ABSTRACT BOOK
ABSTRACTS

24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019

A new ERA for global Dermatology
10 – 15 JUNE 2019
MILAN, ITALY

DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMATOSCOPIC EVALUATION FOR CORRECT DIAGNOSIS OF MELASMA

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Introduction: Melasma is an acquired hypermelanosis, characterized by symmetrical brown macules & patches, on photo-exposed areas of face. Multiple etiopathological factors are associated (pregnancy, oral contraceptives, genetics, hypothyroidism & sun exposure). It predominantly affects Fitzpatrick skin phototypes III, IV & V, of both women & men.

Objective: To compare the difference in diagnosing different types of melasma by clinical evaluation, Wood's lamp evaluation and dermatoscopic evaluation.

Materials and Methods: Source of data = facial melasma patients attending DVL out patient department.
Sample size & duration = 150 patients were enrolled in this study, carried out for 16 months (March 2013-June 2014).

Results: Melasma was predominantly noted in patients aged 31-40 years. Epidermal variety & malar pattern were commonly noted.

Epidermal melisma/Clinically/Wood's lamp/Dermatoscopy
Male/7/6/9
Female/49/65/90

Dermal melisma/Clinically/Wood's lamp/Dermatoscopy
Male/10/9/5
Female/84/49/29

Mixed melisma/Clinically/Wood's lamp/Dermatoscopy
Male/0/2/3
Female/0/19/14

Clinically epidermal variety was under-diagnosed, dermal type was over-diagnosed while mixed variety was not diagnosed. But this was correctly identified by the dermatoscope.

Conclusion: Dermatoscopy helps to delineate types of melasma, & aids us to provide better

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treatment options to patients. It helps to monitor prognosis of lesions in each patient (advantage of digital recording of findings). Also, an accurate diagnosis can be reached without performing a biopsy on face.

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