00246 Dermoscopy for Pigmented Basal Cell Carcinoma in Asian Patients

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Aims: Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the commonest skin cancer worldwide, with the pigmented subtype being more prevalent in Asians as compared to Caucasians. Complementing the naked eye, dermoscopy is an increasingly essential tool in contemporary dermatological practice, in particular for the diagnosis of BCC. In this case series, we aim to illustrate the value of dermoscopy in distinguishing pigmented BCC among Asians.

Methodology: Six patients (three Chinese males, three Chinese females) with six pigmented lesions that were clinically suspicious for pigmented BCC underwent dermoscopic evaluation and results were compared to their histopathological correlates.

Result: All six lesions were confirmed to be pigmented nodular BCCs histopathologically. Commonly accepted and up-to-date dermoscopic criteria for BCC were identified in all six lesions, with the presence of large blue-grey ovoid nests being the most prevalent. Shiny white lines, a newly added criterion, were also detected in four out of six lesions.

Conclusion: Dermoscopy is a useful non-invasive bedside tool which helps clinicians to rapidly differentiate pigmented BCC from other pigmented lesions (e.g. seborrheic keratosis, benign melanocytic nevi). Shiny white lines, a newly added criterion, were also detected in four out of six lesions. In conclusion, shiny white lines, with its distinctive features, is a potentially useful addition to commonly accepted dermoscopic criterion for detecting pigmented BCC in Asians.