

## Medical > In Vivo > Skin infections & infestations

# 17

**Dermoscopy, confocal microscopy and optical coherence tomography for the diagnosis of bedbug infestation.**

*Cinotti E, Espinasse M, Labeille B, Cambazard F, Perrot JL. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2016 Aug 31. doi: 10.1111/jdv.13956.*

### **ABSTRACT**

A 33 year-old woman suffering from rosacea presented with outbreaks of itchy plaques on her face and limbs that curiously improved when she was far from home during summer holidays (Fig. 1). Dermoscopy (FotoFinder Systems GmbH, Bad Birnbach, Germany) showed petechiae (Fig. 2A) and reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM; Vivascope 3000® , Caliber, New York, USA, distributed in Europe by MAVIG GmbH, München, Germany) showed intraepidermal vesicles (Fig. 2B) suggesting parasite bites. RCM found *Demodex folliculorum* (Fig. 2C) that could have been responsible for rosacea. However, a careful examination with dermoscopy identified a brown oval-shaped wingless insect on the skin (Fig. 2D) and RCM and high-definition optical coherence tomography (HD-OCT; Skintell® ; Agfa Gevaert, Antwerpen, Belgium) allowed to better characterize the parasite (Fig. 2E-G) as a nymph of *Cimex lectularius*. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved. PMID:27579708  
DOI:10.1111/jdv.13956