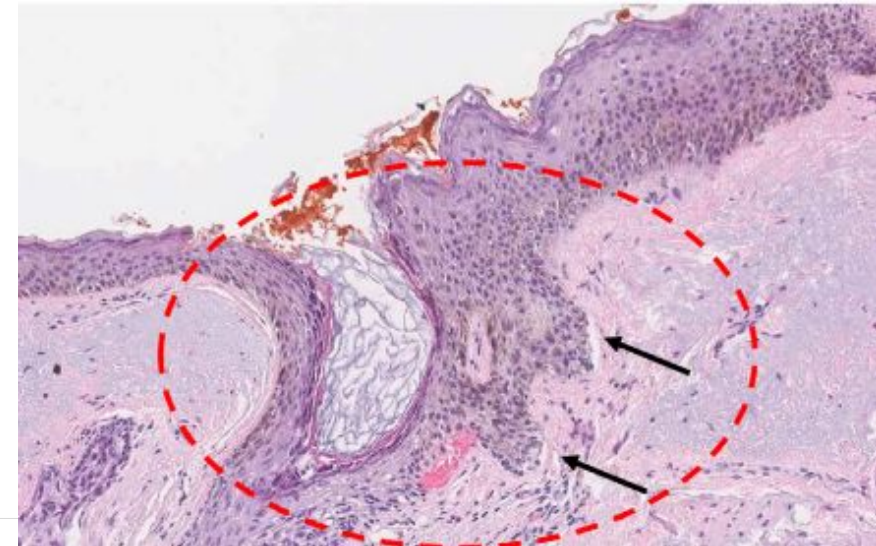
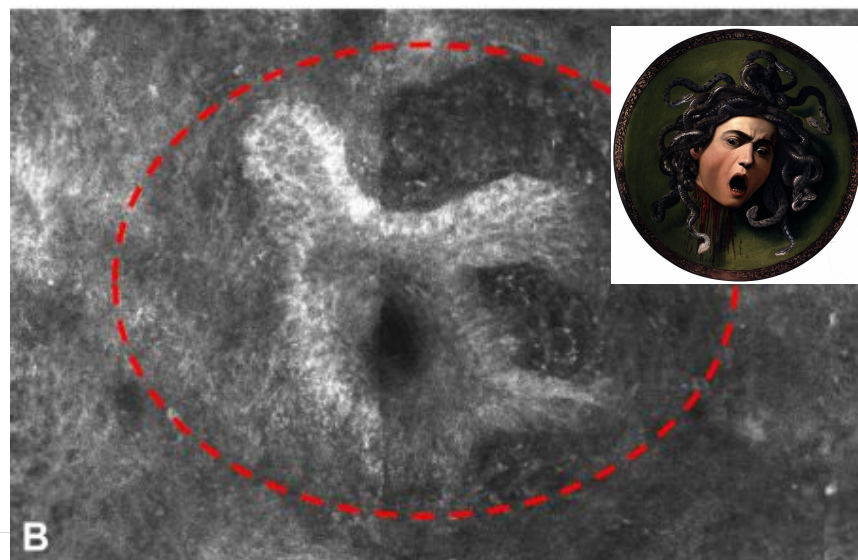
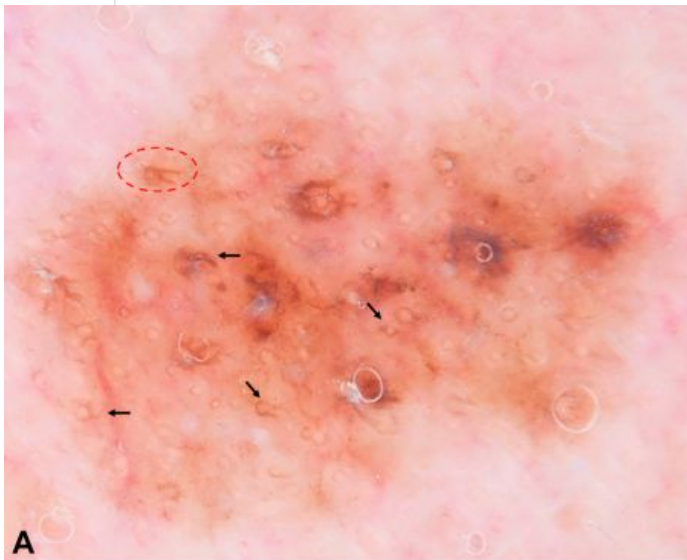


Dermatoscopia

Perifollicular linear projections: A dermatoscopic criterion for the diagnosis of lentigo maligna on the face



Cristian Navarrete-Dechent, MD,^{a,b,c} Natalia Jaimes, MD,^{d,e} Stephen W. Dusza, DrPH,^a
Konstantinos Liopyris, MD,^{a,b} Michael A. Marchetti, MD,^a Miguel Cordova, MD,^a Margaret Oliviero, ARNP,^c
Miguel A. Villaseca, MD,^{c,f} Melissa Pulitzer, MD,^g Klaus J. Busam, MD,^g Anthony M. Rossi, MD,^a
Harold S. Rabinovitz, MD,^c Kishwer S. Nehal, MD,^a Alon Scope, MD,^{a,h} and Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD^a



Las proyecciones lineales perifoliculares son un criterio dermatoscópico independiente para el diagnóstico de lentigo maligno facial.

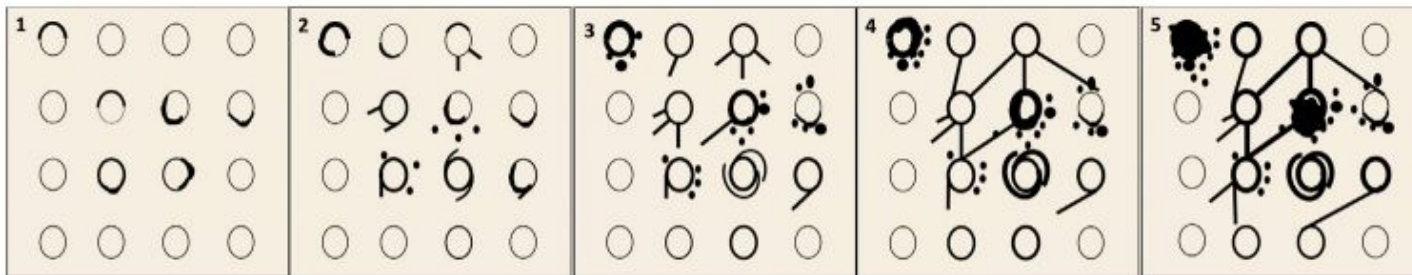
S 61,8%, E 96%
VPP 87%, VPN 85,1%

Dermatoscopia

Perifollicular linear projections: A dermatoscopic criterion for the diagnosis of lentigo maligna on the face



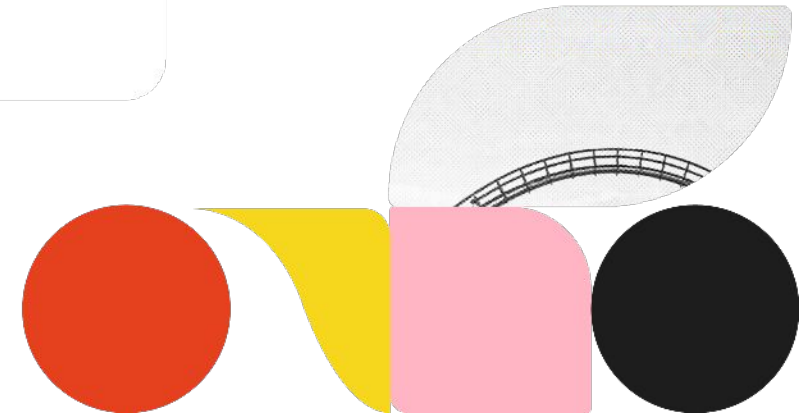
Cristian Navarrete-Dechent, MD,^{a,b,c} Natalia Jaimes, MD,^{d,e} Stephen W. Dusza, DrPH,^a
Konstantinos Liopyris, MD,^{a,b} Michael A. Marchetti, MD,^a Miguel Cordova, MD,^a Margaret Oliviero, ARNP,^c
Miguel A. Villaseca, MD,^{c,f} Melissa Pulitzer, MD,^g Klaus J. Busam, MD,^g Anthony M. Rossi, MD,^a
Harold S. Rabinovitz, MD,^c Kishwer S. Nehal, MD,^a Alon Scope, MD,^{a,h} and Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD^a



Las proyecciones lineales perifoliculares constituyen un paso intermedio en el modelo de progresión del lentigo maligno.

Updated Lentigo Maligna dermoscopic criteria




1. Asymmetric rim of pigmentation of hair follicles
2. Perifollicular linear projections, early; annular-granular, early
3. Perifollicular linear projections, radial, and curved (circle-within-circle); annular-granular pattern
4. Rhomboidal structures
5. Obliteration of hair follicles





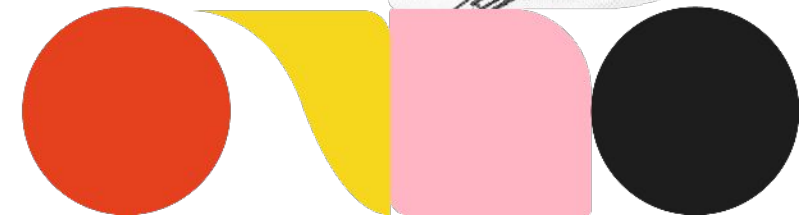
Dermatoscopia

Chronology of lichen planus-like keratosis features by dermoscopy: a summary of 17 cases

Soko Watanabe¹, Mizuki Sawada¹, Itaru Dekio¹, Sumiko Ishizaki¹, Mariko Fujibayashi², Masaru Tanaka¹

Stage	Dermoscopic Findings	Histopathological Correlates
Pre-existing solar lentigo	Light brown pseudonetwork 	Mild acanthosis with basal melanosis
Early inflammatory	Pinkish area 	Lymphocytic infiltration and capillary dilatation in the papillary and upper dermis
Early regressing	Annular granular structures 	Melanophages surrounding hair follicles

Regressing	Gray pseudonetwork 	Prominent melanophages in the papillary dermis
Late regressing	Blue-gray fine dots 	Discrete melanophages in the papillary dermis



Dermatoscopia



A cross-sectional study of physiologic volar melanotic macules: Demographic, historical, clinical, and dermatoscopic features of a common yet neglected pigmentary variant in individuals with skin of color

Jonathan D. Ho, MBBS, DSc,^{a,b} Yu-Feng Chang, MD, MS, MMSc,^{c,d} Andrew T. W. Burton, MBBS, DM,^a Tashema Edwards, MBBS,^a Peter C. Chien, MD,^{c,d} Dhruv Patel, BSc,^a Vaishnavee Wagh, BSc,^a and Hye Jin Chung, MD, MMSc^{c,d}



Patrón homogéneo

Patrón paralelo de la cresta suave


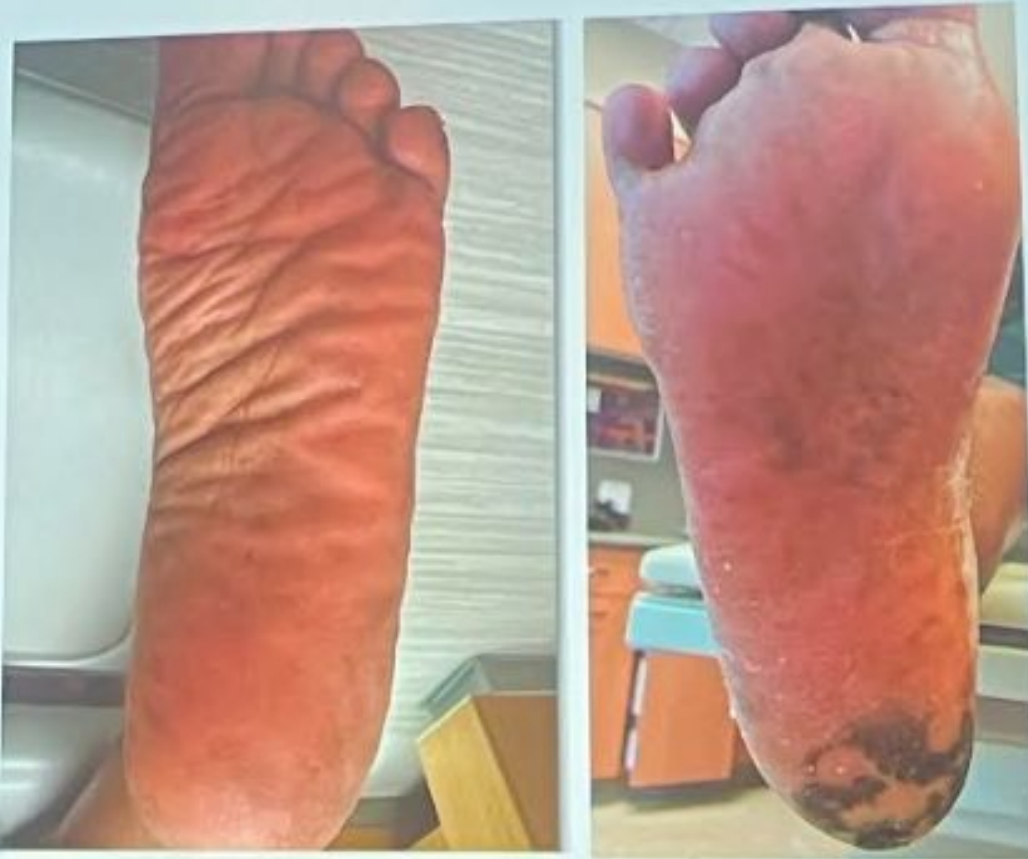
Dermatoscopia

Dermoscopic Features of Ethnic Acral Melanosis in Fitzpatrick Skin Types IV-VI [Get access >](#)

Elijah Rodriguez, Elizabeth F Sher, Michelle Juarez, David Polsky, James Johnson, Jennifer A Stein, Prince Adotama ✉

Ethnic melanosis / mottled hyperpigmentation

- A patient with physiologic melanotic macules can still develop an acral melanoma
- Watch out for an outlier lesion



Rodriguez et al Clin Exp Dermatol 2025

NYU School of Medicine
NYU LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER

Dermatoscopia

Patrón paralelo del surco

Patrón punteado de la cresta

Ambos (guisantes en vaina)



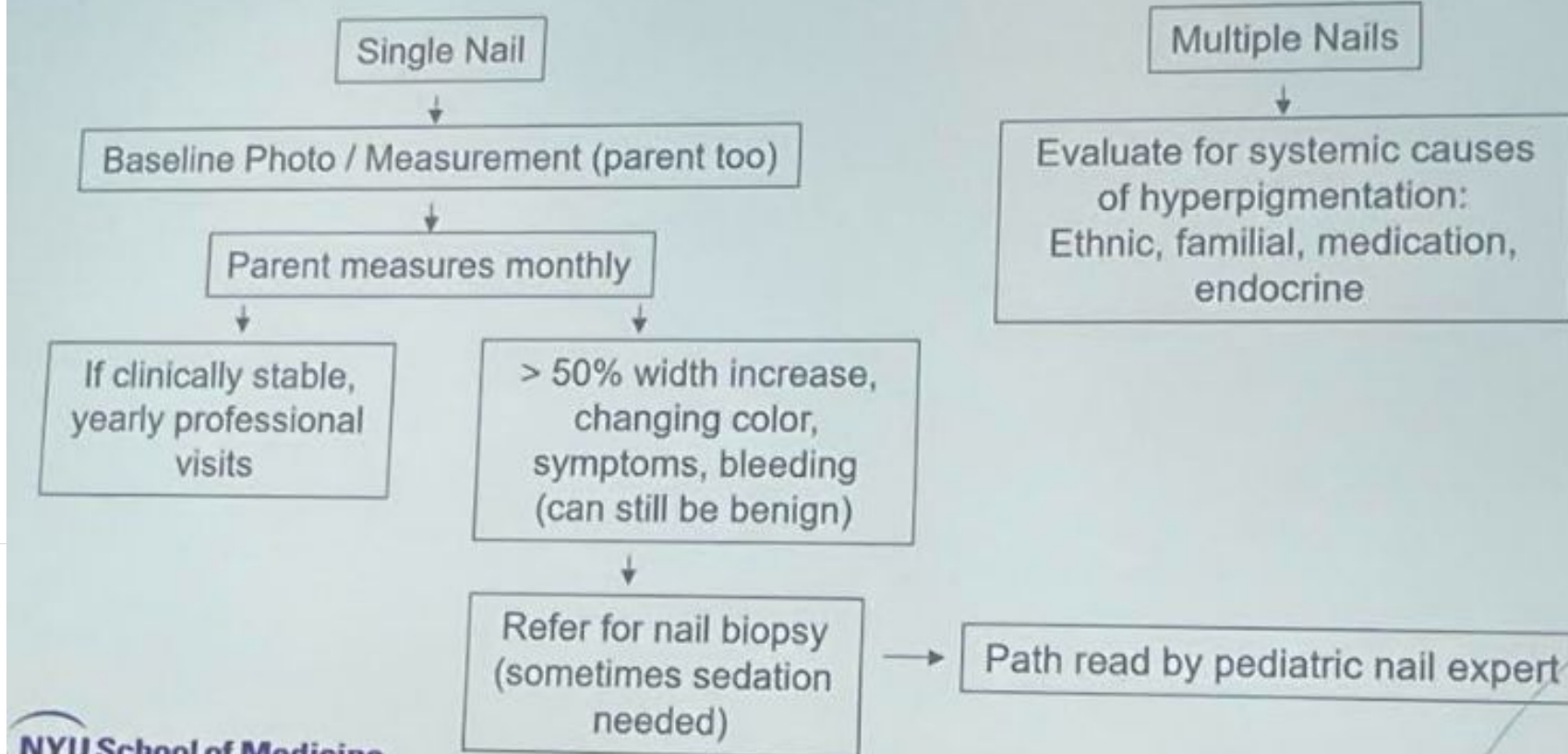
Dermoscopic Characteristics of Congenital Melanocytic Nevi Affecting Acral Volar Skin

Akane Minagawa, MD; Hiroshi Koga, MD; Toshiaki Saida, MD, PhD



Dermatoscopia

Algorithm for Pediatric Patient with Longitudinal Melanonychia (*From Smith and Rubin Current Opinion in Pediatrics 2020*)



Dermatoscopia

JAMA Dermatology | Original Investigation

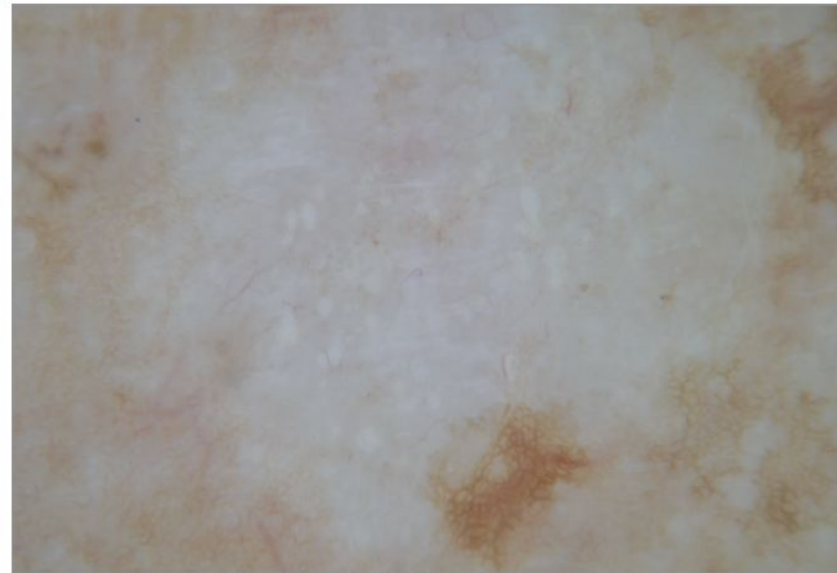
Association of Multiple Aggregated Yellow-White Globules With Nonpigmented Basal Cell Carcinoma

Cristian Navarrete-Dechent, MD; Konstantinos Liopyris, MD; Ayelet Rishpon, MD; Nadeem G. Marghoob, BS; Miguel Cordova, MD; Stephen W. Dusza, DrPH; Aditi Sahu, PhD; Kivanc Kose, PhD; Margaret Oliviero, RN; Harold Rabinovitz, MD; Klaus J. Busam, MD; Michael A. Marchetti, MD; Chih-Chan J. Chen, MD, PhD; Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD

A Nonpolarized dermoscopic image of morpheaform BCC

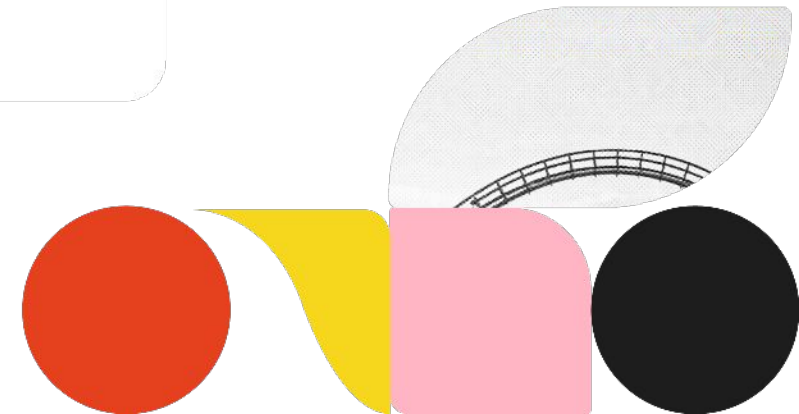


B Polarized dermoscopic image of morpheaform BCC showing multiple aggregated yellow-white globules.



VPP 95,3%

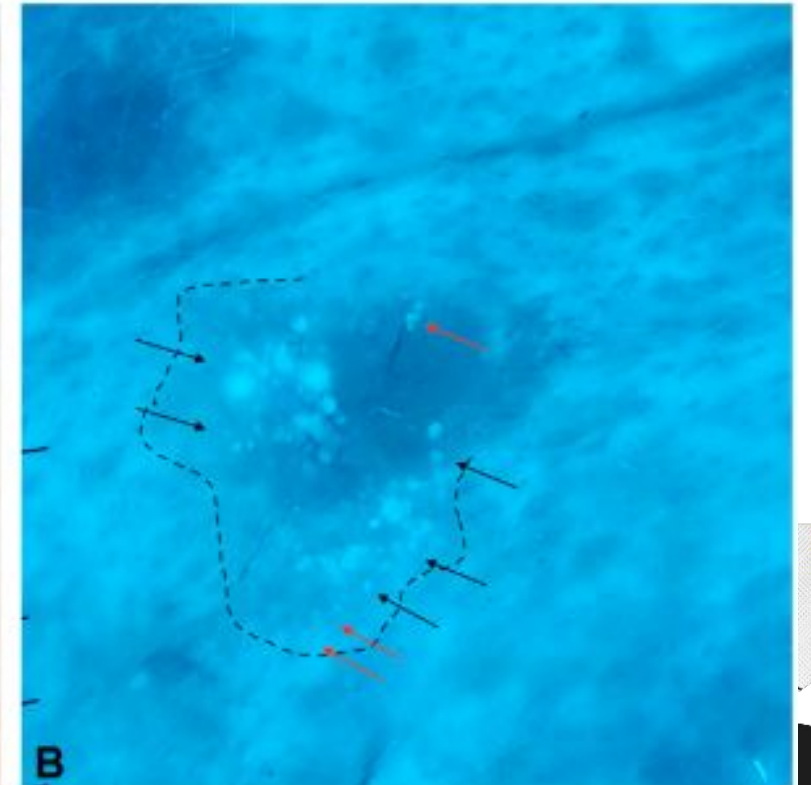
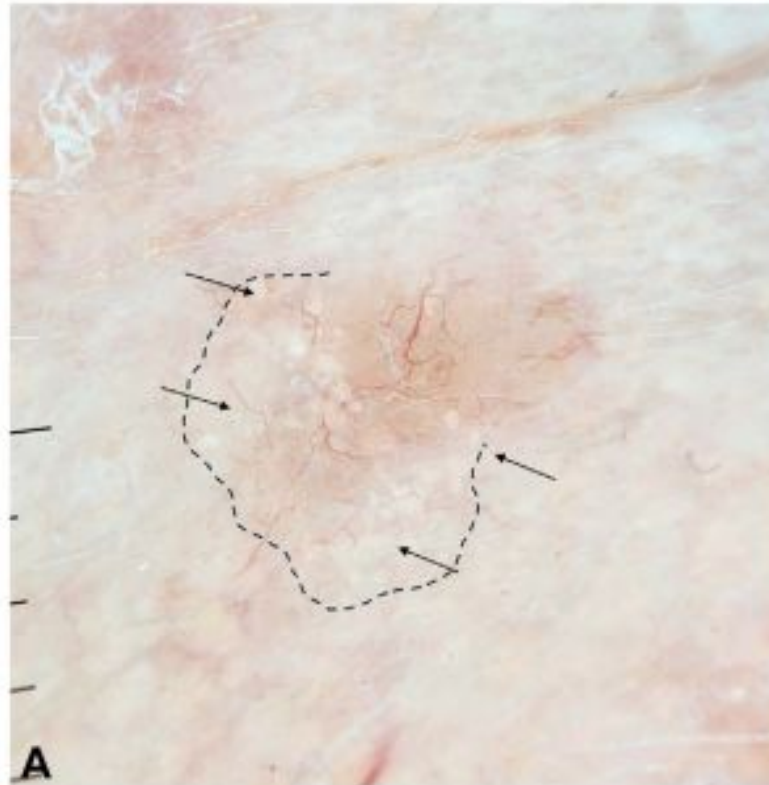
Asociación con subtipos de alto riesgo



Dermatoscopia

The role of ultraviolet-induced fluorescence dermatoscopy for the detection of multiple aggregated yellow-white globules in basal cell carcinoma

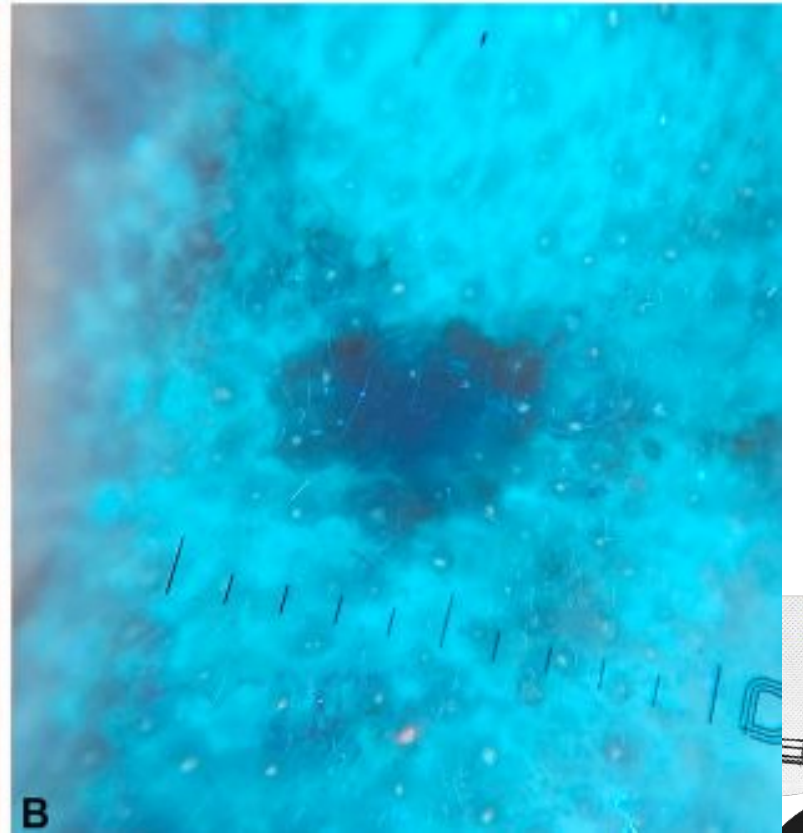
[Cristian Navarrete-Dechent, MD](#) ^{a,b} [✉](#) · [Pawel Pietkiewicz, MD, PhD](#) ^c · [Gisel Astronave, MD](#) ^d ... · [Consuelo Cárdenas, MD](#) ^{a,b} · [Katherine Droppelmann, MD, MSc](#) ^{a,b} · [Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD](#) ^f ... [Show more](#)



Dermatoscopia

Ultraviolet-induced fluorescent dermoscopy for biopsy site identification prior to dermatologic surgery: A retrospective study

[Cristian Navarrete-Dechent, MD](#) ^{a,b} [✉](#) · [Pawel Pietkiewicz, MD, PhD](#) ^c · [Stephen W. Dusza, DrPH](#) ^d ... · [Katherine Droppelmann, MD, MSc](#) ^{a,b} · [Consuelo Cardenas, MD](#) ^{a,b} · [Ashfaq A. Marghoob, MD](#) ^d... [Show more](#)



Dermatoscopia

Dermoscopic features of eyelid margin tumors: A single-center retrospective study

Karolina Jaworska^{1,2}  | Martyna Sławińska¹  | Adam Wyszomirski³  |
Joanna Lakomy⁴  | Michał Sobjanek¹ 

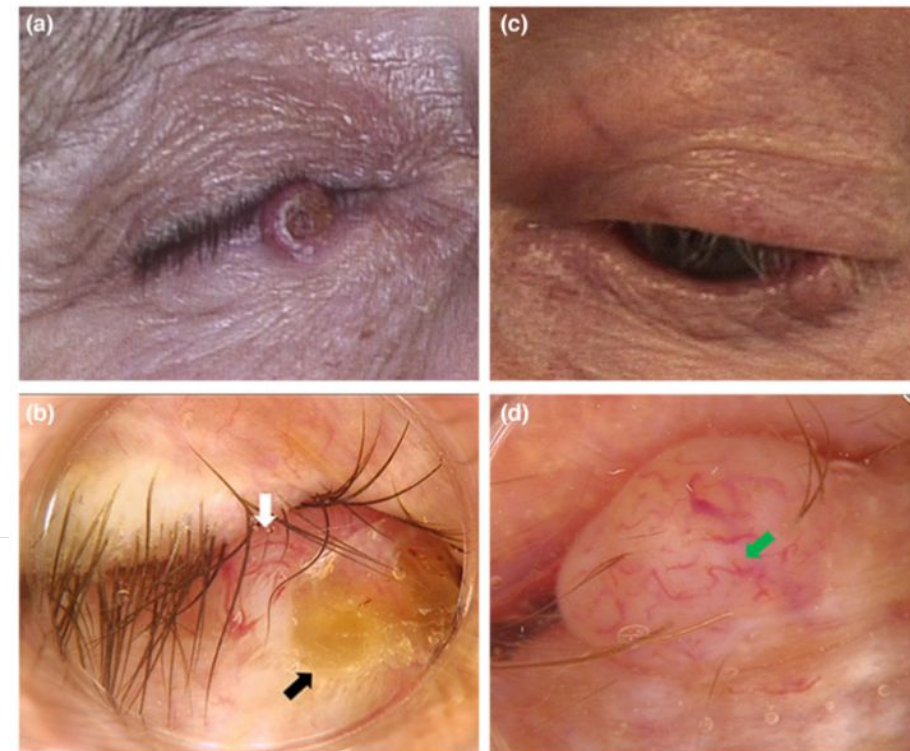
BCC vs Intradermal Nevus: eyelid margin

Basal Cell Carcinoma

- Cutaneous eyelid
- Disruption to eyelashes
- Ulceration
- Pink background
- Vessels more crisp

Intradermal nevi

- Involves eyelid margin
- Eyelashes preserved
- Light brown
- Vessels more blurry



Dermatoscopia

Feature	Incidence (n=11)
Erythema	90.9% (10/11)
Bloods Vessels	90.9% (10/11)
White Lines	54.5% (6/11)
Hyperkeratosis	45.5% (5/11)
Yellow Structureless Areas	36.4 (4/11)
Ulceration	2/11 (18.2)

Morphology of Vessels	Incidence (n=10)
Dotted/Coiled	80% (8/10)
Linear	10% (1/10)
Linear and Dotted/Coiled	10% (1/10)

Distribution of Vessels	Incidence (n=10)
Clustered	50% (5/10)
Uniform	40% (4/10)
Chaotic	1% (1/10)

Dermatoscopic Findings in Differentiated Penile Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Encarl Uppal¹, Aimilios Lallas², Cherry Choudhary¹, Supriya Potamsetty³, Aiman Haider⁴, Alex Freeman⁴, Hussain Alnajjar⁵, Asif Muneer⁵, Christopher B Bunker¹, Georgios Kravvas¹

Although both dPeIN and uPeIN can present with a predominant pattern of dotted / coiled vessels, the presence of **white lines, hyperkeratosis, and yellow structureless areas** can help differentiate between the two conditions



Dotted/Coiled Vessels
Linear Vessels



White lines
Yellow Structureless Areas



Hyperkeratosis

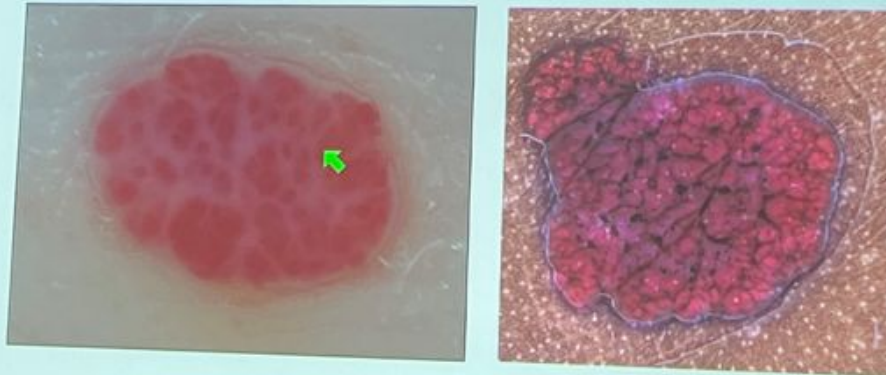


Dermatoscopia

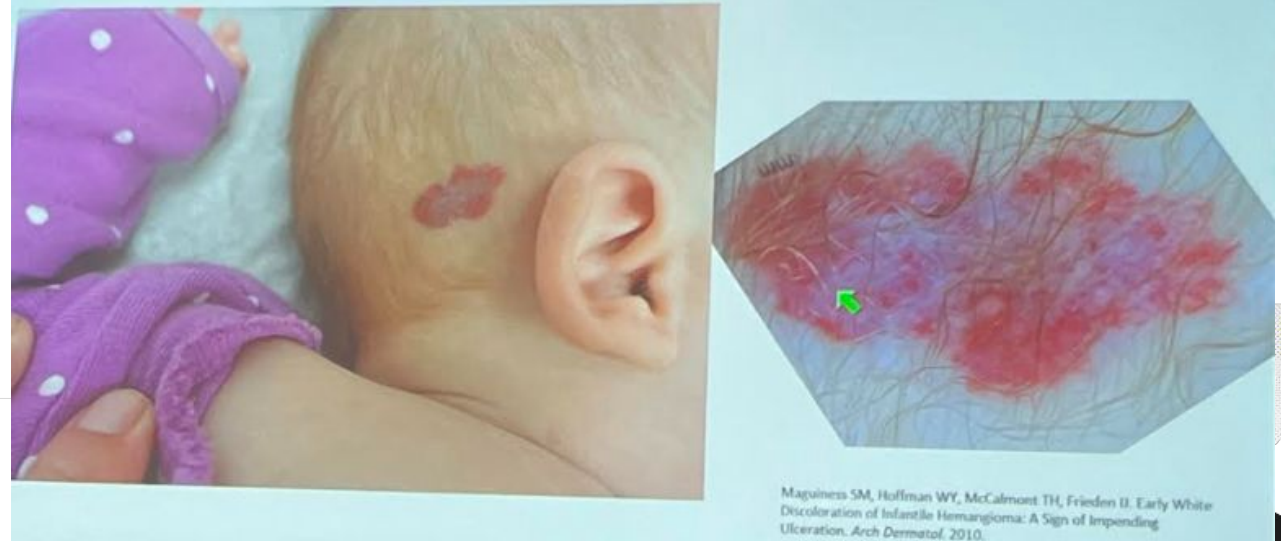
A practical review of dermoscopy for pediatric dermatology part II: Vascular tumors, infections, and inflammatory dermatoses

Nicola E. Natsis BA^{1,2}  | Samantha C. Gordon MD³  | Anshika Kaushik MD^{2,4} | Elizabeth V. Seiverling MD^{3,5}

Red lacunae separated by septae



'White hemangioma' harbinger of impending ulceration



Dermatoscopia

The Utility of Dermoscopy of the Lips in the Diagnosis of mucosal Discoid Lupus Erythematosus and Lichen Planus: A Comparative Study

Mariem ABDELMALEK, Soumaya GARA, Feten ZEGLAOU
Department of Dermatology, Charles Nicholle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

Results

This study included 30 patients: 15 men and 15 women
DLE (n=13), LP (n=17).

Dermoscopic structures associated with **labial DLE** were:

- Radiating striae (92.3% vs 41.1, $p=0.007$)
- Structureless pigmented areas (38.4% vs 5.88, $p=0.061$)
- Hyperkeratosis (46.1% vs 0%, $p=0.03$).

Dermoscopic signs associated with **labial LP** were :

- Regular linear vessels (23% vs 70.6%, $p=0.025$)
- Wickham's striae (94.1% vs 0%, $p<0.001$), mostly with reticular (41.2%) and star-shaped patterns (35.3%).

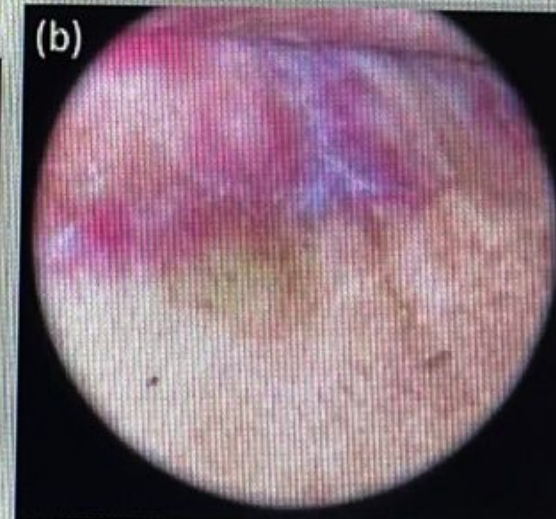
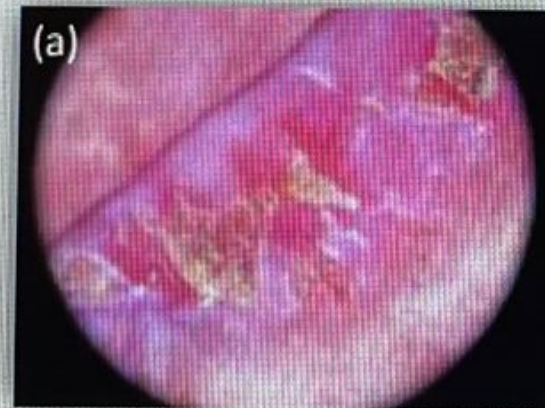


Figure: (a) Dermoscopy showing radiating striae, erosions, pink areas and hyperkeratosis, b) Dermoscopy showing Wickham's striae with reticular pattern.

Dermatoscopia

Demodicosis: Usefulness of dermoscopy and clinical findings as diagnostic tools and predictors for Demodex infestation in patients with facial dermatoses.

García Virginia MD, Garay Iliana Stella Prof. MD, Ruiz Lascano Alejandro Prof. MD, PhD, Valente Enrique Prof. MD
Department of Dermatology. Hospital Privado Universitario de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina.

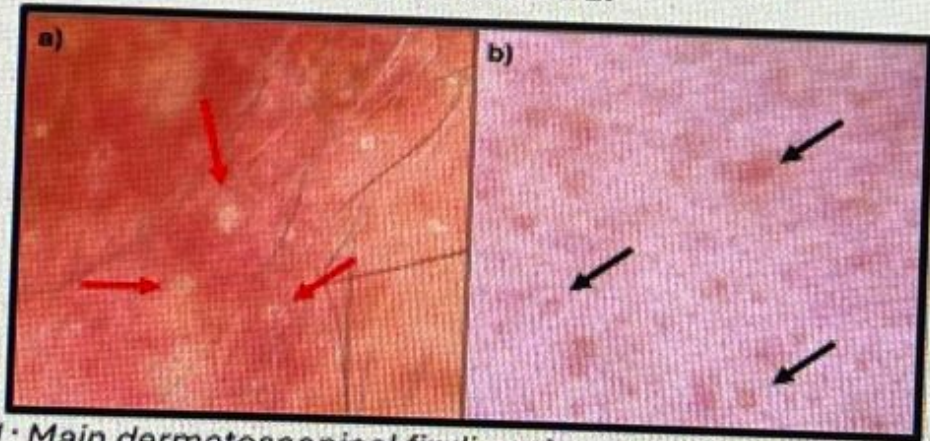


Figure 1: Main dermatoscopic findings in cutaneous demodicosis.
a) Demodex tails with gelatinous appearance.
b) Follicular openings surrounded by erythema.

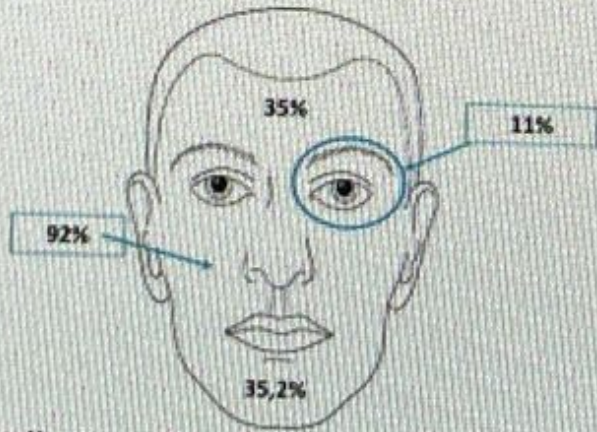
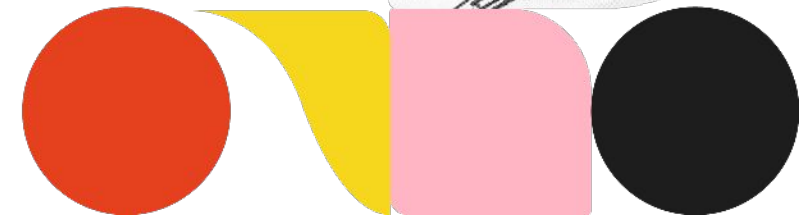


Figure 2: Facial distribution of most affected areas by Demodex mites.

CONCLUSIONS




From the analysis carried out, we conclude that facial dermoscopy in patients with suggestive symptoms, has proven to be a useful and effective technique with a high sensitivity to diagnose facial demodicosis. We highlight the importance of Demodex tails and follicular openings as relevant dermatoscopic criteria for its diagnosis, in addition to dryness, moderate-severe pruritus and eye discomfort as cardinal symptoms. We propose an equation to predict the risk of positive SSSB test considering the patient age, the severity of eye discomfort and the presence of Demodex tails.



Dermatoscopia

Trichoscopy of Tinea Capitis: A Systematic Review

Anna Waśkiel-Burnat  · Adriana Rakowska  · Mariusz Sikora  ·

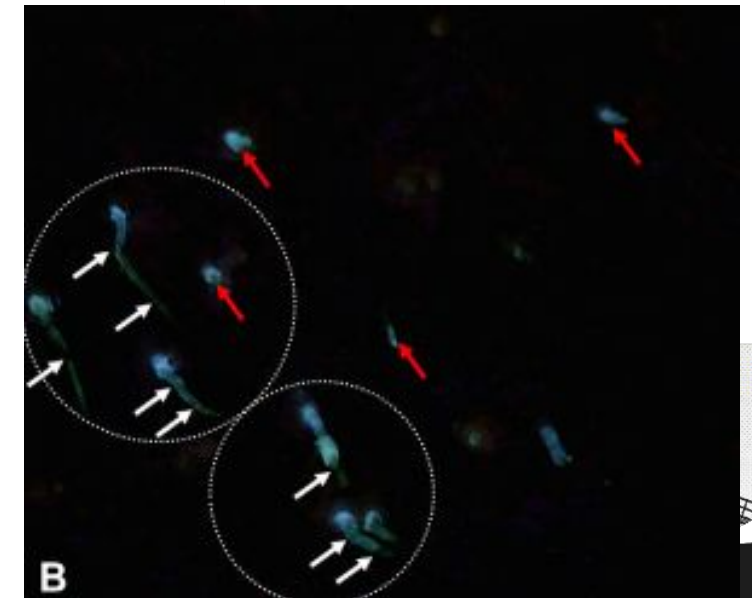
Piotr Ciechanowicz  · Małgorzata Olszewska  · Lidia Rudnicka 

Trichoscopy patterns of tinea capitis and their correlation with mycological culture results

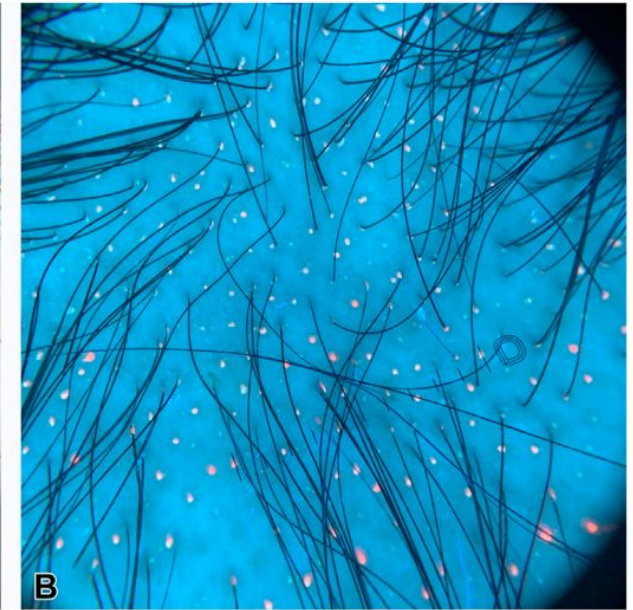
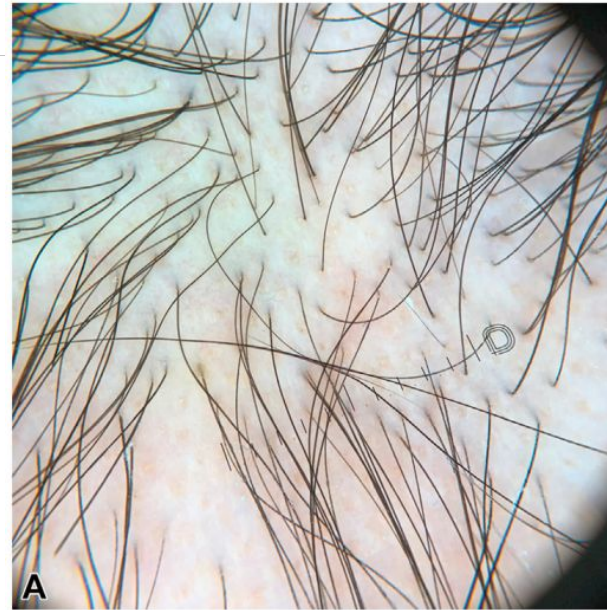
[Olívia Mercilene Meneses, MD](#)  ^{a,b}  · [Aline Donati, MD, PhD](#) ^a · [Fabiana O. Silva, MD](#) ^a · [Marcelo J. Mimiça, MD, PhD](#) ^c · [Carla J. Machado, MD, PhD](#) ^d · [John Veasey, MD, PhD](#) ^b

Table 2 Trichoscopic differences between *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton* tinea capitis

Trichoscopic feature	<i>Microsporum</i> tinea capitis Number of patients ^a (%)	<i>Trichophyton</i> tinea capitis Number of patients ^b (%)	Statistical significance (<i>p</i> value)
Comma hairs	21/29 (72)	24/38 (63)	0.42
Corkscrew hairs	3/29 (10)	21/38 (55)	< 0.001
Morse code-like hairs	8/29 (28)	0/38 (0)	< 0.001
Zigzag hairs	6/29 (21)	0/38 (0)	< 0.01
Bent hairs	4/29 (14)	0/38 (0)	< 0.05
Block hairs	0/29 (0)	0/38 (0)	–
i-Hairs	0/29 (0)	0/38 (0)	–
Broken hairs	13/29 (45)	17/38 (45)	0.99
Black dots	3/29 (10)	3/38 (8)	0.73
Perifollicular scaling	3/29 (10)	2/38 (5)	0.43
Diffuse scaling	4/29 (14)	0/38 (0)	< 0.05



Dermatoscopia




Ultraviolet-induced fluorescence dermoscopy aids in distinguishing scarring and nonscarring alopecia

Enhancing Identification of Hair Follicle Openings:
The Potential of Ultraviolet-induced Fluorescence
Dermoscopy in Hair Loss Diagnosis

Xiangqian Li, MD, and Cheng Zhou, MD

Application of Ultraviolet-Induced Fluorescence Trichoscopy (UVFT) in Hair and Scalp Diseases

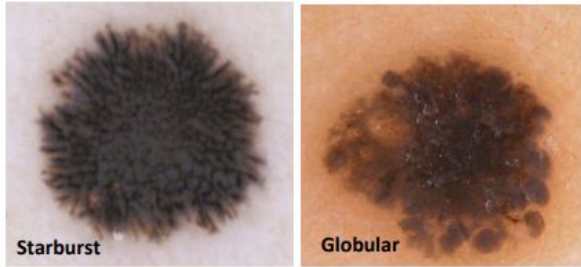
Kinga Kolcz · Adam Reich · Magdalena Żychowska 

Microscopía de reflectancia confocal

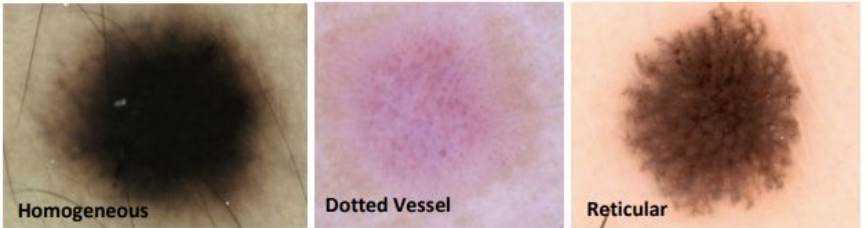
The Correlation of Reflectance Confocal Microscopy with Dermoscopic Patterns in Pathologically Confirmed Spitz Nevi:

A Descriptive Study of 41 Lesions

GROUP 1



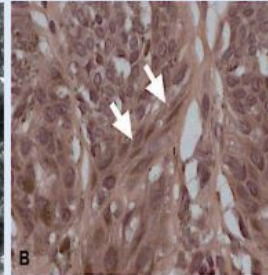
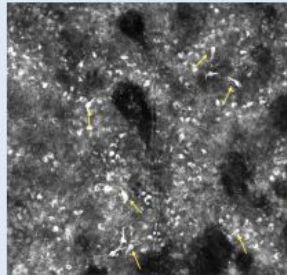
GROUP 2



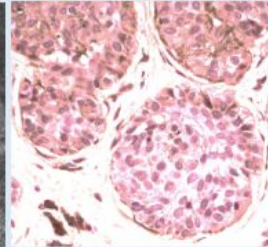
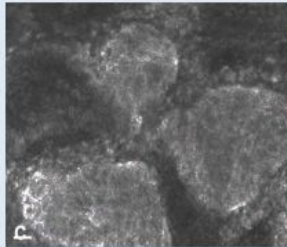
GROUP 3



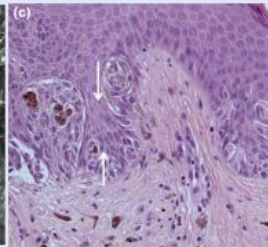
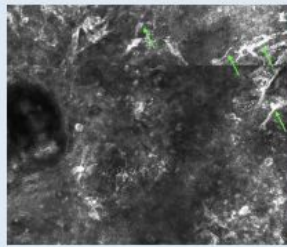
Reflectance Confocal Microscopy



Spindle cells



Clefting of nests



Dendritic cells

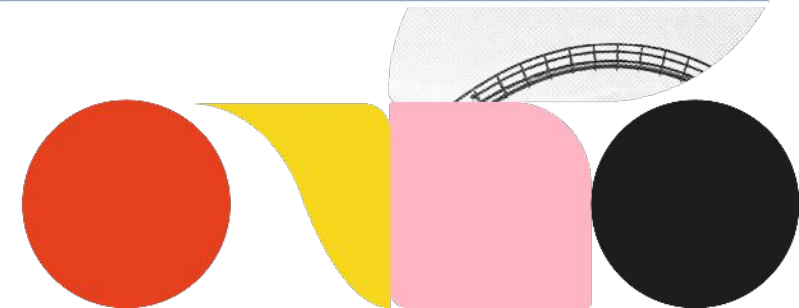
RESULTS

Dermoscopy:

- **Regular margins** were significantly more frequent in Group 2 (80%) compared to other groups ($p= 0.047$).
- **Absence of vessels** was observed in 100% of lesions in Group 1 (associated with starburst and globular patterns; $p= 0.035$).

Reflectance Confocal Microscopy:

- **Spindle Cells:** Present in 100% of Spitz nevi, confirming their diagnostic value.
- **Clefting of Nests:** Observed in 85.4% of cases, with 100% prevalence in Group 2 lesions.
- **Dendritic Cells:** Detected in 85.4% of lesions, with 53.6% showing both central and peripheral distribution.



Ecografía

Wireless, Portable, High-Frequency Ultrasound for the Evaluation of Hidradenitis Suppurativa

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Figure 1: Clarius Wireless PHFUS

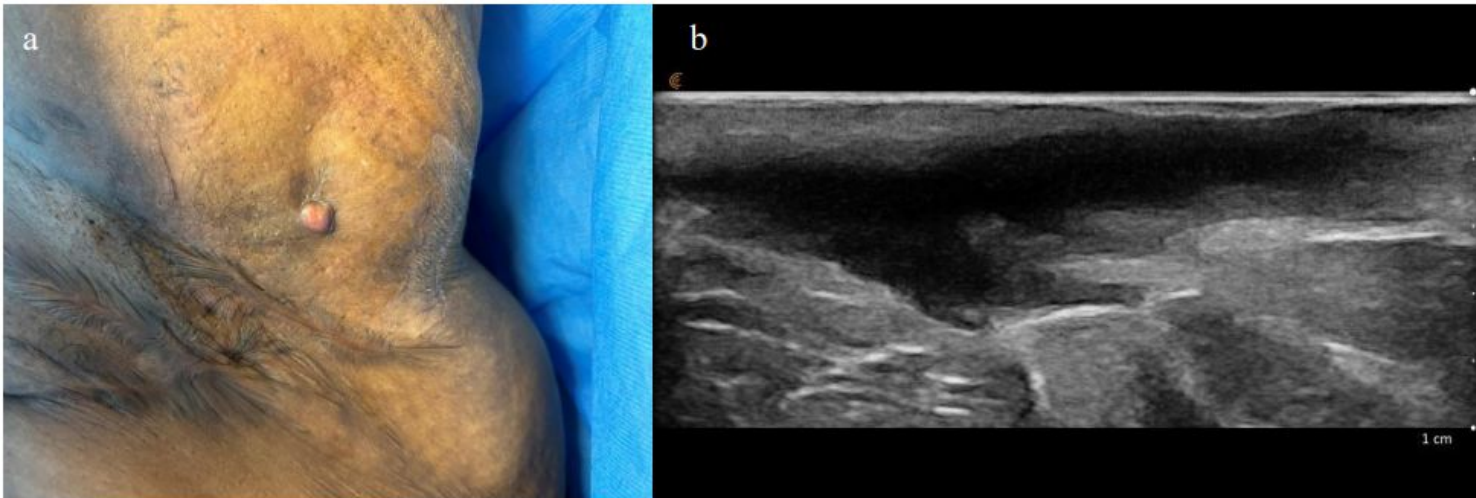
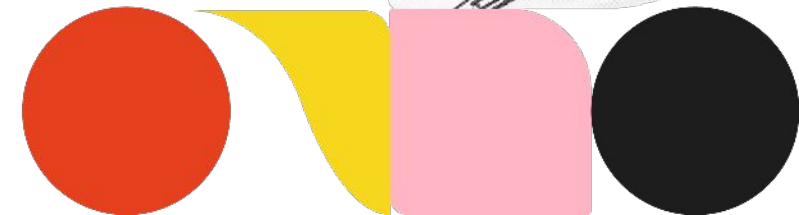


Figure 6. Clinical image showing a papule (a) and a tunnel (b) in an axilla.

PHFUS imaging can simplify and accelerate clinical decision-making in HS by offering real-time views of lesions, facilitating more accurate tracking, measurements, and treatment planning in the clinical setting.



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