

Dermoscopic Features in Two Cases of Verrucous Epidermal Neavus

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ABSTRACT

Epidermal nevi are hamartomatous proliferations of the epithelium.

We report two cases of verrucous epidermal neavus (VEN) with new dermoscopic feature for diagnosis. On dermoscopic evaluation, we observed in both cases cerebriform pattern and large brown circles which are specific for the diagnosis of VEN.

Keywords: Verrucous epidermal neavus, Dermoscopy, Cerebriform, Brown circles

INTRODUCTION

Epidermal nevi are hamartomatous proliferations of the epithelium which, in their different variants, can involve all the structures of the epidermis [1]. We report two cases of verrucous epidermal neavus (VEN) with dermoscopic feature for diagnosis.

CLINICAL CASES

Case 1

30 year old man presented with multiples papules on his forehead that he had had since he was thirteen. On clinical examination, we observed multiples hyper pigmented, keratosis and polycyclic plaques (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1. Case 1: VEN on the forehead.

Case 2

11 year old boy consulted for similar lesions on the left cheek. The lesions had been present since five years. Physical examination finds some brownish papule coalesce to form a serpiginous plaque (**Figure 2**).



Figure 2. Case 2: VEN on the left cheek.

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On dermoscopic evaluation, we observed in both cases a cerebriform pattern with pseudo-comedones and nib borde (**Figure 3**), as well as large brown circles with variable dimensions and are located at the periphery or in the middle of the lesion (**Figure 4**). The histopathology showed features of verrucous epidermal naevus.

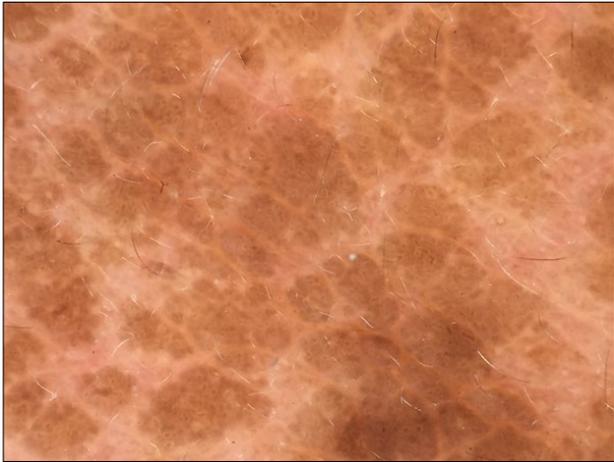


Figure 3. Case 1: Dermoscopy of VEN: cerebriform pattern and brown circles.

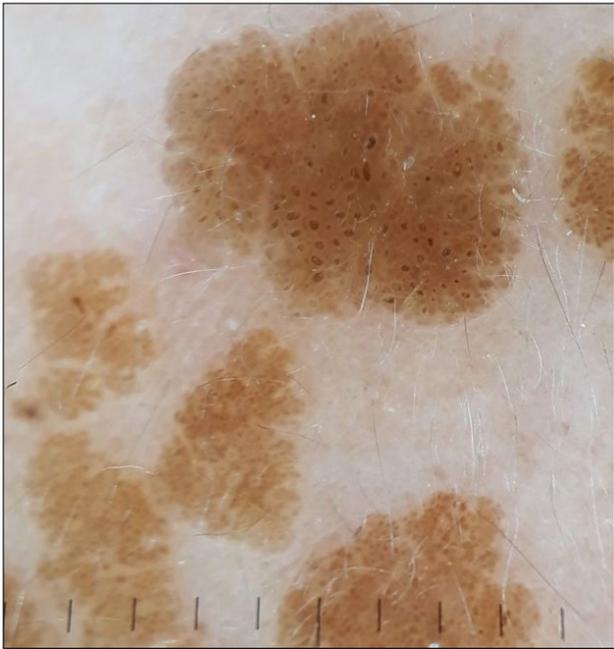


Figure 4. Case 2: Dermoscopy of VEN: large brown circle and cerebriform pattern.

No difference between adult and pediatric appearance was noticed.

DISCUSSION

Various dermoscopic studies of sebaceous hamartomas or seborrheic keratosis have been published. However, few

dermoscopic descriptions of VEN had already been made [2].

According to Canning, epidermal nevi present dermoscopically a cerebriform pattern, more often associated with seborrheic keratosis. Carbotti [2] has described, as we do, brown circles that may correlate histologically with the characteristic arrangement of pigmented keratinocytes surrounding the dermal papillae and which may be considered a characteristic feature of VENs.

CONCLUSION

Cerebriform pattern and large brown circles represent a specific dermoscopic feature for the diagnosis of verrucous epidermal nevus.

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