If you choose to submit Clinical Pearls in lieu of your presentation as a handout, please use this template.

Share the key takeaways and clinical pearls from your presentation with attendees.

| Session Number and Title: | C004- ADVANCED DERMOSCOPY
Dermoscopy in General Dermatology |
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<tr>
<td>Presenter Name:</td>
<td>NATALIA JAIMES, MD</td>
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<td>Dermoscopic Pearls of some infectious and inflammatory diseases:</td>
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| **Dermoscopic Characteristics of Tinea Nigra** | - Lack of melanocytic patterns (i.e. parallel pattern, fibrillar pattern, etc)
  - *Pigmented spicules* or fine, wispy brown strands that do not respect the dermatoglyphics. |
| **Dermoscopic Characteristics of Molluscum Contagiosum** | - Central umbilication
  - Polylobular white-to-yellowish amorphous structures, resembling "pop-corn" like globular structures located in the center of the lesion.
  - Corona-like (or crown like) vessels, which typically surround the center of the lesion without crossing its midline. |
| **Dermoscopic Characteristics of Warts** | - Red or black dots surrounded by whitish halos.
  - In flat warts, tiny red dots (vessels) on a light-brown to yellow background are usually seen. |
| **Dermoscopic Characteristics of Scabies** | Diagnosis of scabies with dermoscopy has a sensitivity that is equivalent to conventional microscopic examination of skin scrapings (91% vs 90%)
  - Delta-shaped structure: Small, dark-brown structure (anterior body segment of the adult female mite).
  - Thin whitish scale tract (mites’ burrow).
  - The combination of these two structures (delta-shaped structure and the white scale tract) resembles an image of a jet airplane with a contrail (whitish condensation trail).
  - Small brown dots can be seen in the burrow, which represents the mites feces). |
| **Recommendations to avoid cross-contamination** | - Use a non-contact polarized dermatoscope.
  - Use a protective covering over the dermatoscope’s glass plate (i.e., plastic wrap, disposable cover caps)
  - Snip the hairs, place them on the sticky side of transparent tape, then use contact dermatoscope at the nonsticky side. |
| **Dermoscopic Characteristics of Pytiriasis rosea** | - Peripheral white scales (“collarette sign”)
  - Dotted vessels
  - Brownish to reddish homogenous background pigmentation |
Dermoscopic Characteristics of Psoriasis
- White scales
- Dotted vessels, regularly distributed throughout the lesion
- Light red background

Dermoscopic Characteristics of Lichen Planus
- Wickham striae, whitish lines in a reticular or annular arrangement on a purple to reddish background.
- Dotted or linear vessels can surround WS. When present indicates an active phase of inflammation.
- Homogeneous pattern or granularity pattern. Both patterns are seen in regressing lesions.

Dermoscopic Characteristics of Dermatitis
- Dotted vessels distributed in a patchy pattern or in clusters
- Yellow serous-crusts

References: