

Dermoscopy of Sarcoidosis: A Useful Clue to Diagnosis

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A 28-year-old male presented with a 1-year history of multiple, raised, reddish lesions over the right eye and right forearm. There was no other significant history. On examination, multiple, discrete, shiny, reddish brown papules were present over the right eye and the anteromedial aspect of the right forearm. Few lesions over the forearm were grouped together forming a small plaque [Figure 1]. Diascopy of the lesions showed apple jelly color. A clinical diagnosis of papular sarcoidosis was made. Dermoscopy (DermLite II hybrid m; 3Gen; polarized mode, $\times 10$ magnification) revealed multiple linear and branching vessels over translucent yellowish-orange globular structures. Scar-like depigmented areas were also seen [Figure 2]. Histology was done and showed multiple well-defined granulomas in the dermis consisting of epithelioid cells, histiocytes, few multinucleated giant cells, and lymphocytes, which was consistent with sarcoidosis [Figure 3a and b]. The dermoscopy findings in our case are in line with those previously described by Pellicano *et al.* in their study.^[1] The dermoscopic finding of various granulomatous disorders are summarized in Table 1.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Pellicano R, Todorovic-Zivkovic D, Gourhant JY, Caticala C, Ferrara G, Caldarola G, *et al.* Dermoscopy of cutaneous

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Figure 1: Multiple, discrete, reddish-brown infiltrated papules over the anteromedial aspect of the forearm

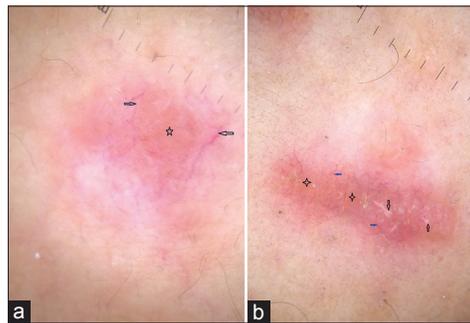


Figure 2: (a) Multiple linear and branching vessels (seen as arrows) over translucent yellowish-orange globular structures (seen as star). (b) Multiple arborizing vessels (blue arrow) overlying translucent reddish orange background (star) with scar-like depigmented areas (black arrow) (Polarized mode, $\times 10$)

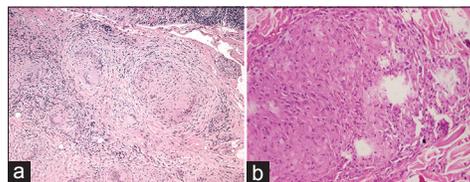


Figure 3: (a) Multiple well-defined granulomas seen in the dermis having epithelioid histiocytes, multinucleated giant cells, and few lymphocytes (H and E, $10\times$). (b) Closer view showing epithelioid cell granuloma with histiocytes, epithelioid cells, and scattered lymphocytes (H and E, $40\times$)

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Table 1: Dermoscopic findings of granulomatous disorders

Granulomatous disorder	Dermoscopic features
Sarcoidosis	Translucent orange globules with linear and branching vessels. White scar-like areas appearing as white patches or lines are also seen, but it is less specific and can be seen in lupus vulgaris as well
Lupus vulgaris ^[2]	Structure-less focal or diffuse orange areas and focused linear or branching vessels are seen. In addition, milia-like cysts can also be observed, but it is less specific and can be seen in sarcoidosis and leishmaniasis also
Necrobiosis lipoidica ^[3]	Comma-shaped (incipient lesions), network-shaped/hairpin-like (more developed lesions), or elongated, branching, and focussed serpentine (advanced lesions) vessels over a yellowish-orange/whitish-pinkish background (with or without reddish areas) is seen
Granuloma annulare ^[4]	Whitish (irregular or globular) and yellowish-orange (focally or diffusely distributed) areas represent the most common nonvascular findings along with the presence of unfocussed vessels having a variable morphology (dotted, linear-irregular, and branching) over a more or less evident pinkish reddish background
Cutaneous leishmaniasis ^[5]	Erythematous papular lesion shows generalized erythema, yellow tear drop structures, and vascular structures (comma-shaped vessels, linear irregular vessels). More advanced lesions show central erosion, white starburst pattern, and peripheral vascular pattern (comma-shaped vessels, dotted vessels, and hairpin vessels)

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