

Atypical Dermoscopic Image of a Psoriasis Plaque

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ABSTRACT

Plaque psoriasis is the most common form of psoriasis (more than 80% of cases). It is characterized by red plaques, well limited, thick, covered with whitish scales, which are preferably located on the scalp, elbows, knees and lumbar region, but the plaques can also be located on other parts of the body. The dermoscopy allows the diagnosis by visualizing a vascular pattern in regular point is homogeneous, except that this pattern can take another aspect that we describe in our observation.

KEYWORDS

Plaque psoriasis; Dermoscopic; Skin

1. INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis can take many forms. The "vulgar" form, generally marked by red plates with adherent white scales, with very limited contours, touches the areas of the bastion (elbows, knees ...). The diagnosis is clinical and dermoscopic, we report an atypical image of a psoriasis plaque.

2. CASE PRESENTATION

This is a 34-year-old patient, without family history of psoriasis, who must consult for a slightly itchy lesion that has evolved for 3 months. Clinically, it is a patch surmounted by thick white scales which camouflages the erythema below, sitting symmetrically at the level of the two elbows (Figure 1). The dermoscopic image of his lesions has objective a vascular pattern with bushy capillaries and bushy glomerular vessels (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Clinical picture of plaque psoriasis of left elbow.

The dermoscopic signs commonly found in psoriasis are; red dot vessels, tortuous capillary handles, as well as glomerular and linear vessels [1]. According to Lallas et

al. [1] red dot vessels is a key diagnostic criteria, reaching the Auspitz dermoscopic sign.

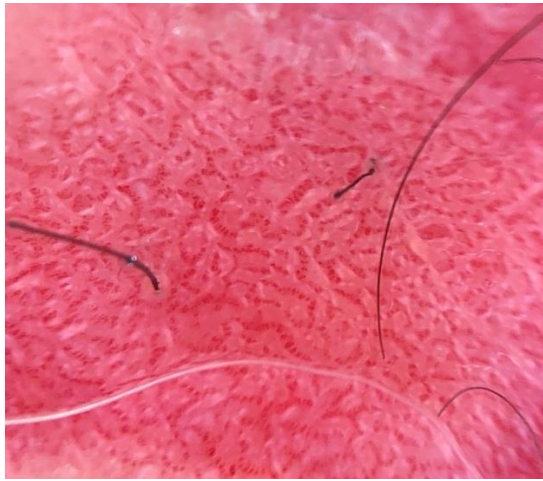


Figure 2: Dermoscopy of psoriatic plaque; bushy capillaries with regular distribution.

The combination of vessels in regularly distributed points on a light red background with white scales is 88.0% specific and 84.9% sensitive is in favor of psoriasis [2]. The aspect in red points in the psoriatic plate is regularly

distributed on a magnification x10. At x70 magnification this aspect is in the form of bushy capillaries. The mode of vascular distribution observed in lesions is generally "regular", "diffuse" and "homogeneous". Errichetti et al. found globular vessels_ more than the point vessels_ more frequently in the lower extremities than elsewhere in the body [3-5].

The particularity of our case is the presence at a magnification x10 of linear and tortuous vessels distribute homogeneously at the level of the upper limbs in particular the elbows, testifying to the importance of the infiltration of the psoriatic plate.

3. CONCLUSION

The dermoscope is a non-invasive, quickly applied and inexpensive tool that facilitates the early diagnosis of skin psoriasis and the analysis of vascular involvement.

4. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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