

Medical > In Vivo > Melanoma & Pigmented Lesion Research

163 Large congenital nevus spilus-improved follow-up through the use of in vivo reflectance confocal microscopy.

Prodinge C, Tatarski R, Laimer M, Ahlgrim-Siess V.; Dermatol Pract Concept. 2013 Apr 30;3(2):55-8. doi: 10.5826/dpc.0302a08.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Nevus spilus (NS) is a potential precursor of melanoma; the vast majority of cases reported in the literature were histologically classified as superficial spreading melanoma. **OBJECTIVE:** To demonstrate the diagnostic value of reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) in this subtype of congenital nevi.

METHODS: We report a case of a large congenital NS with equivocal clinical and dermoscopic findings in which RCM was applied for diagnosis and follow-up. **RESULTS:** There was a good correlation of RCM with histopathology and a lack of dynamic changes during follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** Our observations indicate that RCM, as a non-invasive tool, can be useful for diagnosis and follow-up of clinically and dermoscopically equivocal NS.